THE UNIVERSITY

OF ILLINOIS

LIBRARY

328.7474
N48
1909 24

CoLibri
COVER SYSTEM
Made in Italy

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

https://archive.org/details/documentsofasse1322newy_0

DOCUMENTS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY

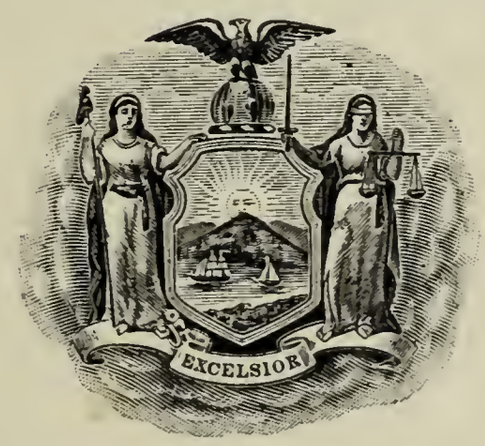
OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND SESSION.

1909.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 30.—PART 3.



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1909

331.7474
N48
1909 pt

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

For the Year Ended September 30, 1908

PART I

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

ALBANY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1909

272347

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 30-D.

IN ASSEMBLY

APRIL 14, 1909.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

STATE OF NEW YORK:
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
ALBANY, *April* 14, 1909.

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

Sir: Part I of the twenty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the year ended September 30, 1908, is herewith transmitted to the Legislature as part of the eighth report of the Department of Labor.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

PART I.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

A REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Prepared for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by
CHARLES R. RICHARDS, Director of Cooper Union.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Introduction 1

I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Introductory 7
General conditions as to entrance and advancement in industries 7
The supply of skilled workers 14
Training of workers in industrial establishments 23
The apprenticeship system 30
Attitude of employers and organized labor toward general industrial or preparatory schools 42
Attitude of employers and organized labor toward trade schools 45
Summary of main conclusions 49

II.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE AND ADVANCEMENT IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

1. Glass Products 51
   - Blown and pressed glass 51
   - Cut glass 53
2. Metals, Machines and Conveyances 56
   - Machinery and engine construction 56
   - Locomotive construction and repairs 60
   - Passenger car construction and repairs 62
   - Freight car construction and repairs 64
   - Rolling mills and steel works 66
   - Castings, including stoves and radiators 68
   - Brass and bronze ware 70
   - Electrical apparatus 72
   - Gas and electric fixtures 74
   - Sheet metal and stamped ware 76
   - Jewelry 78
   - Silver and plated ware 81
   - Carriages and wagons 83
3. Wood Manufactures 84
   - House trim 84
   - Brooms and brushes 86
   - Furniture 87
   - Cooperage 90
   - Pianos 91
4. Leather and Leather Goods 93
   - Boots and shoes 93
   - Leather 99
   - Fancy leather goods 100

PAGE.
5. Printing and Paper Goods..... 102
Book and job printing..... 102
Newspaper printing..... 109
Lithography..... 114
Engraving..... 116
Bookbinding..... 118
Blank book manufacture..... 120
Paper boxes..... 122
Novelty work and jewelry cases..... 124
6. Textiles..... 125
Silk and silk goods..... 126
Woolens and woolen goods..... 129
Carpets..... 132
Cotton goods..... 134
Knit goods..... 136
Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings..... 139
Cordage and twine..... 141
7. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc..... 142
Men's and boys' clothing..... 144
Women's clothing—cloaks and suits..... 146
Men's shirts, collars and cuffs..... 148
Women's white goods..... 151
Furs and fur goods..... 153
Gloves..... 154
Custom dressmaking..... 157
Custom millinery..... 159
Factory millinery..... 161
Men's hats..... 163
Laundries..... 165
8. Cigars and Confectionery..... 168
Cigars..... 168
Confectionery..... 171
9. Building Industry..... 173
Bricklaying..... 175
Carpentry..... 176
Painting and decorating..... 178
Plastering..... 179
Structural iron work..... 181
Electrical construction..... 182
Plumbing..... 184
Steam and hot water fitting..... 186
Tile setting..... 187

III.

ATTITUDE OF LABOR UNIONS TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

Summary of Returns From All Unions..... 190
Comments of Individual Union Officers..... 216
Building trades..... 216

PAGE.
Transportation trades 219
Clothing and textile trades 219
Metal and ship building trades 220
Printing trades 221
Brewery workmen 222
Cigar makers 222
Stationary engine men 222
Paper makers 222

IV.

COMMENTS BY EMPLOYERS ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Glass manufacturing firms 223
Metal working and machine making firms 224
Wood working firms 234
Shoe manufacturer 234
Printers and paper goods manufacturers 235
Textile firms 238
Clothing manufacturers and laundry firms 239
Building firms 240

V.

RULES AND AGREEMENTS OF LABOR UNIONS IN REGARD TO APPRENTICES AND HELPERS.

Building trades 243
Clothing and textile trades 265
Metal trades 268
Printing trades 273
Wood working trades 286
Brewery workmen 289
Cigar makers 289
Miscellaneous trades 290

VI

LAWS OF NEW YORK STATE RELATING TO CHILD LABOR, COMPULSORY EDUCATION, APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Child Labor 295
In factories, mines and quarries 295
In mercantile establishments 301
In street trades 308
In certain prohibited employments 310
Payment of wages to minors 311
Compulsory education 311
Apprenticeship 317
Industrial Education 319
Industrial and reform schools 319
Public schools 321

VII.

INSTITUTIONS OFFERING COURSES IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN NEW YORK STATE.

PAGE.

Introductory 324
Trade and General Industrial Schools 325
- New York Trade School 325
- Baron de Hirsch Trade School 327
- Pratt Institute 328
- Hebrew Technical Institute — New York City 330
- Manhattan Trade School for Girls 332
- Hebrew Technical School for Girls 333
- Schools for garment cutting 334
- Webb's Academy — New York City 334
- Artisans' School — Syracuse 335
- Coyne Trade School — New York City 335
- New York State Trade School for Girls 336
- Manual training high schools 336
- Public Industrial schools — New York City 336
- Rochester Factory School 337
- St. George's Evening Trade School — New York City 338
- Preparatory Trade School — New York City 339

Practical Evening Courses 339
- Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute 341
- Technical Evening High School of Buffalo 341

Technical Evening Courses 342
- Cooper Union — New York City 342
- Mechanics' Institute — New York City 343
- Columbia University 343
- Polytechnic Institute — Brooklyn 344
- Electrical School — Schenectady 344
- Young Men's Christian Association 344

Apprenticeship Schools :
- R. Hoe & Company 345
- New York Central Railroad 346

VIII.

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Books, government and state reports 357
Articles, addresses and reports from periodicals and proceedings of societies 370

INTRODUCTION.

The accompanying report is based mainly upon an investigation conducted during the months of December, 1907, and January, February, March and April of 1908, the results of which are presented in Chapter II. The returns for this investigation were obtained by the field force of the Bureau of Statistics of the New York office of the Department of Labor under the direction of a special investigator. The object of the investigation was to determine the general relation of supply and demand in regard to skilled labor in the principal industries in the State, the conditions under which boys and girls enter the industries and their chances for advancement, together with the opinions of both employers and employees as to the value and need of industrial training outside of commercial establishments.

The industries selected for investigation were those representing the prominent skilled trades and the important mill and factory industries employing low or medium skilled labor. In addition a few industries employing largely unskilled labor, such as the manufacture of confectionery, laundries and paper box making, were added on account of the large number of minors engaged in such trades. No industry was examined, with the exception of paper novelty work that is not represented by over $3,000,000 of capital and 1,800 wage earners. The establishments from which data were secured were, as a rule, those employing the largest number of wage earners. The significance of the returns consequently is much greater than would be indicated by the number of establishments. Returns were obtained from a total of 1,182 firms representing a total of 317,932 employees divided as follows by sex and industry:

NUMBER OF FIRMS AND NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES COVERED BY THE INVESTIGATION, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Number of firms.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Glass	22	3,959	220	4,179
Metals	285	104,584	6,178	110,762
Wood	103	17,551	351	17,902
Leather and leather goods	47	9,542	4,640	14,182
Printing and paper goods	135	16,398	9,824	26,222
Textiles	114	22,562	29,992	52,554
Clothing	242	18,467	34,850	53,317
Cigars	18	2,839	5,208	8,047
Confectionery	13	1,585	2,993	4,578
Building	197	26,189	.....	26,189
Total	1,182	223,676	94,256	317,932

The data from the employers were obtained upon two blank forms the first of which was arranged to suit the special conditions of the different industries. The following is a typical example of the first schedule:

NEW YORK STATE — DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

ALBANY, *December* 23, 1907.

To Employers:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is making an investigation as to the *supply of skilled labor in the industries of the State* and as to the *conditions under which boys and girls enter the industries and their opportunities for advancement.* In this investigation the bureau asks your co-operation by furnishing as fully and accurately as possible the information called for in this schedule. The representative of the Bureau who hands you this will gladly make any explanation as to details which will assist you in answering the various questions.

Through special provision by the last Legislature the Bureau has been able to secure the services of an expert on the subject — Prof. Charles R. Richards, Director of Manual Training in the Teachers College of Columbia University† — to conduct the investigation, and with the hearty co-operation of employers there is every reason to believe that the investigation will prove of lasting benefit to the industrial welfare of the State, both for employers and employees. Below* you will see the authority of law under which this inquiry is being made.

Respectfully yours,
L. W. HATCH,
Chief Statistician.

Approved,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Commissioner of Labor.

† Prof. Richards has since become Director of Cooper Union in New York City.
* The provisions of the Labor Law relative to furnishing statistics which were printed on the schedule are not reproduced here.

1. All Employees.

	Male.	Female.
(*a*) Largest number of employees in the manufacturing department at any time in the last twelve months	.....	.....
(*b*) Smallest number of employees in the manufacturing department at any time in the last twelve months	.....	.....
(*c*) Largest number of employees under 16 years of age in the manufacturing department at any time in the last twelve months	.....	.....
(*d*) Number of working hours per day, not counting overtime	.....	.....

Give following figures on basis of largest number of employees during the last twelve months.

2. Employees of Low Grade Skill.

	Male.	Female.
(*a*) Number of employees of low-grade skill, operating one machine, or carrying on one process, requiring small degree of skill	.....	.....
(*b*) Foreign born (if exact number cannot be given state approximate percentage in this class)	.....	.....
(*c*) American born	.....	.....
(*d*) Lowest weekly wages of adults (21 years or over) in this class, not counting overtime	.....	.....
Highest weekly wages of adults (21 years or over) in this class, not counting overtime	.....	.....
Weekly wages of greatest number of adults (21 years or over) in this class, not counting overtime	.....	.....
(*e*) Number of employees preparing for work in this low-grade class under the age of 16 years.	.....	.....
(*f*) Number of employees preparing for work in this low-grade class 16 or 17 years of age	.....	.....
(*g*) At what age do you prefer to start employees of this class?	.....	.....
(*h*) Weekly wages paid beginners in this class at start	.....	.....
(*i*) How long a time is required for beginners in this class to gain a working efficiency?	.....	.....
(*j*) How many years before average beginners reach full wages, in this class of employees?	.....	.....
(*k*) What percentage of employees in this class, under 18 years of age, have graduated from grammar school?	.....	.....
(*l*) Do employees of this class have opportunity to advance to the high-grade, skilled positions of class 3? If so, how?		
.....		

3. Employees of High Grade Skill.

	Male.	Female.
(*a*) Number of employees of high-grade skill with knowledge of all processes, or a number of processes, or high skill in one process.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Foreign born	.....	.....
(*c*) American born	.....	.....
(*d*) Highest weekly wages of adults (21 years or over) in this class.....	.....	.....
Weekly wages of greatest number of adults (21 years or over) in this class.....	.....	.....
(*e*) Number of employees under 18 years of age that are being trained from the start for high-grade positions of this class.....	.....	.....
(*f*) At what age do you prefer to start employees that are to be trained for high grade positions?	.....	.....
(*g*) Weekly wages paid beginners of this class at the start	.....	.....
(*h*) How many years before average beginners reach full wages in this high grade class?...	.....	.....
(*i*) What percentage of employees of this class under 18 years of age have graduated from the grammar school?.....	.....	.....

(*j*) How have employees in this class gained their advanced skill or all around knowledge? .....
Have they received instruction furnished by the employer?.....
Have they simply acquired extra skill through their usual work?.....
Have they received their training in some other country or establishment? .....

The second form, which related to methods of training in the industries, was used in all the industries and is shown below, omitting the same letter of address as on the other schedule.

1. From what source do you obtain your skilled employees?
Are they trained in your own establishment?.....
Are they obtained from other sources?.....If so, what are these sources? .....
2. Do you have difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees?.....
3.*Does the apprenticeship system meet the need for skilled employees in your business?.....If not, why not?.....
4.*Could the apprenticeship system be modified to meet the present conditions in your business?.....,If so, in what way?.....
5.*Does the restriction of the number of apprentices by trade union rules prevent you from employing as many apprentices as you would otherwise employ? .....
6.*Are you employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules? .....

* Questions 3 to 6 need be answered only in case the industry in which you are engaged is one in which some form of the apprenticeship system exists.

7. Would the efficiency and future opportunities of your employees be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which aims to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but does not teach a special trade?.....
8. Would practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 help to meet the problem of skilled employees in your business?.....
9. In your judgment could the last mentioned schools be advantageously administered by the state or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product? .....
   Would such schools, if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operating on a commercial product be practical? .....
10. Would practical evening or half time trade schools be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill?.....
11. To what extent could your business be advanced if more skilled workers were available? .....

These blanks were presented to the manager, superintendent or other responsible officer of the selected firms by one of the investigating staff and the purpose and meaning of the questions explained. The blank was either filled out during the inspector's visit or returned later by mail. All data were collected through such personal visits of the investigating officers. No data were obtained through correspondence alone. The small number of the force engaged, namely seven, limited the number of establishments visited to 1,761 and also limited the amount of time possible for the individual visits.†

The period during which the investigation was conducted was one of business and industrial depression and for that reason returns were obtained as to the largest number of employees during the twelve months previous to the filling out of the blank in order to obtain data representative of normal conditions. In the analysis of the returns this twelve months period is set down as the year 1907 although in some cases the period really extended to March, 1908.

For the sake of more clearly presenting the conditions of labor in the various industries, employees have been classified as unskilled, of low grade skill, and of high grade skill. While these

† Total number of establishments visited, 1,761. Total number of complete returns used in report, 1,182.

terms are clearly representative of well-defined groups in certain industries, in others the lines of demarcation are either vague or non-existent, and one grade of skill merges gradually and imperceptibly into the next. In such cases an arbitrary classification by wage standard was adopted according to which men earning not over $9 a week were rated as unskilled, those earning between $9 and $15 a week as of low or medium grade skill and those earning above $15 a week as of high grade skill. For women the divisions were unskilled for those earning below $6, low grade skill for those earning between $6 and $12, and high grade skill for those earning above $12.

While the data as to wages were carefully collected and collated it should be kept in mind that this investigation is not an inquiry into wages, but that these data have been obtained and classified only in order to indicate the grade of skill and conditions prevailing in the different industries.

While most of the questions in the schedule were answered with satisfactory clearness, it was found impracticable to obtain significant results in one or two cases. This was notably true in regard to the question as to the percentage of employees below eighteen years of age that have graduated from the grammar school. This proved generally beyond the power of the employer to ascertain and the returns, in consequence, were not sufficiently comprehensive to be of value and were omitted from the analysis.

The returns to a question asked in some industries as to the effect of the eight-hour law for minors under sixteen years of age were also, on the whole, inadequate. A disinclination on the part of the employer to refer to the discharge or previous employment of children under sixteen years of age was evident and the general tendency was to answer the question by a statement that none are employed under sixteen years of age.

The limitations of the investigation in time and resources have made it impossible to present a detailed account of the organization and the grades of work in the different industries or to analyze the special qualification and kind of skill and equipment required for each. It is hoped that the data herein presented may open the way to a broader and more detailed study of industrial conditions on the above lines at some future day.

I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The first lesson that comes from any close study of industrial conditions and one that stands out very clearly in the returns presented in Chapter II of this report is the fact that the problem of industrial training is one that differs radically in the different branches of industry. It is clear from these figures and from the data presented in the other portions of the report that there is not *a* problem of industrial education but a hundred different problems, varying according to the nature of the different industries, according to local conditions as to wages and the size of establishments and varying also according to the differing mental, physical and will capacities of boys and girls entering the industries.

In the first place it is evident that the intensity of the problem varies greatly among the different industries. It is greatest in trades demanding a high degree of skill and intelligence and much less in the industries employing workers of low grade skill upon specialized operations. Furthermore, the problem differs according as the industry is on a piece work or a day wage basis, it is affected by the age at which learners can be satisfactorily employed and it assumes one aspect in those industries housed in a factory and another in the outdoor building trades. Another factor is the influence of immigration. The increment from this source has affected, and still continues to affect largely, the supply of skilled labor in certain trades while it leaves others almost untouched. From these many considerations it becomes clear that no one method is competent to meet the situation in all its aspects, but that many plans must be made use of to develop anything approaching comprehensive and adequate results.

The following Table A summarizes and contrasts the conditions found in the different industries investigated with respect to hours of labor, proportion of employees in low-grade and high-grade work, percentage of American and foreign-born employees in each group, wages, preferred age for beginners, and time required to reach full wages:

TABLE A.—CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE AND POSSIBILITIES

INDUSTRY.	Prevailing or most frequent hours of labor.	Sex.	EMPLOYEES OF LOW-GRADE				
			Per cent. of all employees.	Foreign born, per cent.	American born, per cent.	PREVAILING OR Weekly wages of adults.	Age preference for beginners.
1. Glass Products:							
Blown and pressed glass.	10	M	20.8	53.0	47.0	$10 00–12 00	14–16
Cut glass	10	M	19.9	16.0	84.0	9 00–12 50	16
		F	76.9	1.9	98.1	5 00– 5 50	18
2. Metals, Machines and Conveyances:							
Machine and engine construction	9–10	M	30.1	38.4	61.6	9 00–12 00	18–21
Locomotive construction and repairs	10	M	32.1	36.9	63.1	8 25–11 00	18
Passenger car construction and repairs	10	M	46.7	48.8	51.2	10 00–12 00	18–21
Freight car construction and repairs	10	M	53.1	48.1	51.9	8 00–10 00	18–21
Rolling mills and steel works	10	M	62 5	83.3	16.7	9 00–10 00	18–25
Castings and foundry products	10	M	57.1	74.4	25.6	10 00–12 00	18–21
Brass and bronze ware	9–10	M	61.4	57.7	42.3	9 00–12 00	16–19
		F	91.8	24.6	75.4	6 00– 7 50	16–17
Electrical apparatus	9–10	M	54.8	30.2	69.8	9 00–12 00	16–18
		F	69.3	28.6	71.4	7 00– 8 00	16–18
Gas and electric fixtures.	9	M	36.1	45.9	54.1	11 00–13 00	16
Sheet metal and stamped ware	10	M	65.2	57.5	42.5	9 00–10 50	16–18
		F	92.7	34.1	64.9	6 00– 8 00	16–18
Jewelry	9	M	36.2	43.8	56.2	12 00–15 00	16
		F	73.0	29.2	70.8	7 50–10 00	16
Silver and plated ware	9–10	M	52.4	25.5	74.5	12 00–14 00	16
		F	74.3	15.5	84.5	6 00– 8 00	16–18
Carriages and wagons	9	M	37.7	49.0	51.0	10 00–13 00	16–19
3. Wood Manufactures:							
House trim	9–10	M	68.3	39.2	60.8	12 00–13 50	16–18
Brooms and brushes	10	M	91.7	30.4	69.6	12 00–14 00	15–16
		F	88.5	14.5	85.5	7 00– 8 00	15–17
Furniture	10	M	51.0	54.0	46.0	9 00–11 00	16–18
Cooperage	10	M	78.6	90.1	9.9	10 00–12 00	16–17
Pianos	9	M	27.2	58.0	42.0	10 00–14 00	.....
4. Leather and Leather Goods:							
Boots and shoes	9–10	M	28.7	27.0	73.0	7 00–12 00	16
		F	38.3	8.1	91.9	6 00– 9 00	16
Leather manufacture	10	M	52.5	66.2	33.8	9 00	18–21
Fancy leather goods	10	M	49.5	80.1	19.9	8 00–10 00	16–18
		F	64.2	57.5	42.5	6 00– 8 00	16–18
5. Printing and Paper Goods:							
Book and job printing	8	M	27.4	14.1	85.9	10 00–16 00	16
		F	73.6	5.4	94.6	6 00– 9 00	16
Newspaper printing	8	M	11.1	9.3	90.7	10 00–18 00	16–18*c*
Lithography	9	M	57.0	19.9	80.1	9 00–13 00	16–17
		F	95.0	12.3	87.7	6 00	17
Engraving	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinding	9	M	17.0	39.9	60.1	9 00–12 00	16–17
		F	69.3	9.8	90.2	7 50–10 00	16
Blankbook making	9	M	69.7	37.9	62.1	10 00	17
		F	98.3	4.8	95.2	6 00	17
Paper boxes	10	M	42.2*d*	37.4*d*	62.6*d*	*d*7 00– 8 00	16*d*
		F	70.2*d*	11.7*d*	88.3*d*	*d*4 00 –6 00	16*d*
Novelty work	9½–10	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Average. *c* Pressroom. *d* Unskilled. *e* Low grade skill. *k* Foundry. *l* Bindery. *m* Others.

OF ADVANCEMENT IN NEW YORK STATE INDUSTRIES.

SKILL.		EMPLOYEES OF HIGH-GRADE SKILL.						
MOST FREQUENT.					PREVAILING OR MOST FREQUENT—			
Weekly wages of beginners.	Years required to reach full wages.	Per cent. of all employees.	Foreign born, per cent.	American born, per cent.	Weekly wages of adults.	Age preference for beginners.	Weekly wages of beginners.	Years required to reach full wages.
$5 00	4	48.9	14.0	86.0	$20 00–45 00	19	$5 50–19 50	5
5 00	2–3	76.1	17.5	82.5	15 00	.....	.....	3–5
4 50– 5 00	¼–3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00–10 00	2–3	44.6	21.5	78.5	16 00–20 00	16–18	4 00– 5 00	4
8 00–10 00	¼–4	40.0	20.5	79.5	15 00–18 00 *k*23 50–24 00	17	4 50– 6 00	4
8 00– 9 00	1–5	50.2	44.3	55.7	12 00–14 00	16–18	.....	4–5
8 00–10 00	1¾*	36.4	27.0	73.0	12 00–14 50	.....	.....	.....
7 50– 9 60	1⅙*	8.7	21.6	73.9	14 00–25 00	.....	.....	.....
9 00–10 50	1⅔	33.3	46.2	53.8	18 00–20 00	18	3 00–12 00	3–4
5 00– 8 00	1	38.0	35.2	64.8	16 50–18 00	.....	.....	.....
5 00	1	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 00– 6 00	2–3	33.2	27.3	72.7	16 00–19 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 5 00	2	23.4	25.0	75.0	12 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 5 50	4	61.7	33.4	66.6	16 00–18 00	.....	.....	.....
5 00– 6 00	1–3	22.5	43.9	56.1	15 00–18 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 5 00	1–2	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 00– 4 00	5	58.1	29.8	70.2	16 00–18 00	16	4 00	5–6
3 00– 3 50	3	11.7	16.1	83.9	10 00–12 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00	2–5	47.2	26.3	73.7	18 00	16	4 00	3–6
4 00	1–2	24.3	11.2	88.8	9 00–11 00	.....	.....	.....
5 00– 7 00	2–3½	58.4	32.0	68.0	14 00–18 00	16–18	4 00– 5 00	4–6
4 50– 7 50	3–5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 6 00	¾–3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50– 4 50	1–2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 50– 6 00	1–3	43.3	36.6	63.4	12 00–15 00	18	6 00– 9 00	3–4
5 00– 7 00	1–2	20.0	56.4	43.6	15 00	18	6 00– 8 00	4
.....	.....	63.3	50.3	49.7	18 00–20 00	16	3 00– 4 00	3–5
5 00– 7 50	2–3	64.2	16.8	83.2	15 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 6 00	1–2	56.1	5.4	94.6	8 00–10 00	.....	.....	.....
7 00– 8 00	1	28.5	47.2	52.8	15 00–18 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 5 00	2	50.5	84.3	15.7	12 00–18 00	.....	.....	.....
3 50– 4 50	2	34.1	53.8	46.2	10 00–12 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 8 00	2–5	68.0	13.2	86.8	*l*18 00 21 00–27 00 50 00*m*	16–18	3 00– 7 00	5
3 00– 6 00	1–5	22.7	5.1	94.9	*l*9 00–12 00 *n*16 00–21 00	16–18	.....	.....
*c*9 00–12 00	3–5*c*	62.5	10.3	89.7	*o*14 00–23 00 *p*24 00–31 00	16–18	4 00– 6 00*q* 10 00–12 00*r*	3–5
5 00	1–5	37.0	21.5	78.5	25 00	16	3 50– 4 00	5
3 50– 4 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	90.2	9.0	91.0	15 00–50 00	16	6 00	5–6
4 00– 5 00	3–4	76.8	27.8	72.2	18 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00	1–3	28.8	15.3	84.7	9 00–10 00	.....	.....	.....
3 50– 4 20	2½–3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 00	1–5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*d*4 00– 6 00	.....	54.5*e*	22.2*e*	77.8*e*	*e*10 00–14 00	.....	.....	.....
*d*3 50– 4 50	.....	29.1*e*	13.6*e*	86.4*e*	*e*6 50–10 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	91.4	32.7	67.3	15 00–20 00	16	3 60– 7 00	2
.....	.....	69.6	14.1	85.9	8 00–12 00	16	6 00	2

n Composing room. *o* Up State. *p* New York city. *q* Composing and photo-engraving.
r Stereotype and pressroom.

TABLE A.—CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE AND POSSIBILITIES

INDUSTRY.	Prevailing or most frequent hours of labor.	Sex.	EMPLOYEES OF LOW-GRADE				
			Per cent. of all employees.	Foreign born, per cent.	American born, per cent.	PREVAILING OR: Weekly wages of adults.	PREVAILING OR: Age preference for beginners.
6. Textiles:							
Silk and silk goods	10	M	38.0	38.5	61.5	$9 00–13 00	16*d* 16*e*
		F	39.0	6.5	93.5	5 00– 8 00	16*d* 16*e*
Woolens and woolen goods	10	M	50.5	33.2	66.8	10 00–11 00	16*d* 16*e*
		F	69.9	29.3	70.7	9 00–11 00	16*d* 16*e*
Carpets and rugs	10	M	33.0	51.3	48.7	9 00	14–16*d* 18–20*e*
		F	22.6	62.6	37.4	7 50– 9 00	14–16*d* 18*e*
Cotton goods	10	M	52.0	62.1	37.9	7 50–12 00	14–16*d* 16–18*e*
		F	79.4	57.9	42.1	5 00– 8 00	14–16*d* 16*e*
Knit goods	10	M	72.6	36.6	63.4	9 00–12 00	16*d* 16–18*e*
		F	88.8	18.4	81.6	9 00–12 00	16*d* 16–18*e*
Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings	9–10	M	72.9	44.6	55.4	10 00–12 00	16
		F	77.5	35.7	64.3	5 00–10 00	16
Cordage and twine	10	M	88.8	57.7	42.3	7 50– 9 00	16
		F	95.8	54.1	45.9	6 75– 7 50	16
7. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.:							
Men's and boys' clothing	10	M	49.2	69.6*a*	30.4	8 00–14 00	16–18
		F	69.8	50.8*b*	49.2	8 00–10 00	16
Women's cloaks and suits	9	M	48.8	82.3	18.7	10 00–16 00	16–21
		F	29.7	74.8	25.2	6 00–10 00	16–18
Men's shirts, collars and cuffs	9–10	M	55.8	23.4	76.6	9 00–12 00	18–21*h* 16–18*j*
		F	81.5	11.5	88.5	8 00–10 00	16–18*j*
Women's white goods	9–10	M	62.5	54.9	45.1	10 00–15 00	18
		F	99.0	43.2	56.8	7 00–10 00	16–18
Furs and fur goods	9	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloves	10	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custom dressmaking	9	M	20.3	61.5	38.5	.....	.....
		F	40.8	32.3	67.7	8 00–10 00	16–18
Custom millinery	8–9	F	36.4	4.0	96.0	3 00–10 00	16
Factory millinery	9	F	22.2	46.1	53.9	5 00– 9 00	17–18
Men's hats	9	M	25.5	38.0	62.0	9 00–10 50	16–18
		F	15.4	38.3	61.7	6 00– 8 00	16
Laundries	10	M	18.1*d*	27.5*d*	72.5*d*	*d*7 00–10 00	16–18*d*
		F	26.5*d*	25.0*d*	75.0*d*	*d*5 00– 6 00	16–17*d*

a In New York City 82.2. *b* In New York City 73.3. *d* Unskilled. *e* Low grade skill. Operators. *m* Others. *t* Trimmers. *u* Skilled. *w* Copyists and trimmers. *x* Fitters, $18–30.

OF ADVANCEMENT IN NEW YORK STATE INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

SKILL.		EMPLOYEES OF HIGH-GRADE SKILL.						
MOST FREQUENT.					PREVAILING OR MOST FREQUENT—			
Weekly wages of beginners.	Years required to reach full wages.	Per cent. of all employees.	Foreign born, per cent.	American born, per cent.	Weekly wages of adults.	Age preference for beginners.	Weekly wages of beginners.	Years required to reach full wages.
$3 50– 4 00	1–2*f*	57.3	25.9	74.1	$17 00–20 00	.....	.....	.....
6 00– 8 00	1							
3 50– 5 00	½–1*f*	56.4	10.5	89.5	10 00–12 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 6 00	1–2							
5 00	2*f*	22.2	40.8	59.2	15 00–20 00	.....	.....	.....
6 00– 8 00	2							
5 00	2*f*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 00– 6 00	1–2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50– 4 70	1*f*	47.8	38.2	61.8	15 00–18 00	.....	.....	.....
7 00– 8 25	1–3							
3 50– 5 00	1–3*f*	63.7	30.4	69.6	12 00–12 50	.....	.....	.....
6 00– 8 00	1–3							
4 50– 5 00	1–2*f*	13.6	42.5	57.5	15 00	.....	.....	.....
6 00– 7 50	1–2							
4 00– 5 00	1–2*f*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 6 00	1–2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 50– 6 00	1–2*f*	11.3	5.4	94.6	15 00–18 00	.....	.....	.....
7 50– 9 00	1							
4 50– 6 00	1–2*f*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00– 7 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 00– 4 00	1–3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 00– 4 00	2–3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50– 9 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 50– 5 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*g*5 00	1–3	42.3	56.7	43.3	*h*20 00–22 00	.....	.....	.....
3 00	½–5	17.9	23.9	76.1	*i*14 00–18 00	.....	.....	.....
					*j*11 00–13 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00–12 00	2–4*s*	48.6	79.7	20.3	*h*20 00–24 00	.....	.....	.....
	½–2*t*				*i*15 00–20 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	2*j*	61.1	67.8	32.2	*j*12 00	.....	.....	.....
	1–3*v*							
4 00– 5 00	2–3*h*	41.9	9.9	90.1	*h*15 00–25 00	.....	.....	.....
	½–1*j*				*j*13 00–18 00	.....	.....	.....
3 00– 4 00	½–1*j*	18.0	6.0	94.0	*j*9 00–12 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 8 00	1–2	30.1	36.9	63.1	15 00–20 00	.....	.....	.....
3 00– 4 00	½–1	1.0	6.1	93.9	10 00–15 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	64.4	82.8	17.2	*h*18 00–30 00	16 00	*h*6 00–15 00	1–4
					*m*12 00–20 00		*m*4 00– 6 00	
.....	.....	60.0	89.8	10.2	10 00–12 00	15–20	4 00– 7 00	½–4
.....	.....	83.2	43.4	56.6	12 00–18 00	16–18	*h*6 00–10 50	3
							*m*3 00– 6 00	
.....	.....	89.5	16.2	83.8	*i*9 00–12 00	16–17	4 50– 6 00	1–2
.....	.....	78.6	42.9	57.1	15 00–20 00	.....	.....	.....
3 00– 5 00	1½–2½	58.4	40.7	59.3	*x*10 00–16 00	.....	.....	.....
2 50– 3 00	2	62.8	38.6	61.4	*y*10 00–25 00	.....	.....	.....
					*t*15 00–45 00	.....	.....	.....
					*z*18 00–65 00	.....	.....	.....
3 00– 5 00	2½–3	51.7	35.5	64.5	*w*10 00–12 00	.....	.....	.....
					*z*25 00–30 00	.....	.....	.....
4 00– 8 00	1–2	73.3	57.4	42.6	15 00–18 00	16–18	4 00– 6 00	2–4
4 00– 5 00	½–1	80.9	16.0	84.0	9 00–12 00	16–18	4 00– 5 00	1
*d*6 00– 9 00	.....	62.6*u*	28.0*u*	72.0*u*	*u*12 00–16 00	.....	.....	.....
*d*4 00– 5 00	.....	71.5*u*	23.9*u*	76.1*u*	*u*5 50–10 00	.....	.....	.....

f Years employees remain in unskilled class. *g* Cutters, $5–10. *h* Cutters. *i* Tailors *y* Copyists. *z* Designers.

TABLE A.—CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE AND POSSIBILTIES

INDUSTRY.	Prevailing or most frequent hours of labor.	Sex.	EMPLOYEES OF LOW-GRADE				
			Per cent. of all employees.	Foreign born, per cent.	American born, per cent.	PREVAILING OR Weekly wages of adults.	Age preference for beginners.
8. Cigars and Confectionery:							
Cigars	8–10	M	13.8	72.5	27.5	$7 00– 9 00	18–21*p*
		F	14.8	71.0	29.0	6 00– 8 00	16*o* 18*p* 16*o*
Confectionery	10	M	73.4*d*	66.3*d*	33.7*d*	*d*8 00–10 00	18–21*d*
		F	71.7*d*	37.1*d*	62.9*d*	*d*5 00– 7 00	16–18*d*
9. Building Industry:							
Bricklaying	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpentry	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting and decorating	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plastering	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Structural iron work	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical contracting	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing and gas fitting	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam and hot water fitting	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tile setting	8	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

d Unskilled. *o* Up state.

OF ADVANCEMENT IN NEW YORK STATE INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

SKILL.		EMPLOYEES OF HIGH-GRADE SKILL.						
MOST FREQUENT.					PREVAILING OR MOST FREQUENT—			
Weekly wages of beginners.	Years required to reach full wages.	Per cent. of all employees.	Foreign born, per cent.	American born, per cent.	Weekly wages of adults.	Age preference for beginners.	Weekly wages of beginners.	Years required to reach full wages.
p$6 00– 8 00 *o*3 00– 3 50	½–1	85.4	71.1	28.9	$12 00–15 00	21*p* 16–18*o*	*p*$14 00–15 00 *o*3 00– 4 50	1–3
*p*4 00– 6 00 *o*3 00– 3 50	½–1	85.2	58.9	41.1	10 00–14 00	18*p* 16*o*	*p*10 00 *o*3 45	1–2
*d*6 00– 7 00	.....	21.4*u*	66.8*u*	33.2*u*	*u*12 00–15 00	.....	.....	.....
*d*3 50– 5 00	.....	20.2*u*	40.5*u*	59.5*u*	*u*7 00–10 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	66.5	50.6	49.4	33 00–60 00	16–18	6 00	4
.....	.....	73.2	61.0	39.0	30 00	16	4 00– 5 00	4–5
.....	.....	92.4	43.0	57.0	21 00–24 00	16	4 00– 7 00	4–5
.....	.....	77.1	59.0	41.0	33 00	16–17	5 00	4
.....	.....	54.0	51.6	48.4	15 00–27 00	16–18	4 00–12 00	4
.....	.....	65.0	15.2	84.8	24 00	16–18	6 00– 9 00	4
.....	.....	52.0	17.9	82.1	30 00	16–18	5 50– 7 50	4½–5
.....	.....	54.0	17.2	82.8	30 00	18–19	18 00	5
.....	.....	63.6	31.4	68.6	30 00	21	18 00	3–6

p New York city. *u* Skilled.

Table B shows the returns from the different groups of industries as to the extent of training performed in the establishments reporting and the difficulty in obtaining or training skilled workers.

TABLE B.—TRAINING OF SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING QUESTION OF WHETHER THEY HAVE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING OR TRAINING SKILLED EMPLOYEES, BY—		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING THAT OF THE SKILLED EMPLOYEES THERE ARE TRAINED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT—			
	Yes.	No.	"All."	"Majority."	"Few."	"None."
1. Glass Products	13	9	2	11	8	1
Blown and pressed glass	8	3	2	7	1	1
Cut glass	5	6	.....	4	7	.....
2. Metals, Machines and Conveyances	148	128	20	121	113	29
Machinery and engine construction	23	35	3	30	23	4
Railway locomotive and car building and repairing:						
Locomotives	12	6	1	9	7	1
Passenger cars	10	3	.....	5	7	1
Freight cars	7	2	.....	4	5	1
Rolling mills and steel works	5	5	3	6	1	.....
Castings and foundry products	15	23	2	24	12	.....
Brass and bronze ware	8	4	.....	6	5	2
Electrical apparatus	7	13	2	9	7	2
Gas and electric fixtures	9	7	2	3	9	2
Sheet metal and stamped ware	17	12	3	8	14	5
Jewelry	11	3	.....	6	7	1
Silver and plated ware	5	5	.....	5	5	.....
Carriages and wagons	19	10	4	6	11	10
3. Wood Manufactures	39	62	7	47	36	13
House trim	10	19	3	9	13	5
Brooms and brushes	4	8	.....	10	2	.....
Furniture	15	11	2	14	7	4
Cooperage	2	9	2	7	.....	2
Pianos	8	15	.....	7	14	2
4. Leather and Leather Goods	22	23	5	16	24	1
Boots and shoes	16	12	3	10	15	1
Leather manufacture	1	7	1	3	4	.....
Fancy leather goods	5	4	1	3	5	.....
5. Printing and Paper Goods	71	57	9	55	59	11
Book and job printing	20	16	.....	11	26	1
Newspaper printing	10	9	.....	6	9	4
Lithography	9	5	1	8	5	.....
Engraving	4	1	.....	5	.....	1
Bookbinding	11	11	1	10	9	3
Blank book manufacture	2	3	2	1	1	1
Paper boxes and sample mounting	11	8	4	11	6	.....
Novelty work and jewelry cases	4	4	1	3	3	1

TABLE B.—TRAINING OF SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS—Con.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING QUESTION OF WHETHER THEY HAVE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING OR TRAINING SKILLED EMPLOYEES, BY—		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING THAT OF THE SKILLED EMPLOYEES THERE ARE TRAINED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT—			
	Yes.	No.	"All"	"Majority."	"Few."	"None."
6. Textiles	44	64	11	70	29	4
Silk and silk goods	11	9	4	10	4	3
Woolens and woolen goods	5	7	.....	9	3	.....
Carpets and rugs	5	3	1	6	1	.....
Cotton goods	3	10	3	8	2	.....
Knit goods	9	29	1	24	13	1
Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings	8	3	2	6	4	.....
Cordage and twine	3	3	.....	5	1	.....
7. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.	109	107	16	89	73	56
Machine operating trades—						
Men's and boys' clothing	11	24	3	10	10	14
Women's and girls' cloaks and suits	10	14	.....	3	8	13
Men's shirts, collars and cuffs	10	7	.....	16	4	1
Women's white goods	16	12	6	13	9	4
Furs and fur goods	3	6	1	1	4	6
Gloves	9	3	.....	6	6	.....
Custom dressmaking	10	7	2	5	9	2
Millinery (custom)	4	5	1	1	6	1
Millinery (factory)	8	5	.....	2	7	5
Men's hats	6	11	1	4	6	7
Laundries	22	13	2	28	4	3
8. Cigars and Confectionery	16	18	3	18	10	5
Cigars	5	11	1	7	5	5
Confectionery	11	7	2	11	5	.....
9. Building Industry	87	101	1	10	96	90
Bricklaying	5	13	.....	2	8	9
Carpentry	11	16	.....	.....	11	16
Painting and decorating	19	17	.....	.....	12	25
Plastering	4	12	.....	.....	16	3
Structural iron work	4	9	.....	.....	5	9
Electrical contracting	10	10	.....	3	15	3
Plumbing and gas fitting	6	15	1	4	14	2
Steam and hot water piping	15	5	.....	1	6	14
Tile setting	13	4	.....	.....	9	9
Grand total	549	569	74	435	447	210

In the glass industry where a high grade of skill is demanded in large part, 13 establishments report difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees and 9 establishments report no difficulty. The situation reported in the manufacture of blown and pressed glass is quite different from that in the manufacture of cut glass; in the former 8 firms report difficulty in obtaining or training skilled workmen and 3 report no difficulty, while in the

manufacture of cut glass the returns are respectively 5 and 6. In the manufacture of blown and pressed glass a large majority of firms train their own workmen and the difficulties in obtaining skilled employees are difficulties that center in the systems of training. In the manufacture of cut glass, the majority of firms reporting for New York State do not train their own employees.

In the metal manufacturing industries, most of which represent a high grade of skill and where skilled workers in many cases are in the majority, 148 establishments report difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees and 128 report no difficulty. The returns from the different branches of this industry differ considerably, as is shown in the table. This is to be accounted for partly by the varying conditions that obtain in the different industries. Certain industries such as the manufacture of sheet metal and electrical apparatus represent largely machine-tending operations requiring only a small degree of skill and training. Others such as rolling mills represent a few expert employees directing the operations of comparatively unskilled labor. Only in machine, engine, and locomotive construction is there a large demand for broadly-equipped workmen of high technical skill, and even here the demand varies greatly according to the nature of the work performed by the particular establishment. Many concerns manufacture a specialized product, turned out by special and in many cases semi-automatic tools demanding comparatively little training for the bulk of the operatives and requiring only a few superior workmen. This leaves the demand for large numbers of highly-skilled workers restricted to those establishments that manufacture engines and locomotives or general machinery of a high class.

In most of the industries in this group where a majority of the establishments report difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees the returns indicate that a minority of such employees are trained in the establishments reporting. The converse is also true, viz., that in the industries where a majority of establishments report that they do not have difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees, a majority of such employees are trained in the establishments reporting. The two exceptions are in the cases of locomotive construction and repairs and manu-

facture of brass and bronze ware. In the case of locomotive construction the situation is largely accounted for by reason of the great expansion of this industry of late years and the constantly increasing demands of skill and intelligence made upon the workers.

In certain of the industries in this group somewhat special conditions obtain. In the manufacture of gas and electric fixtures a difficulty in obtaining or training skilled workers is reported by a majority of firms. Extreme division of labor characterizes this industry and the main difficulty as reported consists in the fact that beginners are trained in some one branch of the industry and tend to remain piece-workers in some special line of operations, leaving no adequate supply of superior workers for the finer class of work.

Jewelry is another trade in which a very large proportion of the establishments reporting state that they experience difficulty in obtaining or training skilled workers. This trade has tended strongly of late years toward much division of labor and use of machinery for the production of the less expensive class of goods, while for the finer kinds of work highly-skilled workers with some artistic training are still required, and development of this type of man under commercial conditions has become inadequate. It should be noted also that in both this trade and the manufacture of silverware employment in many establishments takes on quite a seasonal character.

In the manufacture of carriages, where the work has become much specialized, difficulty in obtaining or training skilled workers is reported by a large majority of establishments. In this industry the old apprenticeship system has practically disappeared and up to the present time the helper's system has not developed a satisfactory substitute.

In wood manufactures, where the proportion of skilled workers in most of the trades is not large and where the supply of skilled labor from small towns and villages is an important element, the number reporting difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees is 39 and the number reporting no difficulty 62. The manufacture of furniture is the one case where the majority of firms report difficulty in obtaining or training skilled workmen.

In this industry the apprenticeship system has practically died out. The business has been placed upon a machine manufacturing basis with much division of labor and rather low wages and the difficulty reported consists largely in securing high-grade or broadly-equipped workmen for the finer work.

In the manufacture of leather the number reporting difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees is 22 and the number reporting no difficulty 23. The most important industry in this group is the manufacture of boots and shoes and here the difficulty in obtaining skilled employees is most marked. This industry is characterized by great division of labor and the employment of specialized machinery. No regular system exists by which a beginner is trained in the higher branches of the industry and in certain of the departments requiring high skill, labor union rules restrict the learners to a very small number. The majority of reports obtained showed that only a few of the skilled workers are trained in the establishments reporting.

In the printing and paper manufacturing industries, which for the most part represent trades in which skilled labor is in the majority, the establishments reporting difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees number 71; those reporting no difficulty number 57. The greatest difficulty among the skilled trades in this group is reported by the actual printing trades, including book and job printing, newspaper printing, lithography and engraving. In the first two mentioned trades the majority of employers reporting state that only a few of their skilled employees are trained in their establishments. In the case of lithography and engraving, difficulty is reported in obtaining skilled employees and at the same time the returns show that a majority of the establishments reporting train most of their skilled employees. In these two industries the standards of work are constantly advancing and the training afforded under commercial conditions is apparently inadequate to supply the demand.

In the textile mills, where labor is of a comparatively low grade requiring a short period of training, 44 establishments report difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees and 64 establishments report no difficulty. In each of the industries in this group the majority of employers reporting state that the

greater part of their employees are trained in their own establishments.

The manufacture of silk and silk goods, of carpets and rugs and of braids, embroideries and dress trimmings are the only industries of this group in which the majority of the establishments reporting state difficulty in obtaining or training skilled workers. The first two of these industries represent an exceptionally large proportion of high grade workers, while in the last this is also true in the case of many establishments making Bonnaz machine embroidery.

In the clothing industries, where no difficulty is experienced in obtaining the bulk of low-grade workers, 109 firms report difficulty in obtaining or training highly-skilled employees and 107 report no difficulty. In many of these industries immigration has supplied, and still continues to supply, a large share of the skilled workers. In general the industries where this proportion is very large, such as the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing, women's clothing, fur and fur goods and men's hats, a majority of the firms have not reported difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees. In the distinctly machine operating trades, on the other hand, such as the manufacture of men's shirts, collars and cuffs and women's white goods, the majority of firms report difficulty. In these trades the greater number of employers report that they train a majority of their skilled workers in their own establishments, but in spite of this fact there would appear to be an increasing demand for the finer lines of machine operating that keeps in advance of the supply. In the manufacture of gloves, custom dressmaking, factory millinery and in laundries, a majority of firms also report difficulty in obtaining skilled employees.

In the manufacture of cigars, 5 establishments report difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees and 11 report no difficulty. In the manufacture of confectionery, 11 establishments report difficulty and 7 no difficulty in obtaining skilled employees. This industry employs in the main unskilled labor, but the lack of competent provisions for training result in constant need for workers of superior skill.

In the building trades of New York City, which are fed very

largely both by immigration and by the influx of workers from other parts of the country, the situation as to demand and supply varies greatly according to the amount of building activity. It is probable that the returns shown in Table B were considerably affected by the fact that they were made during a period of great depression in the building industry. Of the firms making returns, 87 report difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees and 101 report no difficulty. The trades in which a majority of employers report difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees are painting and decorating, steam fitting and tile setting. In the case of the painting trade, the difficulty seems to center mainly in the somewhat unhealthy nature of the trade, its seasonal character, and the small wages paid as compared with other building trades. In steam fitting and tile setting, the difficulty felt by the employer is apparently due to the small supply of skilled labor possible on the terms under which labor unions restrict admission to these trades.

TABLE C.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER UNDER 18 BEING TRAINED FOR SKILLED WORK.

INDUSTRY.	EMPLOYEES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		EMPLOYEES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE BEING TRAINED FOR SKILLED WORK.		TOTAL WORKING FORCE (MAXIMUM).		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Glass Products	121	8	34	9	3,959	220	4,179
Blown and pressed glass	101	*7	†a	a	2,727	77	2,804
Cut glass	20	*1	b34	b9	1,232	143	1,375
2. Metals, Machines and Conveyances	429	54	3,080	613	104,584	6,178	110,762
Machinery and engine construction	82	.....	924	.....	23,326	.....	23,326
Railway locomotive and car building and repairing:							
Locomotives	31	.....	351	.....	17,103	.....	17,103
Passenger cars	5	.....	9	.....	4,924	47	4,971
Freight cars	....	.....	.....	.....	2,679	.....	2,679
Rolling mills and steel works	....	.....	10	.....	6,138	.....	6,138
Castings and foundry products	20	.....	208	8	11,870	62	11,932
Brass and bronze ware	14	3	106	47	3,070	367	3,437
Electrical apparatus	54	4	604	357	19,949	3,448	23,397
Gas and electric fixtures	32	1	122	5	2,135	30	2,165
Sheet metal and stamped ware	119	24	346	126	7,170	1,407	8,577
Jewelry	39	7	185	34	1,493	263	1,756
Silver and plated ware	19	6	167	23	1,535	401	1,936
Carriages and wagons	14	9	48	13	3,192	153	3,345
3. Wood Manufactures	267	8	1,051	38	17,551	351	17,902
House trim	33	.....	213	.....	4,619	.....	4,619
Brooms and brushes	28	3	63	12	1,050	218	1,268
Furniture	70	.....	322	16	5,647	82	5,729
Cooperage	5	.....	205	.....	1,326	.....	1,326
Pianos	131	5	248	10	4,909	51	4,960
4. Leather and Leather Goods	189	134	336	256	9,542	4,640	14,182
Boots and shoes	178	124	292	222	7,254	4,041	11,295
Leather manufacture	2	.....	25	.....	1,588	.....	1,588
Fancy leather goods	9	10	19	34	700	599	1,299
5. Printing and Paper Goods	268	251	970	533	16,398	9,824	26,222
Book and job printing	96	44	431	273	5,780	2,472	8,252
Newspaper printing	60	.....	103	.....	4,384	115	4,499
Lithography	44	13	265	55	2,532	551	3,083
Engraving	....	.....	*31	.....	195	.....	195
Bookbinding	16	40	118	167	1,665	2,034	3,699
Blank book manufacture	15	22	16	30	576	608	1,184
Paper boxes and sample mounting	30	*120	c	c	1,149	3,820	4,969
Novelty work and jewelry cases	7	12	6	8	117	224	341

a Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 287 males and 7 females.
b Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 48 males and 22 females.
c Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 109 males and 346 females.

* Under 21 years of age.

† There were 256 male apprentices in the industry whose age was not given, but most of whom are over 18.

TABLE C.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER UNDER 18 BEING TRAINED FOR SKILLED WORK—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	EMPLOYEES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		EMPLOYEES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE BEING TRAINED FOR SKILLED WORK.		TOTAL WORKING FORCE (MAXIMUM).		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Total.
6. Textiles	490	900	613	1,395	22,562	29,992	52,554
Silk and silk goods	38	*198	*d*25	*d*326	1,872	3,967	5,839
Woolens and woolen goods.	88	*101	*e*146	*e*70	2,607	2,600	5,207
Carpets and rugs	130	*100	*f*38	*f*95	6,115	6,065	12,180
Cotton goods	74	*52	*g*94	*g*100	3,957	3,505	7,462
Knit goods	129	*302	*h*208	*h*365	6,230	10,210	16,440
Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings	11	114	65	381	569	2,352	2,921
Cordage and twine	20	33	37	58	1,212	1,293	2,505
7. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc	158	398	497	1,279	18,467	34,850	53,317
Machine operating trades:							
Men's and boys' clothing.	31	68	174	275	6,292	4,689	10,981
Women's and girls' cloaks and suits	4	35	13	28	2,694	3,498	6,192
Men's shirts, collars and cuffs	15	38	33	245	1,606	9,117	10,723
Women's white goods	8	91	64	443	432	6,084	6,516
Furs and fur goods	2	11	16	19	613	542	1,155
Gloves	32	34	70	65	1,454	2,038	3,492
Custom dressmaking	....	45	1	93	192	1,774	1,966
Millinery (custom)	....	10	.....	40	.....	280	280
Millinery (factory)	....	8	.....	17	.....	881	881
Men's hats	60	37	126	54	3,840	1,642	5,482
Laundries	6	21	*k*	*k*	1,344	4,305	5,649
8. Cigars and Confectionery	62	206	77	111	4,424	8,201	12,625
Cigars	52	129	76	86	2,839	5,208	8,047
Confectionery	10	77	*l*1	*l*25	1,585	2,993	4,578
9. Building Industry	45	.....	422	.....	26,189	.....	26,189
Bricklaying	....	.....	111	.....	12,520	.....	12,520
Carpentry	8	.....	30	.....	2,476	.....	2,476
Painting and decorating	4	.....	19	.....	1,628	.....	1,628
Plastering	4	.....	57	.....	1,902	.....	1,902
Structural iron work	8	.....	74	.....	2,556	.....	2,556
Electrical contracting	4	.....	76	.....	1,429	.....	1,429
Plumbing and gas fitting	17	.....	51	.....	1,254	.....	1,254
Steam and hot water piping	....	.....	4	.....	1,504	.....	1,504
Tile setting	....	.....	.....	.....	920	.....	920
Grand total	2,029	1,959	*m*7,080	*m*4,234	223,676	94,256	317,932

d Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 43 males and 144 females.
e Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 163 males and 239 females.
f Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 390 males and 349 females.
g Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 170 males and 74 females.
h Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 262 males and 472 females.
k Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 24 males and 270 females.
l Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 31 males and 310 females.
m Other employees under 18 (employed at unskilled labor) numbered 1,527 males and 2,433 females.
* Under 21 years of age.

Table C shows the number of employees reported under 16 years of age, the number under 18 years of age being trained for skilled work, together with the total number of all employees. As a whole the returns reveal a very small proportion of learners under 18 years of age in the industries. This is particularly true in certain industries in New York City, where the number of learners under 18 years of age bears an exceedingly small relation to the total number employed in the trade.

In the glass industries the number of employees reported under 18 years of age is 369 males and 38 females and the total number of employees is 3,959 males and 220 females. Of the employees under 18 years of age, 335 males and 29 females are reported as working at unskilled labor. There are, however, in the blown glass industry 256 apprentices most of whom are of an age over 18.

In the metal manufacturing industries the number reported under 18 years of age in training for some grade of skilled work is 3,080 males and 613 females in a total of 104,584 male and 6,178 female employees. In wood manufactures the number of learners reported under 18 years of age is 1,051 males and 38 females, in a total of 17,551 male and 351 female employees. In leather manufactures the number reported under 18 years is 336 males and 256 female in a total of 9,542 male and 4,650 female employees. In the printing and paper manufacturing industry 970 males and 533 females under 18 years of age, preparing for skilled work, are reported out of a total of 16,398 male and 9,824 female employees. There are in addition in this group 109 males and 346 females under 18 years of age engaged upon unskilled work in the manufacture of paper boxes. In the manufacture of textiles, 613 males and 1,395 females under 18 are reported as being trained for skilled work, out of a total of 22,562 male and 29,992 female employees. In addition 1,028 males and 1,278 females below 18 years of age are reported engaged upon unskilled work largely as doffers, feeders, bobbin boys, etc. In the clothing trades 497 males and 1,279 females under 18 years of age are reported as learning a skilled trade in a total of 18,467 male and 34,850 female employees. In laundries, included in this group, there are 24 male and 270 female employees under 18 reported at unskilled work. In the manufacture of

cigars, 76 males and 86 females under 18 years of age are reported in a total of 2,839 male and 5,208 female employees. In the manufacture of confectionery, 1 male and 25 females under 18 years of age are reported as being trained for skilled work and 31 males and 310 females as engaged at unskilled work out of a total of 1,585 male and 2,993 female employees. In the building trades the number reported under 18 years of age learning a skilled trade is 422 in a total of 26,189 employees.

Various systems of training beginners exist in the different industries according to the nature of the work performed and the organization of the industry. The apprenticeship system is a survival from a period when only one class of industrialists existed, viz., the master-workman who was both merchant and craftsman and who in his own person bought and sold and practised all the operations of the trade. The apprentice, who was in turn to become the master, was at once both assistant and learner, and he received a training which it was to the advantage of the master to make as thorough and complete as possible. Later on the journeyman appeared, but for a long period he merely marked a state in the development of the master-workman and did not affect the status of the apprentice. When, however, the capitalist appeared and with him the fixed body of wage earners, the apprenticeship system lost its natural place in the industrial order. The master-merchant became the financial director and the master-craftsman became the shop director or the wage earner. The first of these is in no position to perform the function of teacher, and the others have no interest in so doing.

The modern organization of industry on the capitalist basis means the employment of numbers of workmen as wage earners whose sole responsibility is the forwarding of the productive tasks assigned to them. Such organization generally also means extended division of labor. It means these things whether hand power or machinery be used in the industry. In the trades where machinery is used, the value of the workman's time for purely productive purposes is increased by the added cost of machine and power. With the entire working force engaged upon production, it is to no one's interest to turn aside and instruct the learner,

and such instruction, if in any sense comprehensive, can be given in the direct course of production only at a certain immediate loss.

Under these conditions, the employer of to-day, drawing his workmen from the general labor market, that in some cases is largely fed by immigration, no longer feels the same individual necessity and responsibility for the training of beginners and hesitates to assume the cost and inconvenience of such a provision. The maintenance of a thorough apprenticeship system, having become exceptional, imposes in a sense a penalty upon the manufacturer who undertakes it inasmuch as he has no guarantee that apprentices will remain in his employ. Furthermore, the great subdivision of labor that characterizes all modern industries on a large scale imposes peculiar difficulties in the way of a thorough and comprehensive training, inasmuch as such a training involves a shifting of the apprentice from one branch to another that lessens his productive value. All these conditions make the employer slow to assume the trouble and expense of a thorough apprenticeship system. The tendency is more and more to place the beginner upon certain special branches at the tools and let him develop as quickly as possible into a productive unit.

On the other hand, as pointed out above, the journeyman under ordinary conditions has no interest or advantage in the training of an apprentice. His first consideration is, of necessity, his own wages, and especially in those industries that are upon a piecework basis, the journeyman has no time for teaching; furthermore, he is apt to look upon the apprentice as a future rival who will add to the supply of skilled workers and reduce his own chance of employment.

Another difficulty, and a very large one, that faces the apprenticeship question is the unwillingness of the American boy to submit to a long period of training at low wages for the sake of future opportunities. The tendency of the American boy is toward a short cut; he resents the rules and restrictions of the apprenticeship period and turns to openings that yield larger immediate returns. That this attitude is justifiable and natural in many cases where the so-called apprentice is given practically no assistance toward attaining a really broad training and where he is left largely to chance and his own initiative to pick up any-

thing more than the rudiments of a trade, must be conceded. This attitude is only removed when the apprentice feels that his interests are being cared for and a systematic effort is being made to open up a future worth working for. That it is removable is satisfactorily shown in those instances where provision is made for systematic training and technical instruction on the part of the employer.

Another cause that holds back a bright boy from the apprenticeship is the low wages paid. Whereas the journeyman's wage has been advanced in most of the skilled trades under the influence of organization, the wages of the apprentice have not advanced in proportion to the demand for young men in the industries. Organized labor, with its mind almost solely upon the advancement of the standard of living, and the employer, with his mind almost solely upon the increase of profits, have neither been concerned to advance the wage of the apprentice, and with no influence to press them upward these wages have remained extremely low.

Owing to these many conditions, apprenticeship in the sense of a broad and thorough training of the first-class workman has given place in many establishments and in many of the industries where it formerly prevailed to a so-called apprenticeship that trains in only a narrow range of work and fits only in some special line of skill. In such apprenticeship systems the period of training is much shorter than in the older form and very often no age restrictions are imposed. Such systems figure to quite an extent in the industries studied in this report, notably in the machine woodworking trades, in the manufacture of gas and electric fixtures, in some branches of boot and shoe manufacture, in garment making and in the manufacture of cigars.

The helper system is another important channel through which beginners enter the skilled trades. The helper takes various forms in the various trades, but in general he supplies the relatively unskilled help needed to carry forward the work of the skilled journeyman. In some industries, as in certain of the building trades, he appears as an unskilled mature laborer that rarely advances to the grade of a skilled worker. In others he is represented by a younger class, below the journeyman, called

juniors, improvers or helpers, who may be in regular succession to the skilled positions. In other cases, as in the machine shop, the helper is a "handy man" who performs odd jobs and in general the less skilled kinds of work such as finishing and filing. Such helpers have an opportunity to watch the operations of the journeyman and to become acquainted with his work, and where the conditions admit, the brighter and more progressive advance to the position of skilled workman.

One other general method under which skilled workers for the industries are recruited applies more or less to all industries in which great division of labor obtains. In such industries beginners are generally put at first at the simpler operations, and as they show ability and application are advanced to somewhat more difficult processes or the manipulation of less simple machines. This advancement may continue up to that particular point in the organization beyond which the capacities or ambition of the worker are not sufficient to carry him. This system of developing skilled workers obtains in most women's trades such as clothing, millinery and laundries, in the boot and shoe manufacture and in textile mills, and is found more or less combined with other systems of training in all other industries where much division of labor obtains.

TABLE D.—CONDITIONS AS TO

INDUSTRY.	Male employees under 18 years of age preparing as apprentices for work of high-grade skill.	Total male employees of high-grade skill.	Number of apprentices per 100 employees of high-grade skill.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Preferred age for apprentice beginners.	Weekly wages of apprentices at start.	Years required to reach full wages.
				Employing apprentices.	Total reporting.			
1. Glass Products:								
Blown and pressed glass	a256	1,335	19.2	7	11	16–20	$5 50–$19 50	5
2. Metals, Machines and Conveyances	1,396	27,165	5.1	107	185	.....	.....	.....
Machine and engine construction	685	10,425	6.6	43	61	16–18	$4 00–$5 00	4
Locomotive construction and repairs	345	6,856	5.0	11	18	17	4 50–6 00	4
Passenger car construction	5	2,474	0.2	1	13	16–18	.....	4–5
Castings and foundry products	131	3,953	3.3	17	38	18	3 00–12 00	3–4
Jewelry	99	867	11.4	13	14	16	4 00	5–6
Silver and plated ware	83	726	11.4	9	10	16	4 00	2½–6½
Carriages and wagons	48	1,864	2.6	13	31	16–18	4 00–5 00	4–6
3. Wood Manufactures	342	5,558	6.2	28	50	.....	.....	.....
Furniture	94	2,447	3.8	8	27	18	$6 00–$9 00	3–4
Pianos	248	3,111	8.0	20	23	16	3 00–4 00	3–5
5. Printing and Paper Goods	556	9,063	6.1	68	101	.....	.....	.....
Book and job printing	258	3,932	6.6	25	38	16–18	$3 00–$7 00	5
Newspaper printing	63	2,740	2.3	15	20	16–18	4 00–6 00	3–5
Lithography	126	936	13.5	11	14	16	3 50–4 00	5
Engraving	b31	176	17.6	5	6	16	6 00	5–6
Bookbinding	78	1,279	6.1	12	23	.....	.....	.....
7. Clothing, Etc	142	4,423	3.2	18	43	.....	.....	.....
Furs and fur goods	12	395	3.0	2	12	16	$4 00–$6 00	1–4
Gloves	70	1,210	5.8	8	13	16–18	6 00–10 50	3
Men's hats	60	2,818	2.1	8	18	16–18	4 00– 6 00	2–4
9. Building Industry	423	17,471	2.4	85	198	.....	.....	.....
Bricklaying	111	8,327	1.3	13	19	16–18	$6 00	4
Carpentry	30	1,812	1.7	13	27	16	4 00–5 00	4–5
Painting and decorating	19	1,505	1.3	9	37	16	4 00–7 00	4–5
Plastering	57	1,467	3.9	15	20	16–17	5 00	4
Structural iron work	74	1,382	5.4	8	14	16–18	4 00–12 00	4
Electrical contracting	76	929	8.2	16	21	16–18	6 00–9 00	4
Plumbing and gas fitting	52	656	7.9	9	22	16–18	5 50–7 50	4½–5
Steam and hot water fitting	4	808	0.5	2	20	18–19	18 00	5
Tile setting	.....	585	0.0	0	18	21	18 00	3–6
Grand total	3,115	65,015	4.8	313	588	.....	.....	.....

a Age not given. b Under 21 years of age.

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING QUESTION WHETHER APPRENTICE SYSTEM MEETS NEED FOR SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN THEIR INDUSTRY BY—		ESTABLISHMENTS GIVING AS REASON WHY APPRENTICE SYSTEM DOES NOT MEET NEED FOR SKILLED EMPLOYEES—			ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING QUESTION WHETHER TRADE UNION RESTRICTIONS PREVENT THEM FROM EMPLOYING AS MANY APPRENTICES AS THEY OTHERWISE WOULD BY—		ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING QUESTION WHETHER THEY ARE EMPLOYING FULL NUMBER OF APPRENTICES ALLOWED BY TRADE UNION RULES, BY—	
Yes.	No.	Trade union restrictions.	Inability to secure good material.	Inability to retain apprentices.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
4	7	4	1	2	6	5	8	2
42	113	19	37	18	30	114	45	39
22	30	8	10	6	16	34	17	12
5	13	5	2	2	4	14	9	3
2	7	1	1	2	2	5	3	1
6	25	5	7	1	2	21	10	11
2	10	.....	5	1	1	11	3	1
3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	8	3	.....
2	23	.....	11	6	.....	21	.....	11
10	18	1	4	11	2	24	6	13
2	11	1	.....	7	2	14	3	12
8	7	.....	4	4	.....	10	3	1
36	51	36	7	.....	50	36	53	12
11	25	15	5	.....	22	14	24	7
8	10	7	1	.....	13	6	14	4
9	4	4	1	.....	5	7	3	.....
2	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
6	11	9	.....	.....	9	7	11	1
9	17	8	3	1	8	13	4	4
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....
3	13	8	.....	1	8	8	3	3
53	103	43	14	18	76	71	85	58
6	11	8	.....	.....	12	7	10	9
7	13	9	1	.....	8	13	9	12
6	16	1	.....	9	5	10	3	12
12	5	3	.....	1	3	10	9	8
1	10	.....	1	2	4	7	1	6
8	13	5	5	1	15	4	18	2
6	14	1	4	5	6	14	15	5
2	14	9	3	.....	13	3	13	1
5	7	7	.....	.....	10	3	7	3
154	309	111	66	50	172	263	201	128

Table D shows the number of learners under 18 years of age that are being trained for high-grade work, the total number of high-grade workers reported in each trade, the proportion of firms in each trade employing beginners of the apprentice class, the percentage that apprentice beginners under 18 bear to the total number of high-grade workers, data as to age, wages and length of training period and replies from employers to a number of questions concerning apprenticeship.

An examination of the first four columns brings out quite clearly the actual extent of apprentice training in the trades of the State. It will be noted that the highest percentage of apprentices is reported in lithography and engraving. Next to these are jewelry and silverware manufacture, and following these come the manufacture of pianos, the machine trades, book and job printing, bookbinding, the manufacture of gloves, and certain of the building trades, notably electrical wiring, plumbing and structural iron work.

In none of the industrial groups, as shown by table, is the question, "Does the apprenticeship system meet the needs for skilled employees in your business?" answered in the affirmative by a majority of the firms reporting.

In the manufacture of glass the conditions are radically different in the two branches of the industry. In the manufacture of blown and pressed glass a systematic apprenticeship is maintained into which boys that have served at tending and gathering are admitted after a number of years, at an age approximating 19 years. A very small percentage of such boys, however, remain in this work to the apprenticeship stage. Trade union restrictions are given as the chief cause of the failure of the system to meet the need for skilled employees by the majority of firms reporting. In the manufacture of cut glass, no apprenticeship system, in a true sense, is maintained, beginners progressing gradually from simple operations requiring but little skill to more and more difficult work.

In the metal manufacturing industries, 42 firms report that in

the trades in which some form of apprenticeship is maintained, this system meets the needs for skilled employees and 113 report in the negative. The largest proportion of returns in favor of the apprenticeship system in this group is from the machine and engine building trades, where 22 establishments report that the apprenticeship system meets the needs for skilled employees and 30 report in the negative. The total of apprentice beginners reported from this industry is 685. These bear a proportion of 6.6 per cent to the total number of high-grade workers reported.

It is in this industry that the problem of apprenticeship training has received most attention and where the most numerous and energetic attempts have been made to revive the system by placing it on a basis suited to modern requirements. The significant element in all the attempts that have been successful, two of which are described in Part V of this report, consists in the introduction of systematic instruction into the training of the apprentice. In some cases this provision consists in instruction apart from the work in the shop in such subjects as drawing, shop mathematics and technical matters relating closely to the shop practice. In other cases the provision goes a step further and places the actual shop training of the apprentices in the hands of a man whose sole business it is to surpervise the apprentices in their daily work and to instruct them in the details of practical methods. It is this feature of instruction that distinguishes what may be called the modern method of apprenticeship from the old and that apparently supplies the element needed to rehabilitate the system and bring it back to the function it originally served.

The most important development of this system of apprenticeship training in New York State has been accomplished by the New York Central Railroad in its construction and repair shops and should strictly be referred to under locomotive construction and repairs. In this latter group the difficulty of obtaining skilled employees is reported as even greater than in the manufacture of machinery and 5 establishments state that

the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees and 13 that it does not.

In the manufacture of castings, where the helper system is rapidly taking the place of the apprenticeship system, 3.3 per cent of the total number of high-skilled workers are reported as beginners under 18 years of age. In this industry the chief reason reported for the failure of the system is the inability to secure good material as apprentices.

In jewelry and the manufacture of silverware, as has already been noted, the percentage of apprentices is large and in each industry all but one firm report the employment of apprentices under 18. In the case of jewelry manufacture, 10 firms report that the apprenticeship system does not meet the need for skilled employees and only 2 report that it is adequate. The chief reason assigned is the inability to secure good material for apprentices. It is to be noted, however, that in this industry the period of apprenticeship is quite long, namely five to six years, and that for high-grade work men are needed that can not only do fine, accurate work, but who possess artistic appreciation. In the manufacture of silver and silver-plated goods the situation is not quite so unsatisfactory. A shorter period of training is commonly required and a much smaller percentage of establishments report the system as inadequate.

The manufacture of carriages is an industry where the apprenticeship system has very much decayed and where the number of beginners reported under 18 years of age preparing for high-grade work is quite small. The industry is now much subdivided into special branches and the helper system, which is chiefly relied upon to recruit the supply of workers, has not as yet proven competent to develop broadly-skilled, superior workmen in sufficient numbers. The reason noted in this industry for the failure of this system is the inability to secure good material as apprentices.

Under wood manufactures the only industries maintaining any-

thing approaching an apprenticeship system are furniture making and the manufacture of pianos. In the first, a true apprenticeship system is practically non-existent, although a number of firms report the employment of apprentices. The business is much subdivided and the training obtained is confined generally to a single branch of work. The main reason cited for the inadequacy of the system is the inability to hold apprentices through their terms. In piano manufacturing 8 firms report that the apprenticeship system meets the needs for skilled employees as against 7 that report in the negative. In this industry the percentage of apprentices reported is high, as is the number of firms reporting such apprentices. This industry, however, is also much subdivided and the apprenticeship training that is maintained at the present time results commonly in the development of workers fitted for one special branch and often for the work of but one establishment.

In the next group, the printing and paper trades, there are two industries where a majority of the establishments report that the apprenticeship system meets the needs for skilled workers, namely, lithography and engraving. These two industries show the largest proportion of apprentices in the entire returns, and they also show a general employment of apprentices under 18 years of age. Considerable difficulty in the past is reported from trade union restrictions in the lithographic trades but not to a large extent at the present time. In both of these industries the term of apprenticeship is a long one, from five to six years, and a high type of artistic craftsmanship is demanded, for which high wages are paid.

In book and job printing a considerable number of apprentices under 18 years of age is reported, namely, 6.6 per cent. Trade union restrictions are reported as the chief cause for the failure of the system to supply sufficient skilled workers by a majority of the firms reporting. In newspaper printing a very small percentage of aprentices is reported, the number being particularly

low from New York City. Trade union restrictions are reported in this case as preventing the employment of as many apprentices as would otherwise be engaged. In book binding, 6.1 per cent of the male employees of high-grade skill are reported as apprentices under 18 years of age. In this industry the trade union restrictions are mentioned as the sole reason why the apprenticeship system does not meet the needs for skilled employees.

In the clothing trades only two industries can be said to maintain an apprenticeship system, namely, the manufacture of gloves and of men's hats. In the first case a majority of establishments report in favor of the system. In this industry apprenticeship training is restricted to the cutters and the apprentices are generally sons or relatives of the journeymen cutters. In the manufacture of men's hats, 13 establishments report that the apprenticeship system is not adequate and 3 report in its favor. The chief cause assigned for the failure of the system is restrictions imposed by the labor unions. It should be noted, however, that this industry is very much subdivided, and in order to obtain a comprehensive training a boy must pass from one branch of the industry to another.

In the building trades as a whole 53 establishments report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees and 103 report in the negative. The plastering trade is the only case where a majority of employers report that the system is adequate. In this industry 12 concerns report favorably and 5 unfavorably.

In 4 trades out of the group, namely, bricklaying, carpentry, steam fitting and tile setting, labor union restrictions are given as the reason for the failure of the system. In the case of electrical contracting, restriction of labor unions and the inability to secure good material as apprentices are each given by 5 firms as the cause of the inadequacy of the system. It should be noted, however, that it is only in the case of bricklaying, electrical contracting, steam fitting and tile setting that a majority of

the firms reporting state that the restrictions of labor unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ. In the case of painting and decorating the inability to retain apprentices is given as the reason by a very large majority of the firms, and this reason is also given by the majority of firms in the plumbing trade.

It is clear from the foregoing that the apprenticeship system is regarded by a large majority of employers in the skilled trades as inadequate at the present time to meet the need for skilled employees in the industries. The analysis made in the tables shows also the relative weight in the mind of the employer of certain causes for the inadequacy of the system. Other causes that do not figure in the returns are the unwillingness of the employer to go to the trouble, under the present subdivided conditions of manufacturing, to provide a really thorough training, and second, that many establishments in the trades regarded as skilled are producing such a specialized product with such extensive subdivision of labor that an extended apprentice training is no longer necessary.

In glass blowing, locomotive construction and repairs, book and job printing, newspaper printing, lithography, book binding, the manufacture of men's hats, bricklaying, carpentry, electrical contracting, steam fitting, and tile setting, labor union restrictions are assigned by a majority of employers reporting upon this subject to be the chief cause for the failure of the system. It should be noted, however, that in the case of locomotive construction, lithography, and carpentry that a majority of employers reporting upon this point state that such restrictions do not prevent them from having as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ, and that in the case of book binding and the manufacture of men's hats the firm reporting that such restrictions prevent them from employing apprentices are a minority of the entire number of establishments reporting in these industries. This confines the industries where a majority of the total number of firms reporting state both that labor union restrictions prevent them having as many ap-

prentices as they would otherwise employ and that they are employing the total number of apprentices allowed by union rules to glass blowing, book and job printing, newspaper printing, bricklaying, electrical contracting, steam fitting and tile setting.

In the case of machinery and engine construction, the manufacture of castings, jewelry, carriages and wagons, pianos, painting and decorating, structural iron work, plumbing and gas fitting the reasons assigned are either inability to secure good material for apprentices or inability to retain apprentices throughout the term. This would seem to be equivalent to the statement that the conditions of apprenticeship in these trades are not sufficiently attractive or advancement sufficiently rapid to compete with other openings for young men.

Outside of the element of trade union restrictions, the difficulty in the apprenticeship system may be summed up under two heads, one the unwillingness of the employer under the present conditions of manufacture to provide a really thorough apprenticeship training, and the other the unwillingness of the American boy to enter upon or to remain for a considerable period of years at low wages in apprenticeship that gives him no feeling of substantial progress and no promise of a broad training from which he will receive future benefit.

To sum up some of the elements of the situation in regard to the three main industries concerned it may be said that in machine and engine construction a large number of firms show a willingness to take apprentices and a tendency is appearing toward a modification of the terms of appreticeship that shall make the system a matter of instruction rather than the mere employment of boys at restricted wages and that promises, in the case of large establishments, to make apprenticeship much more attractive for bright and ambitious boys. In the case of book and job and newspaper printing the problem seems to be considerably complicated by trade union restrictions. Outside of these restrictions, the conditions prevailing in the printing establishments allow of a competent ap-

prenticeship training being obtained under commercial conditions, but there seems to be the same need as in machine industries for additional instruction in such branches as English and the technical and artistic details of the trade. In certain of the building trades, employers report willingness to take apprentices, but serious restrictions of apprentices by the labor union rules. In these trades a general conviction apparently obtains on the part of the employer that some means of training beginners outside of commercial practice is needed.

TABLE E.—REPLIES OF EMPLOYERS TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS

INDUSTRY.	WOULD THE EFFICIENCY AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES OF YOUR EMPLOYEES BE INCREASED IF THEY WERE GIVEN A TRAINING BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 16 IN A GENERAL INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL?			
	YES.		NO.	
	Establ.	Largest number of employees therein in 1907.	Establ.	Largest number of employees therein in 1907.
I. Glass Products	16	3,327	6	852
Blown and pressed glass	9	2,572	2	232
Cut glass	7	755	4	620
II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances	229	84,492	40	8,179
Machinery and engine construction	52	20,853	6	1,701
Railway locomotive and car construction and repairs:				
Locomotives	16	16,791	2	312
Passenger cars	12	4,910	1	61
Freight cars	8	2,144	1	442
Rolling mills and steel works	6	5,401	4	737
Castings and foundry products	32	9,792	5	1,819
Brass and bronze ware	11	2,930	1	90
Electrical apparatus	19	7,955	1	122
Gas and electric fixtures	14	1,915	1	150
Sheet metal and stamped ware	21	6,812	8	1,584
Jewelry	8	1,167	4	271
Silver and plated ware	6	1,293	3	615
Carriages and wagons	24	2,529	3	275
III. Wood Manufactures	78	12,769	19	3,253
House trim	24	2,805	3	382
Brooms and brushes	6	696	5	462
Furniture	26	5,613	.....	.....
Cooperage	7	441	4	885
Pianos	15	3,214	7	1,524
IV. Leather and Leather Goods	31	10,912	14	2,599
Boots and shoes	21	9,104	7	1,967
Leather manufacture	4	790	3	351
Fancy leather goods	6	1,018	4	281
V. Printing and Paper Goods	94	18,432	33	6,435
Book and job printing	29	6,884	6	715
Newspaper printing	12	2,547	7	1,759
Lithography	11	1,584	2	1,349
Engraving	6	195	.....	.....
Bookbinding	15	2,364	6	1,156
Blank book manufacture	3	822	2	362
Paper boxes and sample mounting	12	3,785	8	1,004
Novelty work and jewelry cases	6	251	2	90
VI. Textiles	70	27,264	28	17,106
Silk and silk goods	15	4,365	5	1,255
Woolens and woolen goods	5	3,137	4	1,514
Carpets and rugs	6	6,256	2	5,924
Cotton goods	12	3,169	.....	.....
Knit goods	19	7,097	12	6,227
Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings	9	1,608	3	1,313
Cordage and twine	4	1,632	2	873

ONCERNING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

OULD PRACTICAL DAY TRADE SCHOOLS GIVING A SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF ONE YEAR OR MORE AFTER THE AGE OF 16, HELP TO MEET THE PROBLEM OF SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN YOUR BUSINESS?				COULD THE LAST-MENTIONED SCHOOLS BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE OR COMMUNITY AT PUBLIC EXPENSE AND OPERATING ON A NON-COMMERCIAL PRODUCT?		WOULD SUCH SCHOOLS IF CONDUCTED BY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OR A COMBINATION OF SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS AND OPERATING ON A COMMERCIAL PRODUCT BE PRACTICAL?		WOULD PRACTICAL EVENING OR HALF-TIME TRADE SCHOOLS BE OF VALUE IN HELPING UNSKILLED WORKERS OR THOSE OF LOW-GRADE SKILL TO ADVANCE TO POSITIONS REQUIRING HIGH-GRADE SKILL?	
YES.		NO.		ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING —		ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING —		ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING —	
Establ.	Largest number of employees therein in 1907.	Establ.	Largest number of employees therein in 1907.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
6	1,662	15	2,194	10	9	6	15	10	12
2	1,396	9	1,408	5	6	2	9	3	8
4	266	6	786	5	3	4	6	7	4
205	71,999	63	19,932	165	55	106	109	211	40
50	20,302	9	2,439	35	14	24	21	50	5
14	15,697	4	1,406	15	1	8	7	14	3
11	3,209	2	1,762	10	1	9	3	13	.....
6	1,856	3	730	7	1	6	3	8	1
4	1,276	6	4,862	5	4	1	6	6	3
31	10,023	7	1,909	24	8	13	20	28	7
11	2,940	1	80	8	1	4	4	9	1
17	7,469	2	328	14	3	8	7	17	3
13	1,633	3	532	10	3	4	10	12	3
14	3,536	12	3,830	10	9	9	13	18	8
8	1,141	3	194	6	4	5	5	9	3
5	1,113	4	795	5	2	4	3	5	2
21	1,804	7	1,065	16	4	11	7	22	1
69	10,873	27	5,006	57	27	25	55	68	25
24	2,668	4	689	22	4	8	19	24	4
3	379	7	613	4	5	1	8	4	5
25	5,413	1	200	19	4	8	13	22	2
5	311	6	1,015	6	4	1	7	6	5
12	2,102	9	2,489	6	10	7	8	12	9
33	11,321	11	2,180	16	22	18	21	30	14
24	9,863	5	1,365	7	18	15	11	21	8
3	440	3	575	4	1	2	3	3	3
6	1,018	3	240	5	3	1	7	6	3
89	19,709	34	5,034	59	48	52	57	90	36
28	6,807	6	885	20	10	12	18	27	7
12	2,760	6	1,479	9	7	8	6	11	5
13	3,045	1	38	7	4	5	7	12	2
3	47	1	18	5	.....	1	4	4	2
15	2,418	5	932	10	9	13	5	16	7
3	822	2	362	1	2	.....	3	3	2
11	3,652	9	1,137	7	11	10	9	10	10
4	158	4	183	.....	5	3	5	7	1
62	24,957	32	18,605	46	29	29	49	53	34
14	4,005	5	1,505	9	8	8	10	8	10
6	2,861	4	2,051	5	4	3	7	6	4
4	4,534	4	7,646	2	4	3	3	5	2
10	2,951	2	218	8	2	1	7	8	3
15	6,593	13	5,859	12	7	7	14	15	10
9	2,381	2	453	7	4	6	5	7	4
4	1,632	2	873	3	.....	1	3	4	1

TABLE E.—REPLIES OF EMPLOYERS TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS

INDUSTRY.	WOULD THE EFFICIENCY AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES OF YOUR EMPLOYEES BE INCREASED IF THEY WERE GIVEN A TRAINING BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 16 IN A GENERAL INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL?			
	YES.		NO.	
	Establ.	Largest number of employees therein in 1907.	Establ.	Largest number of employees therein in 1907.
VII. Clothing, Millinery, Laundries	145	35,401	64	10,777
Men's and boys' clothing	25	7,701	9	2,121
Women's and girls' cloaks and suits	16	3,846	3	501
Men's shirts, collars and cuffs	14	8,525	4	560
Women's white goods	17	3,036	15	3,339
Furs and fur goods	2	77	8	988
Gloves	9	2,868	3	483
Custom dressmaking	12	913	4	423
Custom millinery	7	215	1	25
Factory millinery	8	505	5	316
Men's hats	17	4,932	1	550
Laundries	18	2,783	11	1,471
VIII. Cigars and Confectionery	18	4,622	16	7,360
Cigars	7	2,114	10	5,823
Confectionery	11	2,508	6	1,537
IX. Building Trades	159	22,515	28	2,415
Bricklaying	16	11,577	2	443
Carpentry	19	1,965	7	505
Painting and decorating	34	1,548	3	80
Plastering	11	650	6	726
Structural iron work	11	2,281	3	275
Electrical contracting	19	1,374	1	15
Plumbing and gas fitting	18	964	2	210
Steam and hot water fitting	17	1,449	2	41
Tile setting	14	707	2	120
Grand total	840	219,734	248	58,976

CONCERNING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Concluded.

WOULD PRACTICAL DAY TRADE SCHOOLS GIVING A SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF ONE YEAR OR MORE AFTER THE AGE OF 16, HELP TO MEET THE PROBLEM OF SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN YOUR BUSINESS?				COULD THE LAST-MENTIONED SCHOOLS BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE OR COMMUNITY AT PUBLIC EXPENSE AND OPERATING ON A NON-COMMERCIAL PRODUCT?		WOULD SUCH SCHOOLS IF CONDUCTED BY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OR A COMBINATION OF SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS AND OPERATING ON A COMMERCIAL PRODUCT BE PRACTICAL?		WOULD PRACTICAL EVENING OR HALF-TIME TRADE SCHOOLS BE OF VALUE IN HELPING UNSKILLED WORKERS OR THOSE OF LOW-GRADE SKILL TO ADVANCE TO POSITIONS REQUIRING HIGH-GRADE SKILL?	
YES.		NO.		ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING —		ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING —		ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING —	
Establ.	Largest number of employees therein in 1907.	Establ.	Largest number of employees therein in 1907.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
126	32,636	92	15,058	103	91	76	121	117	89
23	7,236	12	2,966	18	12	15	17	17	13
16	3,707	4	925	13	6	6	13	16	3
12	7,211	7	1,999	10	7	7	10	12	6
13	3,004	19	3,371	12	19	12	20	13	18
.....	.....	10	1,065	.....	9	.....	9	1	8
11	3,318	1	33	8	3	8	3	8	3
9	1,034	8	582	7	7	7	8	9	8
5	191	3	64	3	4	2	4	6	2
8	517	6	364	7	6	4	9	9	5
9	3,042	9	2,440	13	4	4	13	9	9
20	3,376	13	1,249	12	14	11	15	17	14
13	5,603	21	6,356	11	19	11	20	13	17
9	4,414	8	3,523	7	9	7	10	8	9
4	1,189	13	2,833	4	10	4	10	5	8
141	20,105	46	3,829	115	48	82	82	146	40
13	10,542	4	1,236	12	4	7	10	16	3
16	1,189	8	297	13	7	10	11	20	6
28	1,372	9	256	29	6	16	18	28	8
6	379	11	1,122	7	7	3	11	8	6
11	2,361	2	165	8	5	6	7	8	5
19	1,294	2	135	12	3	7	8	21	.....
16	950	4	224	7	11	10	8	15	5
17	1,246	3	262	14	2	12	4	17	2
15	772	3	132	13	3	11	5	13	5
744	198,865	341	78,194	582	348	405	529	738	307

Table E shows the replies from employers to questions in regard to various types of industrial schools. In Chapter III are given the returns from the officers of labor unions in the State in regard to two of these schools.

The answers of the different industrial groups to the question, "Would the efficiency and future opportunities of your employees be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general industrial or preparatory trade school which aims to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods and some ideas of industrial organization, but does not teach a special trade?" are as follows:

INDUSTRY.	YES.		NO.	
	No. of establishments.	No. of employees therein.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees therein.
Glass	16	3,327	6	852
Metals	229	84,492	40	8,179
Wood	78	12,769	19	3,253
Leather	31	10,912	14	2,599
Printing and paper	94	18,432	33	6,435
Textiles	70	27,264	28	17,106
Clothing	145	35,401	64	10,777
Cigars	7	2,114	10	5,823
Confectionery	11	2,508	6	1,537
Building	159	22,515	28	2,415
Total	840	219,734	248	58,976

The sequence of the groups in the order in which this type of school is favored is, machine and metal manufactures, building trades, wood manufactures, printing and paper manufactures, glass manufactures, textile industries, clothing trades, leather manufactures, confectionery. It is to be noted that it is the skilled trades that pronounce most strongly in favor of this type of school.

The replies of secretaries of the labor unions of the State to the question "Do you favor a public industrial or preparatory trade school, which should endeavor to reach boys and girls between 14 and 16, that now leave the common school in very large numbers before graduation? Such a school would not teach a trade, but would give a wide acquaintance with materials and fundamental industrial processes together with drawing and shop mathematics, with the object of giving a better preparation for

entering the industries at 16 and better opportunities for subsequent advancement," are as follows:

GROUPS OF TRADES.	NUMBER ANSWERING.					
	Yes.	No.	Qualified Yes.	Qualified No.	Not answering.	Total unions.
Building, stone working, etc.	456	148	8	1	130	743
Transportation	265	23	2	.....	88	378
Clothing and textiles	117	23	2	1	31	174
Metals, machinery and shipbuilding	165	49	5	.....	69	288
Printing, binding, etc	56	26	2	2	29	115
Wood working and furniture	52	15	.....	.....	21	88
Food and liquors	67	11	.....	.....	38	116
Theaters and music	31	4	.....	1	27	63
Tobacco	34	12	3	.....	16	65
Restaurants, trade, etc	88	22	1	.....	24	135
Public employment	77	.....	.....	.....	48	125
Stationary engine men	44	7	.....	.....	18	69
Miscellaneous	48	9	.....	.....	35	92
Total	1,500	349	23	5	574	2,451

From the fact that this type of school is largely in the discussion stage and only beginning to appear in practical form, it is possible that the exact character of the institution in view was not fully understood by all employers or by all labor representatives replying. Care, however, was taken in framing the question to bring out the fact that the school is not intended to teach a special trade but is aimed to prepare those below 16 years of age to enter the industries at greater advantage, and this point seems to have been generally appreciated by those sending replies.

The question of the development of such schools is not only one of the foremost educational problems before the country to-day, but it is a question that is being increasingly recognized as having great practical bearing upon the whole problem of training for the industries. It is being appreciated more and more that one of the chief problems of training for the industries is to lead boys and girls of 16 toward the industries with awakened sympathies and ambition for industrial careers, with some knowledge of industrial quantities, and with some conception of what the industries have to offer them.

In any broad view of the subject it would appear that industrial education under public auspices should have at least two aims in view: one to assist the boy and girl to meet the immediate de-

mand of the industries and so better enable them to obtain employment; the other to give them such breadth of training as will equip them for further development in their future careers.

Industry inevitably makes for specialization and tends toward the narrowing of the worker's experience and resources. The hope for freedom on the part of the worker and a chance to keep his footing in the vicissitudes of employment consists in securing an equipment that will give him a sound basis of general principles, a wide acquaintance with materials and processes and so make possible the development of industrial intelligence and, in consequence, of industrial adaptability. Such a training, it is needless to say, would make for self-respect and independence and good citizenship. Unless both of these aspects can be attained through school training, it would seem difficult to defend the proposition of industrial education at public expense.

The hope of the industrial school of intermediate grade lies in the possibility of providing such a training for a large number of children that now leave school at 14 years of age, a training that will give them an advantage whether it be to enter upon the work of the mill or factory or to take up the task of learning a skilled trade. The emphatic indorsement of this type of school by both employers and organized labor should constitute a great encouragement to the educators who are endeavoring to develop such schools in different parts of the State.

The question of these schools is intimately related to the child-labor problem. The operation of the law restricting the hours of employment of minors under 16 years of age to 8 hours a day, between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., has practically closed the door to steady industrial employment to such boys and girls in this State. It is evident from the reports of investigators that the effect of the law has not been to any large extent to retain or to return these children to the schools, but that it has served still further to accentuate the problem of wasted years by forcing them more than ever toward the temporary job or into idleness. On a number of occasions, when the investigators inquired as to what had become of the children discharged because of the operation of the law, they were shown groups of children playing in the mill or factory yards. These facts, which come from a large number of

sources, make it evident that the legislation represented by the law in question is but a negative and restrictive side of a humanitarian movement which needs the complement of constructive educational measures to bear full fruit.

The replies by groups of industries to the question, "Would practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, help to meet the problem of skilled employees in your business?" are as follows:

Industry.	Yes.		No.	
	No. of establishments.	No. of employees therein.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees therein.
Glass	6	1,662	15	2,194
Metals	205	71,999	63	19,932
Wood	69	10,873	27	5,006
Leather	33	11,321	11	2,180
Printing and paper	89	19,709	34	5,034
Textiles	62	24,957	32	18,605
Clothing	126	32,636	92	15,058
Cigars	9	4,414	8	3,523
Confectionery	4	1,189	13	2,833
Building	141	20,105	46	3,829
Total	744	198,865	341	78,194

The order in which trade schools are favored by the groups of industries is as follows: Machine and metal manufacturing, building trades, leather manufacturing (chiefly boots and shoes), wood manufacture, printing trades, textile industries, clothing trades, manufacture of cigars.

In spite of this pronouncement in favor of trade schools on the part of employers, the practicability of such schools in any considerable number is by no means demonstrated. The great economic difficulty of non-remuneration of the student worker under which the trade school labors will probably always act to restrict the numbers that can take advantage of such schools to the comparative few. Another fact that has a very important bearing upon this question is that a trade school training is a thoroughly valuable asset only in such trades as are not highly specialized. The trade school can furnish a broad training in the fundamentals of a trade, but where the industry is highly specialized in different establishments it can hardly compete, even as a preparatory training, with training obtained in commercial establishments.

The returns from labor union officers in answer to the question "Do you favor public trade schools for boys and girls between 16 and 18, that would give two years of practical training together with drawing and mathematics provided the graduates of such schools should serve two years more as apprentices or improvers?" as given below will undoubtedly prove of much interest.

	Number Answering.					
Groups of Trades.	Yes.	No.	Qualified Yes.	Qualified No.	Not answering.	Total unions.
Building, stone working, etc.	348	238	32	1	124	743
Transportation	233	44	6	.....	95	378
Clothing and textiles	107	32	4	.....	31	174
Metals, machinery and shipbuilding	109	96	15	1	67	288
Printing, binding, etc	33	41	5	4	32	115
Wood working and furniture	43	21	1	1	22	88
Food and liquors	62	17	1	.....	36	116
Theaters and music	33	1	.....	.....	29	63
Tobacco	26	21	3	.....	15	65
Restaurants, trade, etc	78	31	1	.....	25	135
Public employment	75	4	1	.....	45	125
Stationary engine men	42	9	2	.....	16	69
Miscellaneous	43	12	.....	.....	37	92
Total	1,232	567	71	7	574	2,451

These replies indicate, apparently, that organized labor has reached a point in New York State where it is taking a position of discrimination in regard to the question of trade schools. The feeling of opposition to trade schools in general is being replaced by an attitude which favors a trade school administered by public officials that will stand for thoroughness of training and for an after-period of practical experience in the trade before the journeyman's status is obtained. The opposition of organized labor toward the school which gives a brief and superficial training and sends out the graduate to compete with the journeymen is shared by most fair-minded employers and other students of the subject. On the other hand, all experience makes it clear that organized labor need have no fear of large increase in the supply of skilled labor through trade schools that limit the age of the student and which provide thorough and comprehensive courses of instruction.

One of the great difficulties under which the trade school ques-

tion labors at the present time is the undefined status of its graduates. No trade school can take the place of the old apprenticeship system. It can only, in the case of certain industries, supply a training that will advantageously take the place of the first one or two years of apprenticeship and prepare the learner to gain a larger benefit from further years of experience or apprenticeship before he reaches the status of skilled journeyman. Only when such status as to wages and period of further apprenticeship is agreed upon by the employer and the labor union will the trade school have a fair trial. Only then will it have a chance of successfully demonstrating its value and obtaining a recognized place in the industrial order. Whatever its development may be, it does not seem probable that the trade school will become the medium for training large numbers for the trades, but rather that its office will be restricted to training a superior workman and men of the foreman type.

It would seem clear that the trade school as a mere expedient to evade the restrictions of organized labor in regard to apprenticeship is doomed to failure. The same restrictions would inevitably be applied with equal force to the trade school graduates. The trade school must demonstrate a larger value, it must demonstrate that it can perform the function of training beginners in certain trades more efficiently and on the whole more economically than this can be done in other ways before it can take any large place as a factor in industrial training.

The industries in which the trade school would seem to have the largest actual possibilities are, first, in the machine and engine building trades, which demand some knowledge of drawing, elementary mathematics and science for their full mastery and which open up exceptional chances of advancement to the ambitious, intelligent and inventive workman, and, second, in the building trades, where the conditions under which work is prosecuted make it particularly difficult to train beginners effectively in commercial practice.

The replies of employers to the question (A), "In your judgment, could the last-mentioned schools [trade schools] be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product?" and to the

question (B), "Would such schools, if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operating on a commercial product, be practical?" are indicated below:

INDUSTRY.	A.		B.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Glass	10	9	6	15
Metals	165	55	106	109
Wood	57	27	25	55
Leather	16	22	18	21
Printing and paper	59	48	52	57
Textiles	46	29	29	49
Clothing	103	91	76	121
Cigars and confectionery	11	19	11	20
Building	115	48	82	82
Total	582	348	405	529

It will be seen that, except in the case of the manufacture of leather and of cigars and confectionery, employers express the belief that such schools could best be administered by the State or community.

The replies to the question "Would practical evening or half time trade schools be of value in helping unskilled workers or those of low-grade skill to advanced positions requiring high grade skill?" are summarized below:

INDUSTRY.	Yes.	No.
Glass	10	12
Metals	211	40
Wood	68	25
Leather	30	14
Printing and paper	90	36
Textiles	53	34
Clothing	117	89
Cigars	8	9
Confectionery	5	8
Building	146	40
Total	738	307

Evening schools represent, at the present time, by far the largest channel through which education directly touches the industries. Instruction in such schools deals, for the most part, with drawing, science, mathematics and technical subjects related to the industries, but the number of institutions providing

practical trade classes that aim to broaden the practical daily experience are constantly increasing. In Europe, evening schools are the main instrument of industrial education. In this country, although represented in one form or another in all our large industrial centers, they have hardly begun to play the important part to which they are undoubtedly destined.

The order in which employers in the various industrial groups have indicated their belief in the different types of schools is indicated below:

INDUSTRY.	General industrial schools.	Trade schools.	Evening schools.
Glass	1	3	2
Metals	1	3	2
Wood	1	3	2
Leather	2	1	3
Printing	1	2	3
Textiles	1	2	3
Clothing	1	2	3
Confectionery	1	3	2
Cigars	3	1	2
Building	1	3	2

This analysis shows a striking concurrence as to the value of the general industrial or preparatory trade school. It is also of interest to note that in all of the groups commonly considered as requiring highly skilled labor, with the single exception of the printing trades, the trade school comes last.

A brief summary of the main conclusions of the investigation may be indicated as follows:

I. The need of skilled male labor in the industries of the State is reported most severe in the manufacture of blown glass, many of the machine and metal trades, the manufacture of furniture, the manufacture of boots and shoes, the printing trades, and in certain of the building trades. For females the need is reported most serious in the manufacture of silk, carpets, braids and embroideries, and in the machine operating trades.

II. The apprenticeship system in such industries as machine and printing trades and certain of the building trades is capable of being made more effective and a larger instrument of training skilled employees by the introduction of definite provisions for systematic instruction.

III. The need and value of general industrial or preparatory trade schools for boys and girls between 14 and 16 years of age is emphatically testified to by employers in all the industries and agreed to by the labor unions.

IV. Practical trade schools seem to be most in need and to give promise of most practical results in the machine and building trades. Such schools are strongly urged also by employers in the boot and shoe trades, furniture manufacture, and the printing trades.

V. The extension of evening schools giving both practical and technical instruction for workers in the trades is demanded by employers in a large proportion of the industries.

II.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE AND ADVANCEMENT IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

In this chapter are presented in detail the returns relating to the supply of skilled labor, the conditions as to entrance, and the opportunities for advancement, in each industry. This is done in uniform synopsis of the returns, industry by industry, to each of which is prefixed a brief descriptive introduction in larger type. The industries are arranged according to the classification used throughout this report and which may be seen in any of the foregoing Tables B to E in Chapter I.

1. Glass Products.

Blown and pressed glass.

In the manufacture of blown and pressed glass a number of young beginners from 14 to 16 years of age are employed called tending and gathering boys. The most capable of these boys that remain in the establishment for some length of time are commonly taken as apprentices for a term of years to learn the trade of glass blower. Much difficulty is reported in holding such young help until they are old enough to be apprenticed, and in some concerns adult foreign laborers have been substituted for the work of tending and gathering. The apprentice is generally paid on a piece-work basis, receiving about one-half the journeyman's rate for whatever perfect product he turns out. Lehrmen, waremen and packers constitute the low-grade skill class. These are not as a rule recruited from the small help class, but engaged at a fairly mature age and generally remain at their special work.

Returns were obtained from 11 establishments, 4 of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 2,727 males and 77 females; the smallest, 1,952 males and 60 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8½ hours to 10 hours, 6 firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill (lehrmen, waremen and packers) is given as 568 males and 70 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 53 per cent foreign born and 47 per cent American born.

The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $6.00 to $15.00; of the 11 firms reporting 6 give wages falling within the group from $10.00 to $12.00. In 4 firms such employees have opportunities to advance to high-grade work, in 7 firms the contrary is true.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,335 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 14 per cent foreign born and 86 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $20.00 to $45.00, but the distribution of the figures is too even to indicate a common rate; the full returns are as follows:

Firms	2	2	2	1	3	1
Wages	$20.00	$22.00	$30.00	$35.00	$40.00	$45.00

In 10 firms employees are reported as under 16 years of age with a total of 101 males and 7 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows:—4 establishments not affected; 4 establishments have discharged employees under 16 amounting to 59 boys; 3 establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 253 males and 7 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 155 males are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 to 17 years for males. While out of 11 firms reporting for males, 6 give 14 years and 4 give 16 years. The weekly wage paid beginners 14 or 15 years of age ranges from $3.75 to $7.50 for males, though 4 firms out of 11 reporting give wages of $5.00; for beginners 16 years of age, the wage varies from $4.00 to $7.50 while 7 out of 11 firms reporting give wages falling within the group from $5.00 to $6.00. The average age at which beginners leave this class ranges from 17 years to 20 years. In 5 firms of the 10 reporting 19 years is usual.

All the 11 firms report that gathering and tending boys have opportunities when showing ability to become glass blowers' apprentices, but only 7 firms report apprentices that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 256 males; the preferred age for apprentice beginners and the age at which they generally start varies from 16 years to 20 years; of the 7 firms reporting 4 give 19 years; the weekly wage of paid apprentices during the first year varies from $5.50 to $19.50; the distribution of these figures is too irregular to indicate a common rate and the full returns are as follows:

Firms	1	1	1	1	2	1
Wages	$5.50	$9.00	$12.00	$15.00	$18.00	$19.50

In 8 firms systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; 3 firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is uniformly reported as 5 years.

Two firms report that all and 7 that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; 1 firm reports that all and 1 that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by 3 firms as trade unions, by 1 firm as advertising and by 3 firms as application; 8 firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; 3 firms report no difficulty.

Four report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; 7 firms report the contrary; 4 firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; 1 firm reports the reason is inability to secure good material as apprentices; 2 firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause; 6 firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevents them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; 5 firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; 8 firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; 2 firms report in the negative.

Nine firms representing 2,572 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics, and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; 2 firms representing 232 employees answer this question in the negative. Two firms representing 1,396 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; 9 firms representing 1,408 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of 5 firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of 6 firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of 2 firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments, and operated on a commercial product; representatives of 9 firms answer this question in the negative. Three firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; 8 firms answer this question in the negative.

CUT GLASS.

Little trace of a true apprenticeship system is to be found in the cut glass industry at the present time, although two firms in New York City report an arrangement by which beginners are paid a definite wage with the understanding that the learner is to remain a certain number of years before receiving journeymen's wages. In both these cases the learner is very soon put upon a piece-work basis of wages. In Corning of late years few beginners have been employed as the supply of skilled labor has been sufficient for the demand.

Learners begin upon simple work and progress to moderate skill in cutting and then through further experience and ability acquire increased speed and accuracy and advance to high wages. There

are but few processes and the difference between high and low-grade skill is a matter of difference in skill and speed on similar work. Wages are generally paid either on a piece-work basis or as a combination of a daily rate and a premium for extra work. In the polishing department a daily rate is common.

Following is a classification of the workers: Roughers, who copy designs on a blank, using a finished model to copy from and who cut the heavy lines of the design, using an iron wheel and a coarse abrasive, generally sand; smoothers, who follow up the work of the "roughers," using a composition wheel and a finer abrasive; polishers, who restore the polish to the ware, using a wooden wheel and polishing pastes. The piece is then ready for the "acid room," where it is coated with wax on the inside and dipped in acid which restores its original lustre.

Many females are employed in the acid room and in the finishing room where the pieces are washed, dried and listed. In a number of establishments female help is being introduced to perform work at cutting, particularly with the smaller pieces.

Returns were obtained from 11 establishments, 2 of which are in New York City and 9 in other parts of the State; the largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,232 males and 143 females, the smallest, 787 males and 102 females.

The length of the working day for males is uniformly reported as 10 hours; in 2 cases the length of day for females is noted separately as 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 245 males and 110 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 16 per cent foreign born and 84 per cent American born; of the females only 2 out of the total are noted as foreign born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.00 to $14.00; 6 of the 9 firms reporting give wages falling within the group from $9.00 to $12.50; this large range being accounted for by the fact that there is no sharp dividing line between low and high-grade skill; for females the range is from $5.00 to $9.00; 6 out of the 8 firms reporting give wages falling in the group from $5.00 to $5.50.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 938 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 17.5 per cent foreign born and 82.5 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $19.00; 4 firms out of 9 reporting give wages of $15.00.

Six firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 20 males and 1 female. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age

is reported as follows: 7 establishments not affected; 2 establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 72 males and 18 females employed under 18 years of age are reported, of whom 58 males and 18 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 18 years for males; out of 7 firm reporting for males 5 give 16 years; for females the 2 firms reporting give 18 years. The weekly wage paid beginners 14 or 15 years of age ranges from $4.00 to $5.00 for males; three firms out of four reporting give wages of $4.00; for females the one firm reporting gives wages of $4.50; for male beginners 16 years of age the wage ranges from $3.00 to $5.00; three out of six firms reporting give $5.00; for females, two firms give $4.50 and one firm $5.00. The average age at which male beginners reach the low-grade skilled class ranges from 16 years to 21 years, two out of nine firms reporting 18 years and two giving 19 years; for females the age ranges from 17 years to 21 years; three of the seven firms reporting 18 years. All of the eight firms reporting state that beginners have opportunities to advance to work of low-grade skill; six firms report that employees of low-grade skill may advance to high-grade work and two report the contrary. The time given for learners to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 3 years to 10 years, three out of ten firms reporting 3 years and three giving 5 years.

Four firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; seven firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by three firms as advertising and by four firms as application; five firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; six firms report no difficulty; four report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; six firms report the contrary.

Seven firms representing 755 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; four firms representing 620 employees answer this question in the negative. Four firms representing 266 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; six firms representing 786 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of five firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of six firms answer this question in the negative. Seven firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; four firms answer this question in the negative.

2. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.

machinery and engine construction.

In the machine building trades the survival of the apprenticeship system is perhaps more marked than in any other branch of modern industry. Only a small fraction, however, of the beginners in these industries are now being trained through this method. This small number become the all-round machinists, blacksmiths, moulders, pattern makers and boiler makers and constitute a class of superior workmen from which foremen are generally drawn.

The great bulk of the workers under modern conditions are machine tenders or machine "hands" running one machine and turning out one kind of work. The proportion of this kind of labor increases in shops producing a highly specialized product and using special machinery. "Modern automatic labor saving machinery develops special operators suited for particular machines. Chances for all-round training in modern machine shops are not good under these conditions." In some cases the product and operations are so specialized that the need for the broadly trained mechanic practically disappears and no attempt is made to maintain an apprenticeship system. "Manufacturing and assembling under piece work do not constitute a trade suitable for the apprenticeship system." Because of these conditions the largest percentage of all-round machinists are probably to be found, at the present time, in job and repair shops.

Apprentices are commonly taken younger and paid lower wages than are beginners in the helper class and these wages are usually fixed on a definite basis for a term of years. All highly skilled workers are supposed to have passed through an apprenticeship, but as a matter of fact the class is largely recruited from the ablest and brightest of the machine hands or helpers. In some shops, beginners start upon the same footing and are advanced to high or low-grade work, according to their ability and their preference.

The machine business offers such unusual opportunities for advancement of ambitious youths that a larger number of boys submit to the low wages and long training period of the apprentice in

this business than in any other. On the other hand, the need for thoroughly trained and intelligent workmen has become so great in the machine trade that employers have made more effort to maintain the system than those in other lines. For these reasons the machine industry offers better opportunities to study both the advantages and defects of the old apprenticeship system than, perhaps, any other branch of modern industry.

For machine, boiler and engine construction returns were obtained from sixty-one establishments, eighteen of which are in New York City and forty-three in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments in 1907 was 23,326 males, the smallest 12,733.

The hours of labor vary from 9 to 10; thirty-three firms giving 9, and twenty-six, 10 hours.

Adult employees of low-grade skill numbering 7038 were reported, divided as follows: pattern shop 78, foundry 1158, forge shop 454, machine shop 4224, boiler shop 474, woodworking 153, miscellaneous 497. The nationality of 6501 of these workers was reported as 38.4 per cent foreign born and 61.6 per cent American born. The range of wages from the lowest wage to the highest in this class is practically uniform in all branches, viz., $7.50 to $18.00 (the foundry giving a somewhat narrower variation of $8.25 to $15.00). In the pattern shop the wages of the greatest number of employees in this class varies from $7.50 to $18.00; eleven out of the twenty-one firms reporting give wages falling in the group from $10.00 to $12.00. The figures for the other branches are as follows: foundry — range $8.25 to $12.00, nineteen out of twenty-four firms reporting $9.00 to $11.00; forge shop — range $9.00 to $16.50, twenty-three out of thirty-eight firms reporting $10.00 to $12.00; machine shop — range $7.50 to $18.00, thirty-three out of fifty-three firms reporting $10.00 to $12.00; boiler shop — range $9.00 to $15.00, eight out of thirteen firms reporting $9.00 to $11.00; miscellaneous — range $9.00 to $14.00, eight out of ten firms reporting $9.00 to $11.00.

A total of 10,425 adult employees of high-grade skill were reported divided as follows: pattern shop 405, foundry 1508, forge shop 393, machine shop 7267, boiler shop 336, woodworking 52, miscellaneous 464. The nationality of 9450 of these are noted as 21.5 per cent foreign born and 78.5 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in the pattern shop ranges from $15.00 to $28.00, eighteen out of the forty-two firms reporting wages running from $18.00 to $20.00. These figures for the other branches are as follows: foundry — range $15.00 to $30.00, eighteen out of thirty-one firms reporting $18.00 to $20.00; forge shop — range $15.00 to $44.00, twenty out of thirty-nine firms reporting $16.00 to $18.00; machine shop — range $12.00 to $25.50, thirty-six out of sixty firms reporting $16.00 to $18.00; boiler shop — range $13.50 to $21.00, nine out of thirteen firms reporting $16.00 to $18.00; miscellaneous — range $13.50 to $20.00, four out of eight firms reporting $16.00 to $18.00.

Ten firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 82.

Twenty-one firms report a total of 239 employees under 18 years preparing for work in the various low-grade branches of whom 214 are 16 or 17 years of age; these are distributed as follows: Pattern shop 8, foundry 22, forge shop 18, machine shop 153, boiler shop 10, miscellaneous 28. The large majority of firms reporting state their preference as to age of beginners preparing for work in the low-grade class within the group 18 to 21 years; the detailed returns are as follows: Pattern shop — range 16 to 27 years, thirteen firms out of twenty-one reporting ages from 18 to 21 years; foundry — range 16 to 39 years, fifteen firms out of twenty-three reporting ages from 18 to 21; forge shop — range 16 to 31 years, twenty firms out of thirty reporting ages from 18 to 21; machine shop — range 16 to 37 years, twenty seven firms out of forty-seven reporting ages from 18 to 21; machine shop — range 16 to 37 years, twenty-seven firms out of forty-seven reporting ages from 18 to 21; boiler shop — range 16 to 25 years, eight firms out of ten reporting ages from 18 to 21 years. The weekly wages paid such beginners vary greatly, ranging from $3.00 to $18.00, but the most usual figures are $9.00 or $10.00; in the pattern shop seven out of sixteen firms give $9.00 to $10.00; foundry, fourteen out of twenty firms give $9.00 to $10.00; forge shop, sixteen out of twenty-seven firms give $9.00 to $10.00; machine shop, twenty-three out of forty-four firms give $9.00 to $10.00; boiler shop, five out of seven firms give $9.00 to $10.00. The time required for beginners to reach full wages in the low-grade class is a very variable figure which depends evidently on the degree of specialization involved and the age of the beginner; the variation is so great that any summation must needs be very unsatisfactory; averages of the periods noted give the following figures: Pattern shop — 3 years, with range from 1 to 5 years; foundry — 2 years 1 month, with range from 1 month to 5 years; forge shop — 2 years 3 months, with range from 1 month to 4½ years; machine shop — 2 years 4 months, with range from 1 month to 5 years; boiler shop — 3 years, with range from 3 months to 5 years. Forty-six firms state that workers in the low-grade class have opportunities to advance to high-grade positions and eight firms state that such employees do not have such opportunities.

Forty-three establishments report apprentices under 18 years of age that are being trained for highly skilled work, amounting to a total of 685; these are divided as follows: Pattern shop 37, foundry 64, forge 7, machine 517, boiler 37, miscellaneous 23.

Of these 187 are reported as bound by contract or some form of indenture; these are distributed as follows: Pattern shop 10, foundry 8, forge shop 1, machine shop 168. The preferred age for apprentice beginners ranges from 16 to 21 years; of the fifty-three firms reporting, eighteen give 16 years, thirteen give 17 years, and nineteen give 18 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $2.00 to $9.00; in the pattern shop the extremes are $2.00 and $9.00 and out of twenty-seven firms reporting four give $3.00, three $3.50, eight give $4.00, three give $4.50, and five give $5.00; in the foundry the extremes are $3.00 and $9.00 and out of twenty-two firms reporting four give $3.00, two give $3.50, six give $4.00, three give $4.50, one gives $5.00 and four give $6.00; in the forge shop the extremes are also $3.00 and $9.00, and out of fourteen

firms reporting four give $5.00 and four give $6.00; in the machine shop the extremes are the same and out of forty-one firms reporting eleven give $3.00, five give $3.50, nine give $4.00, six give $4.50 and six give $5.00; in the boiler shop the extremes are $4.00 and $9.00 and out of seven firms reporting three firms give $4.50. Very commonly a regular schedule of wages is paid during the full term of apprenticeship and almost always during the first two years. The increase in wages paid during the second year varies in the returns from 0 to $4.50, 96 out of the 110 firms reporting an increase of from $1.00 to $2.00. Thirty-nine out of fifty firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices, while eleven firms report the contrary. The average time in which apprentices reach full wages is reported as from 1½ to 7 years; out of fifty-five firms reporting thirty-one give 4 years, three give 4½ and ten give 5 years. Twenty-seven firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and twenty-one report in the negative.

Three firms report that all and thirty that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; four firms report that all and twenty-three that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as advertising and by twenty-three firms as application; twenty-three firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees while thirty-five firms report no difficulty.

Twenty-two report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business while thirty firms report the contrary; eight firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; ten firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; six firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause; sixteen firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevents them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; thirty-four firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; seventeen firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules, while twelve firms report in the negative.

Fifty-two firms representing 20,853 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; six firms representing 1701 employees answer this question in the negative. Fifty firms representing 20,302 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; nine firms representing 2439 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of thirty-five firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of fourteen firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twenty-

four firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of twenty-one firms answer this question in the negative. Fifty firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; five firms answer this question in the negative.

LOCOMOTIVE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

This industry deals with a special form of engine and boiler construction and the conditions of organization are essentially the same as in the machine building industry.

Returns were obtained from eighteen establishments of which two are in New York City and sixteen are in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 17,103 males, the smallest 9818.

The hours of labor vary from 9 to 10, sixteen firms reporting 10 hours.

A total of 5497 adult employees of low-grade skill were reported divided as follows: Pattern shop 19, foundry 14, forge shop 759, machine shop 2656, boiler shop 1351, woodworking shop 68, miscellaneous 630. The nationality of 5317 of these workers was reported as 36.9 per cent foreign born and 63.1 per cent American born. The range of wages of the greatest number in the low-grade class is from a minimum of $8.25 to a maximum of $15.00; in the pattern shop which, together with the foundry, usually plays but a small part in locomotive construction, the two firms reporting give wages of $8.25 and $8.75; in the foundry, the range is from $9.50 to $10.50, two of the four firms reporting $10.00; in the forge shop the range is from $9.00 to $15.00, and twelve of the fifteen firms give $9.00 to $11.00; in the machine shop the range is from $8.50 to $14.00 and ten out of seventeen firms give $9.00 to $11.00; in the boiler shop the range is $9.00 to $14.00 and nine out of seventeen firms give $9.00 to $11.00; wages in other branches range from $8.50 to $14.00, six out of nine firms reporting $9.00 to $11.00.

A total of 6856 adult employees of high-grade skill were reported divided as follows: Pattern shop 69, foundry 496, forge shop 784, machine shop 3397, boiler shop 1371, woodworking shop 186, miscellaneous 553. The nationality of 6555 of these was reported as 20.5 per cent foreign born and 79.5 per cent American born. For the six firms reporting high-grade skill in the pattern shop the weekly wages of the greatest number of employees range from $15.00 to $22.00, three firms give a wage of $16.50; in the foundry the range for the four firms reporting is $15.00 to $24.00, but the lower figures of $15.00 and $16.50 are not significant in this case on account of the small number of the employees represented, and wages of $23.50 and $24.00 stand for 477 out of a total of 496 employees; the figures for the other branches are as follows: Forge shop — range $13.50 to $21.00, ten out of eighteen firms reporting $15.00 to $17.00; machine shop — range $15.00 to $20.00, twelve out of eighteen firms reporting $15.00 to $17.00; boiler shop — range $15.00 to $21.00, eleven out of eighteen firms reporting $16.00 to $18.00; miscellaneous — four out of eight firms reporting give $16.00.

Two firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 31 males.

Six employees under 18 years of age preparing for work in various branches of the low-grade class are reported by one firm; these are distributed as follows: forge shop 1, machine shop 2, boiler shop 1, miscellaneous 2. The preference as to age for beginners preparing for work in this low-grade class varies from 16 to 24 years; in the forge, machine and boiler shops the age most commonly given preference is 18 and the next 21. The weekly wage paid such beginners, at the start, varies greatly as in the case of machine construction, but the most usual figures are within the group from $8.00 to $10.00; in the pattern shop the two firms reporting give $8.25; in the foundry the three firms reporting give $9.25 and $10.50; in the forge shop the range is from $5.00 to $10.50 and nine out of eleven firms give $8.00 and $10.00; in the machine shop the range is from $5.00 to $11.00 and eight out of thirteen firms reporting give $8.00 and $10.00; in the boiler shop the range is from $6.00 to $11.00 and nine out of fourteen firms reporting give $8.00 and $10.00. The time required for beginners to reach full wages in the low-grade class varies considerably, depending largely on the age at which beginners are employed; the average of the periods noted are as follows: forge shop (seven firms reporting) — range of 3 months to 4 years with average of 1 year 4 months; machine shop (nine firms reporting) — range of 3 months to 4 years with average of 1 year 5 months; boiler shop (nine firms reporting) — range of 3 months to 4 years with average of 1 year 7 months. Eleven firms state that workers in the low-grade class have opportunity to advance to high-grade positions and five firms state that employees do not have such opportunity.

Eleven establishments report apprentices under 18 years of age in their employ amounting to a total of 345; these are divided as follows: pattern shop 2, foundry 28, forge shop 24, machine shop 143, boiler shop 113, woodworking 1, miscellaneous 34; none of these apprentices are bound by contract. The preferred age for starting apprentices varies from 16 to 18 years; of the sixteen firms reporting four favor 16 years, eight 17 years and four 18 years. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from a minimum of $3.30 to a maximum of $8.40; in the pattern shop three firms report respectively $4.25, $4.32 and $4.40; in the foundry the extremes are $4.32 and $8.40 and two out of the four firms reporting give $5.50; in the forge shop the range is from $4.60 to $6.00 and out of nine firms reporting five give $4.50; in the machine shop the range is from $3.30 to $5.50 and out of sixteen firms reporting eleven give $4.50 or $5.00; in the boiler shop the range is from $3.50 to $6.00; two firms give $3.50; three, $4.50; one, $5.50 and five $6.00. The increase of wages paid during the second year varies from 50 cents to $1.80; forty out of the forty-three firms reporting note increases ranging from $1.10 to $1.50. Fifteen firms report that systematic instruction is given the apprentices. The time required for apprentices to reach full wages is given as from 2½ to 5 years; thirteen of the sixteen firms reporting 4 years. Seven firms report difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material as apprentices and eight report no difficulty.

One firm reports that all and nine that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and seven that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other

sources are reported by two firms as advertising and by nine firms as application. Twelve firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; six firms report no difficulty.

Five report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; thirteen firms report the contrary. Five firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; two firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; two firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Four firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trades unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; fourteen firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; nine firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; three firms report in the negative.

Sixteen firms representing 16,791 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 312 employees answer this question in the negative. Fourteen firms representing 15,697 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 1406 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of fifteen firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of one firm answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Fourteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

PASSENGER CAR CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

In passenger car construction and repairs a number of trades are represented including carpenters, cabinet-makers, painters, pipe-fitters and upholsterers for the bodies and machinists, blacksmiths and foundrymen for the running gear. Under such conditions regular apprenticeship is represented to a very small extent. The general practice is to employ young men as helpers or fully trained workmen. Helpers are first put on low-grade work and those showing ability are advanced to the higher class of opera-

tions. Some of the data given for the apprenticeship system in this group undoubtedly refer to conditions similar to the helper method of training.

Returns were obtained from thirteen establishments, four of which are in New York City and nine in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 4924 males and 47 females, the smallest, 2899 males and 32 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, ten firms giving 10 hours; in the two cases where the length of day for females is noted separately one firm gives 8½ hours and one firm 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 2293 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 48.8 per cent foreign born and 51.2 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this low-grade class ranges from $8.00 to $12.00, nine of the eleven firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 2474 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 44.3 per cent foreign born and 55.7 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $16.75, eight firms out of twelve reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $14.00.

Two firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 5 males.

A total of 4 males 16 or 17 years of age are reported in the low-grade class. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 17½ years to 21 years; out of eleven firms reporting five give 21 years and four give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $6.50 to $9.60, seven firms out of eleven reporting wages from $8.00 to $9.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1 year to 5 years; the arithemetical average of the periods noted is 2 years 4 months. All eleven firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work.

One firm reports apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of five males. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 16 years to 21 years; of the eight firms reporting three give 16 years and three give 18 years the preference. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $4.00 to $13.80. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 4 years to 5 years; out of eight firms reporting four give 4 years and four give 5 years; the following summary shows the relation between the preferred age for beginners, the wages at the start, and the time required to reach full wages:

Firms	3	1	1	1	1	1
Preferred age	16	17	18	18	18	19
Wages	$5 60	$4 00	$4 32	$8 40	$10 50	$13 80
Time required (in years)	5	5	4	4	4	4

Five firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and seven that a majority

of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as advertising and by ten firms as application. Ten firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; three firms report no difficulty. Two report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; seven firms report the contrary. One firm reports that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; one firm reports the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; two firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause.

Twelve firms representing 4910 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; one firm representing 61 employees answers this question in the negative. Eleven firms representing 3209 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; two firms representing 1762 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of ten firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of one firm answer this question in the negative. Representatives of nine firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Thirteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; no firms answer this question in the negative.

FREIGHT CAR CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Freight car construction outside of the running gear is largely a matter of specialized mill work not calling for many highly skilled workers nor long apprenticeship training.

As a rule all beginners start at the same class of work and differentiate according to experience and ability. The more intelligent and efficient of the low-grade employees are advanced to high-grade work in the same line when openings occur. Among the beginners young men of superior promise and previous experience are sometimes given higher wages at the start while in a few cases younger men at lower wages are selected for a more comprehensive training for skilled work.

Returns were obtained from ten establishments, one of which is in New York City and nine in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 2679 males, the smallest, 1765 males.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, six firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1423 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 48.1 per cent foreign born and 51.9 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this low-grade class ranges from $8.00 to $13.00, six of the nine firms reporting wages ranging from $8.00 to $10.00.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 976 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 27 per cent foreign born and 73 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this high-grade class ranges from $10.26 to $24.00, five firms out of ten reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $14.50.

No employees under 16 years of age are reported and none 16 or 17 years of age preparing for low-grade work.

The preferred age for beginners in the low-grade class ranges from 18 years to 21 years; out of nine firms reporting four give 21 years and three give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $6 to $10, six firms out of eight reporting wages from $8 to $10. The average time required for beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from immediate efficiency to 4 years. The arithmetical average of the periods noted is 1 year and 9 months. Seven firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

No apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill are reported. The preferred age for beginners varies from 17 years to 21 years; of the seven firms reporting three give 18 years and two give 17 years the preference. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $4.32 to $13.20; out of eight firms reporting four give wages falling in the group from $7.20 to $9.40. The time given for beginners to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 1 year to 4 years; out of eight firms reporting five give 4 years.

Four firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and five that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by seven firms as application. Seven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; two firms report no difficulty.

One firm reports that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; eight firms report the contrary; two firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; one firm reports the reason is inability to secure good material as apprentices; two firms report inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause; two firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevents them from employing as many ap-

prentices as they would otherwise employ; seven firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions.

Eight firms representing 2144 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; one firm representing 442 employees answers this question in the negative; six firms representing 1856 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; three firms representing 730 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of one firm answer this question in the negative. Representatives of six firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Eight firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; one firm answers this question in the negative.

ROLLING MILLS AND STEEL WORKS.

In these industries the bulk of the work is performed by low wage and practically unskilled labor under the direction of a comparatively few expert workmen operating the furnaces and machinery.

The operation of the furnaces and machinery of a rolling mill is a task requiring not so much skill as intelligence, judgment and capacity for prompt action. The expert workmen in an open hearth steel mill are the melters, rollers and heaters. In an iron mill they are the puddlers, rollers and heaters. All unskilled hands are employed as fairly mature helpers out of which class the more able and intelligent become skilled workers. There is no approach to an apprentice system and there are very few beginners under 18 years of age.

Returns were obtained from ten establishments, one of which is in New York City and nine in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 6138 males, the smallest, 1846 males.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 12 hours, five firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 3839 males. The nationality of these workers is noted as 83.3 per cent foreign born and 16.7 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $15.00; six of the ten firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $10.00.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 2043 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 21.6 per cent foreign born and 73.9 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $13.86 to $25.00; with one firm each (except two for the last rate) reporting wages of $13.86, $16.00, $17.50, $18.00, $19.80, $20.00, $21.50, $24.00 and $25.00.

No employees under 16 years of age are reported.

Nine male employees under 18 years of age are reported by one firm as preparing for low-grade work. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 25 years. Out of ten firms reporting four give 18 years, two give 21 years and two give 25 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $6.00 to $10.80, seven firms out of ten reporting wages ranging from $7.50 to $9.60. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 2 weeks to 4 years; the arithmetical mean of the periods noted is 1 year and 2 months. All ten firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work.

One firm reports 1 apprentice or beginner under 18 years of age that is being trained for work of high-grade skill. Only two firms note a difference in the preferred age for beginners between those who are preparing for high and those preparing for low-grade work and only three give a difference in starting wages. In these three cases the wages noted are higher for the learner preparing for high-grade work, indicating the selection of capacity superior to the ordinary beginner. The time given for beginners to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 2 years to 12 years; out of eight firms reporting five give periods of 2 or 3 years.

Three firms report that all and six that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as advertising and by four firms as application. Five firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; five firms report no difficulty.

No firm reports that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; six firms report the contrary.

Six firms representing 5401 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; four firms representing 737 employees answer this question in the negative. Four firms representing 1276 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; six firms representing 4862 employees

answer this question in the negative. Representatives of five firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative; representatives of one firm state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of six firms answer this question in the negative. Six firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

CASTINGS, INCLUDING STOVES AND RADIATORS.

In the production of castings to-day, particularly in the manufacture of stoves and radiators, moulding machines are being more and more used and a large amount of work is performed by low-grade machine hands rather than by all-round moulders.

The apprentice system has almost disappeared and much difficulty has been found in attracting capable American boys into the industry. This has undoubtedly been due in part to the severe physical conditions attending foundry work, although these have been considerably improved of late years by the erection of buildings giving better protection to the workers. In many cases the helper system by which moulders skilled in a special range of work are developed has completely displaced the training of apprentices. In others the apprenticeship system is combined with opportunities for the advancement of helpers. In establishments dealing with a variety of work the more intelligent beginners go on to high-grade work and others stop at special work of a lower grade. Often one helper is attached to a moulder and after acquiring skill is himself given a helper who in turn progresses.

Returns were obtained from thirty-eight establishments, seven of which are in New York City and thirty-one in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 11,870 males and 62 females, the smallest, 5118 males and 20 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, twenty-three firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 6785 males and 52 females. The nationality of 6,685 males is noted as 74.4 per cent foreign born and 25.6 per cent American born; of the females 73.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 26.9 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $8.25 to $18.00, twenty-six of the thirty-eight firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00; the two firms reporting female employees in this class in one case give $6.00 and in the other $10.50 as the common wage.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 3,953 males and 2 females. The nationality of 3,778 males is noted as 46.2 per cent foreign born and 53.8 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $11.00 to $26.00, twenty firms out of thirty-eight reporting wages ranging from $18.00 to $20.00.

Nine firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 20 males.

Eleven firms report a total of 67 males and 8 female employees under 18 years of age in the low-grade class, of whom 57 males and 8 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for male beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 23 years; out of thirty-six firms reporting, fourteen give 21 years and eleven give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.20 to $12.83 for males, nineteen firms out of thirty-seven reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $10.50; the two firms reporting female employees in this class give $3.60 and $4.50 respectively as the starting wage. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from immediate efficiency to 5 years, twenty-six firms of the thirty-one reporting 2 years or less. Twenty-eight firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and eight firms report the contrary.

Seventeen firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 131 males. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 15 years to 22 years. Of the thirty-one firms reporting fifteen give 18 years the preference; in fifteen cases the age preferred is lower and the wages are lower or the age is the same and the wage is lower than in the case of beginners preparing for the low-grade work, indicating a genuine apprenticeship system; in nine cases the age given is higher with higher wages or is the same age and wages as in the case of low-grade beginners indicating a helper system. The weekly wage paid beginners as noted in this class consequently represents various conditions and that wide range — from $3.00 to $12.00 — and even distributions are to be thus accounted for. The average time required for beginners to reach full wages in high-grade work also varies through a wide range, the limits being 9 months and 10 years, thirteen of the thirty-three firms reporting 4 years and nine giving 3 years. In all cases where the starting wages and preferred age are low, indicating an apprentice system, the period to full wages is naturally of considerable length being in all but two cases 4 years or more.

Two firms report that all and twenty-four that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; twelve firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as trade unions, by seven firms as advertising and by fifteen firms as application. Fifteen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; twenty-three firms report no difficulty.

Six report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; twenty-five firms report the contrary. Five firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions;

seven firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; one firm reports the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Six firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; twenty-one firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; ten firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; eleven firms report in the negative.

Thirty-two firms representing 9792 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 years in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; five firms representing 1819 employees answer this question in the negative. Thirty-one firms representing 10,023 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; seven firms representing 1909 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twenty-four firms state that in the judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the state or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of eight firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of thirteen firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of twenty firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-eight firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; seven firms answer this question in the negative.

BRASS AND BRONZE WARE.

This group includes brass and bronze founders, coppersmiths and manufacturers of brass valves and fittings. Most of the work in these industries with the exception of bronze founding is performed by low-grade labor on a specialized product. There is very little attempt at any apprenticeship system; beginners are put at low-grade work and advanced when showing ability and intelligence to higher grade work.

Reports were obtained from thirteen establishments, ten of which are in New York City and three in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 3070 males and 367 females, the smallest, 2276 males and 175 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, seven firms giving 9 hours and five firms 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1897 males and 337 females. The nationality of 1817 males is noted as 57.7 per cent foreign born and 42.3 per cent American born; of 134 females 24.6 per cent are noted as foreign born and 75.4 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $12.50. The distribution of the returns is as follows:

Firms	4	2	2	1	3	1
Wages	$9 00	$10 00	$10 50	$11 00	$12 00	$12 50

For females the range is from $4.50 to $7.50, five out of the six firms reporting wages running from $6.00 to $7.50.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1168 males and 28 females. The nationality of 1031 males is noted as 35.2 per cent foreign born and 64.8 per cent American born; all of the 28 females are noted as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $24.00, eight firms out of twelve reporting wages ranging from $16.50 to $18.00; the two firms reporting female employees in this class give wages respectively of $10.00 and $15.00.

Five firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 14 males and 3 females.

A total of 106 males and 47 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 93 males and 44 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 21 years for males and from 16 years to 18 years for females; out of eleven firms reporting for males eight give ages falling between 16 and 19 years; for females out of five firms reporting two give 16 years and two give 17 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.00 to $10.50 for males, and from $4.50 to $6.00 for females; for males eight firms out of twelve reporting give wages running from $5.00 to $8.00; for females three out of five firms reporting give wages of $5.00. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from $1.00 to $4.00, five firms out of eleven firms reporting an increase of $1.00 and four firms giving $1.50; for females three firms give an increase of $1.00 and two firms give $1.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1 year to 5 years, four firms of the nine reporting 1 year; for females the range is from 1 year to 2 years and 6 months, three of the four firms reporting 1 year. Twelve firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

Six firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that all and five that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as trade unions, by three firms as advertising and by two firms as application. Eight firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; four firms report no difficulty.

Three firms report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; five firms report the contrary. One firm reports that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because

of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; two firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; one firm reports the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause; two firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; seven firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; no firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; four firms report in the negative.

Eleven firms representing 2930 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; one firm representing 90 employees answers this question in the negative. Eleven firms representing 2940 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; one firm representing 80 employees answers this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of one firm answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Nine firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; one firm answers this question in the negative.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

This industry is organized on a manufacturing basis and the product consists mainly of large quantities of telephone and telegraph instruments and other standard forms of electrical apparatus.

The work represents extreme subdivision and specialization upon a narrow set of operations performed by various grades of medium wage help. Except where machine tool work plays an important part, no attempt is made at apprentice training. Beginners are put upon simple work and advanced and distributed among the various departments according to their capacities.

Returns were obtained from twenty-one establishments, twelve of which are in New York City and nine in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 19,949 males and 3448 females, the smallest, 12,493 males and 1270 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, eleven firms giving 10 hours and eight giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 10,943 males and 2391 females. The nationality of 3421 males is noted as 30.2 per cent foreign born and 69.8 per cent American born; of 1491 females 28.6 per cent are noted as foreign born and 71.4 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.00 to $13.50, fifteen of the nineteen firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $12.00; for females the range is from $5.50 to $9.00, seven out of the ten firms reporting wages from $7.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 6634 males and 807 females. The nationality of 2067 males is noted as 27.3 per cent foreign born and 72.7 per cent American born; of the females 25 per cent are noted as foreign born and 75 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $23.00, thirteen firms out of twenty reporting wages ranging from $16.00 to $19.00; for females the range is from $10.00 to $14.00, two of the five firms reporting wages of $12.00.

Nine firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 54 males and 4 females.

A total of 604 males and 357 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 550 males and 353 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 21 years for males and from 16 years to 20 years for females; out of nineteen firms reporting for males seven give 16 years, five give 17 years, and four give 18 years; for females out of ten firms reporting four give 18 years, two give 17 years, and two give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $2.50 to $10.00 for males, and from $4.00 to $9.00 for females; for males ten firms out of nineteen reporting give wages from $5.00 to $6.00; for females four out of seven firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from $1.00 to $3.00, seven firms out of thirteen firms reporting an increase of $1.50 to $2.00; for females the increase ranges from $0.50 to $2.00, two firms out of five firms reporting an increase of $1.00 and two giving $2.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 2 years to 6 years, six firms of the thirteen reporting 3 years and four giving 2 years; for females the four firms reporting give 2 years. Fifteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and six firms report the contrary.

Two firms report that all and nine that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that all and seven that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by six firms as advertising and by four firms as application. Seven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; thirteen firms report no difficulty.

Nineteen firms representing 7955 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; one firm representing 122

employees answers this question in the negative. Seventeen firms representing 7469 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; two firms representing 328 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of fourteen firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Seventeen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

The manufacture of gas and electric fixtures is divided into a number of departments such as plating, polishing, foundry, spinning, chandelier making and fitting.

While there is little trace of a true apprenticeship system some of the establishments producing the higher quality of goods maintain a method of employing beginners that seeks to develop skilled workers. Boys start as errand boys or helpers at 15 or 16 years of age at a wage of $4.00 or $5.00 a week. They are assigned to some one department and are advanced fifty cents a week every six months for a period of perhaps three years. After this further advance depends on individual ability and many employees leave at this stage and go to other establishments for higher wages.

In concerns producing the cheaper grades of fixtures much of the material is purchased in a semi-finished state and the skill required for its manipulation is not of a high order. In this class of establishment the piece work system almost uniformly prevails. This system means narrow specialization and gives little opportunity for breadth of skill. It is, however, the magnet that draws boys away from opportunities of more thorough training for the sake of immediate profit.

Returns were obtained from sixteen establishments, fifteen of which are located in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 2135 males and 30 females, the smallest, 1500 males and 12 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, twelve firms giving 9 hours; in the two cases where the length of day for females is noted separately one firm gives 8½ hours and one firm 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 772 males and 20 females. The nationality of 762 males is noted as 45.9 per cent foreign born and 54.1 per cent American born; of the females 85 per cent are noted as foreign born and 15 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $16.00; ten of the sixteen firms reporting wages ranging from $11.00 to $13.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $8.00, two firms giving wages of $6.00, one of $7.00 and one of $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1318 males and 9 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 33.4 per cent foreign born and 66.6 per cent American born; of the females 4 are noted as foreign born and 5 as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $25.00, ten firms out of sixteen reporting wages ranging from $16.00 to $18.00; for females the range is from $9.50 to $13.00, one firm reporting wages of $9.50, one of $10.00 and one of $13.00.

Nine firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 32 males and 1 female.

A total of 122 males and 5 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 90 males and 4 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 40 years for males and from 16 years to 17 years for females; out of sixteen firms reporting for males 9 give 16 years and the two firms reporting for females give 16 years and 17 years respectively. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.00 to $10.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $4.00 for females; for males nine firms out of fourteen reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.50; the two firms reporting for females give wages of $3.00 and $4.00 respectively. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from $1.00 to $3.00, five firms out of twelve firms reporting an increase of $1.00 and three firms giving $2.00; for females one firm reports an increase of $1.00 and one firm an increase of $1.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1 year and 6 months to 6 years, three firms of the thirteen reporting 3 years, four giving 4 years and two giving 5 years. Thirteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and three firms report the contrary.

Two firms report that all and three that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that all and nine that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as trade unions, by six firms as advertising and by three firms as application. Nine firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; seven firms report no difficulty.

Five firms report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; eight firms report the contrary; one firm reports that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; two firms

report the reason is inability to secure good material as apprentices; three firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause; three firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevents them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; eight firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions.

Fourteen firms representing 1915 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; one firm representing 150 employees answers this question in the negative. Thirteen firms representing 1633 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; three firms representing 532 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of ten firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative; representatives of four firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer this question in the negative. Twelve firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

SHEET METAL AND STAMPED WARE.

The manufacture of cans and stamped goods including enamelled, tinned and japanned kitchen ware is conducted largely through stamping presses requiring but low-grade skill in the operator. Beginners are put to work on the simpler machines and gradually advance to a certain standard of output. Girls are preferred for small machines where their nimbleness of fingers and delicacy of hands are an advantage. Often the opportunity for advancement is restricted to the mastery of one or more machines with little or no chance for broadening the scope of the worker's experience. In some cases beginners at presswork are called apprentices but the nature of the work is such that no extended training is necessary.

High-grade work is confined to tool setters and die makers. The tool setter is generally in charge of a number of machines. He may be either a machinist or an exceptionally capable man ad-

vanced from press operating. The die makers represent a specialized form of machine work, and in some establishments a true form of apprenticeship training exists in this branch. Only large firms, however, employ their own die makers.

Returns were obtained from thirty establishments, seventeen of which are in New York City and thirteen in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 7170 males and 1407 females, the smallest, 4575 males and 916 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10½ hours, eighteen firms giving 10 hours; in the four cases where the length of day for females is noted separately one firm gives 8 hours, two firms 9 hours and one firm 9½ hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 4677 males and 1304 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 57.5 per cent foreign born and 42.5 per cent American born; of the females 35.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 64.9 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $5.00 to $15.00, fifteen of the twenty-eight firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $10.50; for females the range is from $5.00 to $9.00, twelve out of the seventeen firms reporting wages from $6.00 to $8.00. The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1620 males and 40 females. The nationality of 1541 males is noted as 43.9 per cent foreign born and 56.1 per cent American born; of the females 50 per cent are noted as foreign born and 50 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $25.00. The distribution between these extremes is fairly even except that fourteen out of the thirty firms reporting note figures within the group $15.00 to $18.00; the one firm reporting women employees in this class gives wages of $9.00.

Thirteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 119 males and 24 females.

A total of 346 males and 126 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 227 males and 102 females are 16 or 17 years of age The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 23 years for males and from 16 years to 20 years for females; out of twenty-eight firms reporting for males eleven give 16 years and seven give 18 years; for females out of fifteen firms reporting six give 16 years, three give 17 years and five give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $11.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males thirteen firms out of twenty-seven reporting give wages from $5.00 to $6.00; for females nine out of thirteen firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $7.00, thirteen firms out of twenty firms reporting an increase of $1.00 to $2.00; for females the increase ranges from 0 to $5.00, four firms out of ten firms reporting an increase of $1.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 6 months to 5 years, six firms of the twenty-one reporting 1 year, five giving

2 years and six giving 3 years; for females the range is from 6 months to 3 years, five of the eleven firms reporting 1 year and three giving 2 years. Fourteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and fourteen firms report the contrary.

Three firms report that all and eight that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; five firms report that all and fourteen that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as trade unions, by eleven firms as advertising, and by four firms as application. Seventeen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; twelve firms report no difficulty.

Seven report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; nineteen firms report the contrary; two firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; three firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; six firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause; four firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevents them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; eighteen firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions.

Twenty-one firms representing 6812 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; eight firms representing 1584 employees answer this question in the negative. Fourteen firms representing 3536 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; twelve firms representing 3830 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of ten firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of nine firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of nine firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of thirteen firms answer this question in the negative. Eighteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; eight firms answer this question in the negative.

JEWELRY.

In the manufacture of jewelry expert workmen combining high technical skill with artistic taste command very good wages. The industry, however, is divided into a number of branches and the

bulk of the work is performed by specialists of medium-grade skill.

Many employers consider an apprentice training of four or more years essential to develop competent skilled workers and a majority of the firms reporting attempt to maintain some such system. Considerable difficulty, however, is reported in obtaining thoroughly satisfactory material as apprentices and the demand for skilled workers seems to be in excess of the supply.

In some cases the trade is so divided as not to admit of or require an all-round training and in these instances beginners are taught a narrower range of operations in a shorter period.

Returns were obtained from fourteen establishments, ten of which are in New York City and four in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1493 males and 263 females, the smallest, 1018 males and 209 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, ten firms giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 541 males and 192 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 43.8 per cent foreign born and 56.2 per cent American born. Of the females 29.2 per cent are noted as foreign born and 70.8 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $17.00, ten of the twelve firms reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $15.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $14.00; the full returns are as follows:

Firms	1	1	2	2	1
Wages	$6.00	$7.00	$7.50	$10.00	$14.00

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 867 males and 31 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 29.8 per cent foreign born and 70.2 per cent American born; of the females 16.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 83.9 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $14.00 to $40.00. The returns are distributed throughout the range between these extremes, but six out of the thirteen firms reporting give wages running from $16.00 to $18.00; for females the range is from $7.00 to $18.00, three of the six firms reporting wages from $10.00 to $12.00.

Nine firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 39 males and 7 females.

A total of 86 males and 16 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 59 males and 12 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 16 years; out of twelve firms reporting eight give 16 years for males and seven give the same age of females. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $2.50 to $5.00 for males, and the same for females; for males nine

firms out of thirteen reporting give wages from $3.00 to $4.00; for females eight out of twelves firms reporting give wages from $3.00 to $3.50. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $3.25, ten firms out of thirteen firms reporting an increase of $1.00; for females the increase ranges from $0 to $1.00, eleven firms out of twelve firms reporting an increase of $1.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 2 years to 10 years; five firms of the thirteen reporting 5 years; for females the range is the same, five of the twelve firms reporting 3 years. Twelve firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and two firms report the contrary.

Thirteen firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 99 males and 18 females. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 14 years to 16 years; of the eleven firms reporting seven give 16 years the preference. The weekly wage of said apprentices during the first year varies from $3.00 to $5.00, out of eleven firms reporting seven give $4.00. The average times given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 4 years to 6½ years; out of eleven firms reporting six give 5 years and three give 6 years.

Six firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and seven that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by four firms as advertising and by one firm as application. Eleven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; three firms report no difficulty.

Two report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; ten firms report the contrary; five firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is inability to secure good material as apprentices; one firm reports the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Two firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; eleven firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions.

Eight firms representing 1167 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; four firms representing 271 employees answer this question in the negative. Eight firms representing 1141 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; three firms representing 194 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of six firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of five firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial

establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of five firms answer this question in the negative. Nine firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

The manufacture of silver and plated ware represents conditions very similar to the manufacture of jewelry. The skilled workers are silversmiths, spinners, chasers and finishers, all of which command comparatively high wages.

The conditions as to apprenticeship are much the same as in the jewelry trade.

Returns were obtained from ten establishments, four of which are in New York City and six in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1535 males and 401 females, the smallest 1241 males and 296 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, five firms out of nine giving 9 hours, four giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 805 males and 298 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 25.5 per cent foreign born and 74.5 per cent American born; of the females 15.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 84.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $16.00, four of the seven firms reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $14.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $9.00. Seven out of the eight firms reporting give wages from $6.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 726 males and 98 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 26.3 per cent foreign born and 73.7 per cent American born; of the females 11.2 per cent are noted as foreign born and 88.8 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $16.50 to $25.00, four firms out of ten reporting $18.00; for females the range is from $8.00 to $12.00, four out of the six firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $11.00.

Six firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 19 males and 6 females.

A total of 84 males and 22 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 67 males and 16 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 21 years for males and from 16 years to 20 years for females; out of eight firms reporting for males five give 16 years and three out of seven give the same age for females, two giving 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.50 to $6.00 for males, and $3.50 to $4.50 for females; for males three firms out of seven reporting give $4.00 and two firms $6.00; for females four out of six firms reporting give $4.00. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $3.00, four firms out of seven firms reporting an increase of $1.00; for females the

increase ranges from $0.50 to $2.00, two firms out of five firms reporting an increase of $1.00, and one firm $1.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1 year to 5 years, one firm reporting 1 year, two firms 2 years, one firm 3½ years, two firms 4 years, and two firms 5 years; for females the range is the same, two firms reporting 1 year, two firms 2 years, one firm 4 years, and one firm 5 years. All of the eight firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work.

Nine firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for high-grade work with a total of 83 males and 1 female employee. The preferred age for starting beginners of this class is given by the four firms reporting as 16 years. The weekly wage of said apprentices during the first year varies from $4.00 to $6.00 as given by the four firms reporting; three firms report $4.00. The average time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work as given by four firms reporting is 2½ years to 6½ years.

Five firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; five firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by three firms as advertising and by one firm as application. Five firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; five firms report no difficulty.

Three firms report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; five firms report the contrary; one firm reports that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is inability to secure good material as apprentices. No firms state that the restriction of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; eight firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions.

Six firms representing 1293 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 615 employees answer this question in the negative. Five firms representing 1113 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 795 employees, answer this question in the negative. Representatives of five firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of two firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Five firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; two firms answer this question in the negative.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Although a very high grade of skill is required in many of the branches of carriage and wagon building the apprenticeship system has very largely died out in this industry and beginners are now engaged mainly as helpers. In prosperous times the trade suffers considerably from want of skilled workers.

Returns were obtained from thirty-one establishments, of which nineteen are in New York City and twelve in other parts of the State. The total of the largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 3192 males and 153 females, the smallest, 2207 males and 124 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8½ hours to 10 hours, twenty-one of the thirty firms giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1204 males and 116 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 49 per cent foreign born and 51 per cent American born; of the females 9.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 90.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $15.00; eighteen of the twenty-eight firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00; twenty-two firms give wages from $10.00 to $13.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1864 males and 37 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 32 per cent foreign born and 68 per cent American born; the female employees are all noted as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $21.00; twenty-four firms out of thirty-one reporting wages ranging from $14.00 to $18.00.

Six firms report employees under 16 years of age, with a total of 14 males and 9 females.

Six firms report a total of 29 male employees under 18 years of age not learning a skilled trade. The preferred age for such beginners ranges from 16 to 19 years, six firms out of thirteen reporting 16 years and five firms periods from 17 to 19. The average weekly wage paid such beginners varies from $3.00 to $8.10, eight firms out of thirteen reporting wages from $5.00 to $7.00. The average time required for such beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1½ to 5½ years, seven firms out of twelve reporting from 2 to 3½ years.

A total of 48 males and 13 females employed under 18 years of age are reported as learning a skilled trade; of these 39 males and 4 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners at a skilled trade ranges from 14 to 23 for males, seventeen firms out of twenty-four reporting ages from 16 to 18. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $10.50, sixteen firms out of twenty-three reporting wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The average time required for beginners that are learning a skilled trade to reach full wages in the highly skilled class ranges from 2 years and 6 months to 7 years, twelve firms out of twenty-one reporting from 4 to 6

years. Fifteen firms report that such employees receive systematic instruction; eight report to the contrary; nineteen firms report difficulty in securing satisfactory material as apprentices; two report no difficulty.

Four firms report that all and six that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; ten firms report that all and eleven that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by fourteen firms as advertising and by five firms as application. Nineteen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; ten firms report no difficulty.

Two firms report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in the business; twenty-three firms report the contrary; eleven firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is inability to secure good material as apprentices; six firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. No firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; twenty-one firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions.

Twenty-four firms representing 2529 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 275 employees answer this question in the negative. Twenty-one firms representing 1804 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; seven firms representing 1065 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of sixteen firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eleven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-two firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; one firm answers this question in the negative.

3. Wood Manufactures.

HOUSE TRIM.

The manufacture of sash, doors and blinds and other wooden house trim is performed almost entirely by machinery. The wages paid are not high and the highest skill is represented by the operators of special machines.

Beginners are generally trained in one line and become specialists, although in some cases the workers are recruited from men who have been carpenters.

Returns were obtained from thirty establishments, of which seven are in New York City and twenty-three in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 4619 males, and the smallest, 2995 males and females.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, eighteen firms giving 10 hours and eleven giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low or medium-grade skill is given as 3158 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 39.2 per cent foreign born and 60.8 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this low-grade class ranges from $10.50 to $22.00, sixteen of the thirty firms reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $13.50.

Eight firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 33 males.

A total of 213 males employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 189 are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 21 years; out of thirty firms reporting, ten give 16 years and eleven give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $9.00, eighteen firms out of twenty-nine reporting wages from $4.50 to $7.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1 year to 9 years, nineteen firms of the twenty-six reporting periods running from 3 to 5 years. Twenty-eight firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to the highest grade work and no firms report to the contrary. Seventeen out of twenty-five firms report that systematic instruction is furnished beginners; eight firms report the contrary.

Three firms report that all and nine that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; five firms report that all and thirteen that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by ten firms as advertising and by seventeen firms as application. Ten firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; nineteen firms report no difficulty.

One firm reports that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; fifteen firms report the contrary; two firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; five firms report the reason is inability to secure good material as apprentices; three firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause.

Twenty-four firms representing 2805 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some

ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 382 employees answer this question in the negative. Twenty-four firms representing 2668 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 689 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twenty-two firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of nineteen firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-four firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, of those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; four firms answer this question in the negative.

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

Extreme division of labor characterizes the manufacture of brushes. The operations of boring, combing, drawing, setting, driving, trimming, and finishing are each performed by distinct classes of help.

Beginners advance only in their own department. To change to another department would mean beginning over again. The best opportunities for advancement and the nearest approach to breadth of training is in the preparation of the bristle or fibre where a hand may learn to "comb," "mix," "wash," "straighten" and possibly "drive" and "set." This part of the trade, however, represents but a small portion of the labor employed and the opportunities for progress are, in general, small.

Returns were obtained from twelve establishments, four of which are in New York City and eight in other parts of the State. The total of the largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1050 males and 218 females, the smallest, 823 males and 170 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, nine firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 963 males and 193 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 30.4 per cent foreign born and 69.6 per cent American born; of the females 14.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 85.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $16.00, seven of the twelve firms reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $14.00; for females the range is from $7.00 to $10.00, four out of the six firms reporting wages from $7.00 to $8.00.

Seven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 28 males and 3 females.

A total of 54 males and 5 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 35 males and 4 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 24 years for males and from 15 years to 18 years for females; out of twelve firms reporting for males three give 15 years and four give 16 years; for females out of seven firms reporting three give 15 years and two give 17 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $7.50 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males seven firms out of twelve reporting give wages from $4.00 to $6.00; for females six out of nine firms reporting give wages from $3.50 to $4.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 9 months to 5 years, eight firms of the twelve reporting periods ranging from 9 months to 3 years; for females the range is from 1 year to 5 years, four of the seven firms reporting periods ranging from 1 year to 2 years. All twelve firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to the highest-grade work. Nine out of twelve firms report that systematic instruction is furnished beginners; three firms report the contrary.

Ten firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by eleven firms as application. Four firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees. Eight firms report no difficulty.

Six firms representing 696 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; five firms representing 462 employees answer this question in the negative. Three firms representing 379 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; seven firms representing 613 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of five firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of one firm state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eight firms answer this question in the negative. Four firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; five firms answer this question in the negative.

FURNITURE.

In addition to cabinet makers this industry includes finishers (varnishers and polishers) and upholsterers. The apprenticeship

system that formerly prevailed throughout the furniture craft has now practically disappeared from large establishments. Machine production has almost completely supplanted hand work and the various branches of manufacture have become thoroughly specialized. Even those concerns reporting an apprenticeship system have been found on investigation to maintain little more than a system of starting beginners in different subdivisions of the industry.

In establishments producing the finer quality of furniture a certain amount of high-grade skill is represented, but for the most part and uniformly in the manufacture of cheaper furniture only medium or low-grade skill is employed.

In general the workers of highest skill have advanced from some branch of low-grade work and only in small establishments dealing largely with repair work are cases of real apprenticeship to be found.

Returns were obtained from twenty-seven establishments, three of which are in New York City and twenty-four in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 5647 males and 82 females; the smallest, 3696 males and 41 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10½ hours, twenty-two firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 2880 males and 72 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 54 per cent foreign born and 46 per cent American born; of the females 19.4 per cent are noted as foreign born and 80.6 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.50 to $13.50, twenty of the twenty-five firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $11.00; for females the range is from $5.00 to $10.00, five out of the nine firms reporting wages of $6.00.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 2447 males and 10 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 36.6 per cent foreign born and 63.4 per cent American born; of females, 100 per cent are noted as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $10.50 to $24.00. eighteen firms out of twenty-six reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $15.00.

Fifteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 70 males.

A total of 228 males and 16 females employed under 18 years of age is reported in the low-grade class, of whom 173 males and 12 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 35 years for males and from 16 years to 20 years for females; out of twenty-four firms reporting for males ten give 16 years and

five give 18 years; for females, out of five firms reporting three give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.50 to $9.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $5.00 for females; for males eighteen firms out of twenty-five reporting give wages from $4.50 to $6.00; for females three out of five firms reporting give wages from $3.50 to $4.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from six months to five years, eight firms of the twenty-two reporting one year and six giving three years; for females the range is from three months to one year, three of the five firms reporting periods ranging from three to six months. Twenty-four firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and two firms report the contrary.

Eight firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill, with a total of 94 males. The preferred age for such beginners varies from 16 years to 25 years; of the nineteen firms reporting ten give 18 years the preference. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $4.00 to $12.00; out of eighteen firms reporting twelve give wages ranging from $6.00 to $9.00. The time given for beginners to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from two years to ten years; out of sixteen firms reporting four give three years and six give four years.

Two firms report that all and fourteen that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; four firms report that all and seven that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as trade unions, by three firms as advertising and by twenty firms as application. Fifteen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; eleven firms report no difficulty.

Two report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; eleven firms report the contrary; one firm reports that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; seven firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Two firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; fourteen firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; three firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; twelve firms report in the negative.

Twenty-six firms representing 5613 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aid to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; no firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-five firms representing 5413 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; one firm representing 200 employees answers this question in the negative. Representatives of nineteen firms

state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of thirteen firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-two firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; two firms answer this question in the negative.

COOPERAGE.

Cooperage once a highly skilled hand trade has now through the introduction of machinery become a manufacturing business employing only low-grade labor. Practically one grade of skill is represented, but the piece work system in general use brings about considerable variation in wages, high wages meaning simply ability to turn out a greater amount of work.

There is at present practically no survival of the apprenticeship system, although many machine operators of the present time were trained as apprentices under the old conditions.

Returns were obtained from eleven establishments, of which four are in New York City and seven in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1326 males; the smallest, 1001 males and females. The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, eight firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1043 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 90.1 per cent foreign born and 9.9 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.50 to $16.50, eight of the ten firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 264 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 56.4 per cent foreign born and 43.6 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $22.00, four firms out of ten reporting wages of $15.00.

Two firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 5 males.

A total of 200 males employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 195 are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 21 years; out of nine firms reporting two give 16 years and three give 17 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $9.00, five firms out of nine reporting wages from $5.00 to $7.00. The average time required for beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1 month to 3 years, three firms

of the nine reporting 1 year and two giving 2 years. Seven firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and three firms report the contrary.

One firm reports apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 10 males. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 14 years to 20 years; of the five firms reporting, two give eighteen years the preference. The weekly wage paid beginners during the first year varies from $4.00 to $10.50; out of five firms reporting, three give wages ranging from $6.00 to $8.00. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 2 years to 4 years; out of four firms reporting, two give 4 years.

Two firms report that all and seven that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that all such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as advertising and by seven firms as application. Two firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; nine firms report no difficulty.

One firm reports that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business.

Seven firms representing 441 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; four firms representing 885 employees answer this question in the negative. Five firms representing 311 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; six firms representing 1015 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of six firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of one firm state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Six firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; five firms answer this question in the negative.

PIANOS.

The production of pianos represents a high-grade manufacturing business, although the industry is so extremely divided that the highest skilled workers are skilled only in one particular branch and oftentimes only for the work of one special factory.

A very large proportion of firms reporting state the existence

of some form of apprenticeship or training system, although it is clear from the returns that the extent of such training is commonly confined to a narrow division of the craft.

Returns were obtained from twenty-three establishments, twenty-one of which are in New York City and two in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 4909 male and 51 females; the smallest, 3543 males and 35 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, twenty firms giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1334 males and 29 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 58 per cent foreign born and 42 per cent American born; of the females 20.7 per cent are noted as foreign born and 79.3 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $8.50 to $18.00, thirteen of the nineteen firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $14.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 3111 males and 12 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 50.3 per cent foreign born and 49.7 per cent American born; of the females 25 per cent are noted as foreign born and 75 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $13.50 to $24.00, fifteen firms out of twenty-four reporting wages ranging from $18.00 to $20.00.

Twelve firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 131 males and 5 females.

Twenty firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 248 males and 10 females; of these 152 males and 7 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 15 to 18 years; of the twenty-one firms reporting thirteen give 16 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $3.00 to $7.00; out of twenty-three firms reporting eight give $3.00, four give $3.50 and four give $4.00. Twenty out of twenty-one firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; one firm reports the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 1 year and 6 months to 7 years; out of twenty-one firms reporting eighteen give periods ranging from 3 to 5 years. Nine firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and thirteen firms report in the negative.

Seven firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that all and fourteen that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as trade unions and by six firms as advertising. Eight firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; fifteen firms report no difficulty.

Eight report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; seven firms report the contrary; four firms

report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is inability to secure good material as apprentices; four firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. No firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; ten firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions.

Fifteen firms representing 3214 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; seven firms representing 1524 employees answer this question in the negative. Twelve firms representing 2102 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; nine firms representing 2489 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of six firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eight firms answer this question in the negative. Twelve firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; nine firms answer this question in the negative.

4. Leather and Leather Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The manufacture of boots and shoes represents an extreme case of division of labor and use of specialized machinery. The departments generally represented, although these are sometimes subdivided, are: Cutting, fitting, shaping, finishing and treeing, dressing and packing departments.

A skilled worker runs a machine in one of these departments performing a single operation and is paid on a piece work basis. Beginners are usually taken into the departments where the operations are the simplest. Those showing ability and application are in time advanced to the charge of a machine. Limited opportunities are offered those showing the greatest capability to transfer to other departments where more com-

plicated machines are in use and higher wages paid. When new machines are installed in a factory it is customary for the concern manufacturing the machines to train the operatives to run them. Outside of this instruction there is little teaching of learners in the boot and shoe business. In general beginners "pick up" their knowledge of processes and their chances of advancement depend on ability to observe and to master the operations of the more complicated machines when given an opportunity.

Union regulations as to apprentices prevail in many shops and under these regulations the number of learners is much limited in certain branches of the industry. This leads to much shifting of help from one factory to another in the attempt to pick up a mastery of the higher paid operations.

All Departments.

Returns were obtained from twenty-nine establishments, two of which are in New York City and twenty-seven in other parts of the State. The total of the largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 7254 males and 4041 females; the smallest, 5403 males and 2752 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, seventeen firms giving 10 hours and ten firms giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 2088 males and 1552 females. The nationality of 2078 males is noted as 27 per cent foreign born and 73 per cent American born; of 1539 females 8.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 91.9 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $4.50 to $21.00. The most common figures range from $7.00 to $12.00; for females the range is from $5.00 to $12.00, and the figures most commonly reported range from $6.00 to $9.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 4660 males and 2273 females. The nationality of 4585 males is noted as 16.8 per cent foreign born and 83.2 per cent American born; of 2230 females 5.4 per cent are noted as foreign born and 94.6 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $7.00 to $23.00; the rate most commonly reported is $15.00; for females the range is from $7.00 to $16.00, and the most common rates range from $8.00 to $10.00.

Twenty-six firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 178 males and 124 females.

A total of 340 males and 211 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 162 males and 87 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The majority of firms give 16 as the preferred age for both male and female beginners in all departments. The weekly wage paid such

beginners ranges from $3.00 to $9.00 for males and from $3.00 to $8.00 for females; for males the most common rate is from $5.00 to $7.50, and for females from $4.00 to $6.00. The most common time noted for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 2 years to 3 years; for females the most common period noted is from 1 year to 2 years. All firms, with one exception, report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work.

Three firms report that all and ten that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and fifteen that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as trade unions, by four firms as advertising and by four firms as application. Sixteen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; twelve firms report no difficulty.

Twenty-one firms representing 9104 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; seven firms representing 1967 employees answer this question in the negative. Twenty-four firms representing 9863 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; five firms representing 1365 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of eighteen firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of fifteen firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eleven firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-one firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; eight firms answer this question in the negative.

Cutting Department.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 463 males and 92 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 16.2 per cent foreign born and 83.8 per cent American born; of 88 females 2.3 per cent are noted as foreign born and 97.7 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $4.50 to $17.00, twelve of the twenty-four firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $10.00; for females the range is from $5.00 to $10.00, ten out of the seventeen firms reporting wages from $6.50 to $7.50.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 1137 males and 159 females. The nationality of 1119 males is noted as 5 per cent foreign born and 95 per cent American born; of 152 females 2.6 per cent

are noted as foreign born and 97.4 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $18.00, twenty firms out of twenty-seven reporting wages ranging from $15.00 to $18.00; ten firms give $15.00; for females the range is from $8.00 to $14.00, six of the nine firms reporting wages from $8.00 to $9.50.

Fifteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 34 males and 5 females.

A total of 92 males and 12 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 58 males and 7 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 20 years for males and from 15 years to 20 years for females; out of twenty-eight firms reporting for males thirteen give 16 years and seven give 18 years; for females out of fifteen firms reporting seven give 16 years and four give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $8.50 for males and from $3.00 to $7.50 for females; for males eighteen firms out of twenty-seven reporting give wages from $5.00 to $6.00; for females nine out of thirteen firms reporting give wages from $4.50 to $6.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one year to five years; six firms of the twenty-five reporting give one year; three, two years; five, three years; four, four years, and three, five years; for females the range is from one year to five years; three of the thirteen firms reporting one year; three, two years, and four, three years. Twenty-six firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

Fitting Department.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 42 males and 1,075 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 61.9 per cent foreign born and 38.1 per cent American born. Of 1,066 females 2.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 97.2 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $6.00 to $12.00, four of the eight firms reporting wages ranging from $7.00 to $8.50; for females the range is from $5.00 to $11.00, fifteen out of the twenty-four firms reporting wages from $6.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 143 males and 1,885 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 13.3 per cent foreign born and 86.7 per cent American born; of 1,849 females 5.4 per cent are noted as foreign born and 94.6 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $20.00, with one firm reporting rates of $9.00, $12.00, $14.00, $15.00, $16.00, $18.00 and $20.00; for females the range is from $8.00 to $16.00, fifteen of the twenty-six firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $10.00.

Eighteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 5 males and 79 females.

A total of 7 males and 159 females employed under 18 years of age are

reported in the low-grade class, of whom 2 males and 80 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 20 years for males and from 15 years to 20 years for females; out of nine firms reporting for males three give 16 years and three give 18 years; for females out of twenty-nine firms reporting sixteen give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $9.00 for males and from $3.00 to $8.00 for females; for males four firms out of seven reporting give wages from $5.00 to $7.50; for females eighteen out of twenty-eight firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one year to three years, two firms of the six reporting two years and two giving three years; for females the range is from two months to five years, sixteen of the twenty-five firms reporting give periods ranging from one year to two years. Twenty-eight firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

Shaping Department.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 973 males and 32 females. The nationality of 963 males is noted as 27.9 per cent foreign born and 72.1 per cent American born; of the females 56.3 per cent are noted as foreign born and 47.7 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $6.00 to $21.00, twelve of the twenty-four firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $12.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 2,154 males and 18 females. The nationality of 2,097 males is noted as 22 per cent foreign born and 78 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $23.00, nine firms out of twenty-five reporting wages of $15.00; sixteen give wages ranging from $15.00 to $18.00.

Twelve firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 60 males.

A total of 108 males employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 48 are 16 or 17 years of age; the preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 25 years for males; out of twenty-four firms reporting for males eleven give 16 years and nine give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.00 to $9.00 for males, eight firms out of twenty-one reporting wages at $6.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 2 months to 5 years; the returns are too evenly distributed to give a significant figure, but seven firms of the twenty reporting give periods ranging from two years to three years. Twenty-three firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

Finishing Department.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 425 males and 57 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 36.2 per cent foreign born and 63.8 per cent American born; of the females 47.4

per cent are noted as foreign born and 52.6 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $6.00 to $18.00, thirteen of the twenty-one firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $12.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 852 males and 32 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 23 per cent foreign born and 77 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $23.00, twelve firms out of twenty-three reporting wages ranging from $18.00 to $20.00; eight give $18.00.

Eleven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 21 males.

A total of 52 males employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 31 are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 20 years for males; out of twenty-five firms reporting for males eleven give 16 years and eight give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.00 to $9.00 for males, sixteen firms out of twenty-three reporting wages from $5.00 to $6.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from three months to five years, five firms of the twenty-two reporting two years, three giving three years and four giving four years. Twenty-five firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

Treeing, Dressing and Packing Department.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 185 males and 296 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 20 per cent foreign born and 80 per cent American born; of the females 16.2 per cent are noted as foreign born and 83.8 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $4.50 to $15.00, fourteen of the twenty-one firms reporting wages ranging from $8.00 to $10.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $12.00, fourteen out of the twenty-three firms reporting wages from $7.50 to $9.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 374 males and 179 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 10.4 per cent foreign born and 89.6 per cent American born; of the females 7.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 92.2 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $7.00 to $18.00, eleven firms out of twenty reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $13.00; for females the range is from $7.00 to $15.00, ten of the twelve firms reporting wages from $7.00 to $8.00.

Eleven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 10 males.

A total of 33 males employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 23 are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 25 years for males and from 15 years to 25 years for females; out of nineteen firms reporting for males eleven give 16 years and six give 18 years; for females out of twenty-

two firms reporting fourteen give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.00 to $8.00 for males, and from $4.00 to $8.00 for females; for males nine firms out of sixteen reporting give wages of $6.00; for females sixteen out of twenty-two firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from two months to five years; three firms of the sixteen reporting give one year, four give two years, and three give three years: for females the range is from two months to five years; four of the twenty-one firms reporting give one year, five give two years, and three give three years. Twenty-one firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

LEATHER.

The training and dressing of leather is an industry employing a large proportion of unskilled or very low-grade skilled workers with a smaller number of skilled operators. Owing to the arduous nature of much of the work, the beginners are commonly mature men who in time recruit the ranks of skilled workers.

Returns were obtained from eight establishments, none of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,588 males; the smallest, 1,117 males.

The length of the working day is given by all eight firms as ten hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 834 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 66.2 per cent foreign born and 33.8 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $12.00, four of the eight firms reporting wages of $9.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 450 males. The nationality of 449 males is noted as 47.2 per cent foreign born and 52.8 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $10.00 to $18.00, two firms out of seven reporting wages of $12.00, two give $15.00, and two give $18.00.

One firm reports employees under 16 years of age with a total of 2 males.

A total of 20 males employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 18 are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 25 years; out of eight firms reporting, three give 18 years and two give 21 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $6.00 to $9.00, five firms out of eight reporting wages from $7.00 to $8.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one month to three years, four firms of the six reporting one year. Five firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

One firm reports apprentices are beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of five males.

One firm reports that all and three that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; four firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by three firms as application. One firm reports that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; seven firms report no difficulty.

No firms report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business.

Four firms representing 790 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 351 employees answer this question in the negative. Three firms representing 440 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; three firms representing 575 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of one firm answer this question in the negative. Representatives of two firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Three firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

The manufacture of fancy leather goods is to a certain extent a seasonal trade and it is often combined with other leather trades such as the manufacture of pocketbooks.

The highest skilled and highest paid employees are the cutters. The most experienced cut from the skins and others from the waste. The assembling and completion of the article is often done by team work. The team is headed by an employee that understands the various branches, assisted by helpers assigned to the various details. Beginners start in this way as helpers at some minor operation and those showing proficiency and ambition are given more difficult work and so gradually pick up the trade. There is no apprenticeship system.

Returns were obtained from ten establishments, nine of which are in New York City and one in other parts of the State. The largest number of per-

sons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 700 males and 599 females; the smallest, 301 males and 257 females.

The length of the working day for males varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, seven firms giving ten hours; in the 2 cases where the length of day for females is noted separately one firm gives 8 hours and one firm 9½ hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 347 males and 387 females. The nationality of 322 males is noted as 80.1 per cent foreign born and 19.9 per cent American born; of 362 females 57.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 42.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.50 to $13.00, six of the ten firms reporting wages ranging from $8.00 to $10.00; for females the range is from $5.00 to $10.00, five out of the eight firms reporting wages from $6.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 354 males and 204 females. The nationality of 306 males is noted as 84.3 per cent foreign born and 15.7 per cent American born; of 182 females 53.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 46.2 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $18.00, four firms out of ten reporting wages of $12.00, two giving $16.00 and two giving $18.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $18.00, five of the nine firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00.

Five firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 9 males and 10 females.

A total of 14 males and 31 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 6 males and 21 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 21 years for males and from 15 years to 18 years for females; out of nine firms reporting for males 4 give 16 years and 3 give 18 years; for females out of ten firms reporting 4 give 16 years and 3 give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.00 to $8.00 for males, and from $3.50 to $8.00 for females; for males seven firms out of nine reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00; for females eight out of ten firms reporting give wages from $3.50 to $4.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 3 months to six years, four firms of the eight reporting 2 years; for females the range is from 2 months to 6 years, four of the firms reporting 2 years. Eight firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

One firm reports that all and three that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; five firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as advertising and by one firm as application. Five firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; four firms report no difficulty.

None report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business.

Six firms representing 1018 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a

training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; four firms representing 281 employees answer this question in the negative. Six firms representing 1018 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; three firms representing 240 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of five firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of one firm state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Six firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

5. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The smaller book and job printing concerns contain only composing and pressrooms. The larger establishments include as well an electrotyping department and bindery.

Most of the printing establishments of New York State are operated under union labor rules and the apprenticeship training that is provided is almost always governed as to age, length and wages by union regulations.

In book and job printing beginners enter and are trained in one particular department although apprentice compositors are sometimes given a short experience in the pressroom. In general boys enter the printing business as errand or office boys and if found promising are later given openings in the various departments as apprentices.

In no other industry does a general education count for so much. At least a common school training is demanded of apprentices in the composing room, and a high school experience is counted at a premium.

Distinct systems of apprenticeship exist in the composing room, electrotyping department and pressroom and rarely in the bindery for boys.

Copyholders in the composing room as a rule are girls. By close observation and with a good education it is possible for them to become proofreaders.

In the electrotyping department are finishers, moulders, builders-up and batterymen. The first two are skilled trades and apprentices are trained for each. The last two are often men of the helper class that have entered the business later than the apprentice beginners and are paid lower wages. Boys becoming apprentices in the pressroom start on feeding small platen presses and are later promoted to work on cylinder presses. They then differentiate according to ability, some becoming pressmen and others remaining as press feeders.

The bindery may be devoted to pamphlet binding or to cloth binding, or to both. In pamphlet binding the operations consist of folding, collating or gathering, and stitching, either by thread or wire. In cloth binding is added the making of the cover, divided into the operations of case making, stamping, cutting and casing in. In general the work of women and girls is concerned with the first group of forwarding operations and that of men with the latter or case work.

Boys that have served as errand boys or performed small duties for some time are given work at operating a folding machine or at cutting, and then if capable become skilled workers in some branch of case work. Girls are first given odd jobs and work at hand folding from which they pass according to ability to hand sewing, silk stitching, gathering, or operating a wire stitching machine or a folding machine.

All Departments.

Returns were obtained from 38 establishments, 26 of which are in New York City and 12 in other parts of the State. The total of the largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 5,780 males and 2,472 females; the smallest, 4,571 males and 1,900 females.

The length of the working day varies from eight hours to nine hours, twenty-five firms giving eight hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1,584 males and 1,725 females. The nationality of 1,446 males is noted as 14.1 per cent foreign born and 85.9 per cent American born; of 1,612 females 5.4 per cent are noted as foreign born and 94.6 per cent as American born.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as

3,932 males and 655 females. The nationality of 3,804 males is noted as 13.2 per cent foreign born and 86.8 per cent American born; of 643 females 5.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 94.9 per cent as American born.

Twenty-three firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 96 males and 44 females.

A total of 173 males and 227 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 129 males and 202 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for both male and female beginners in this class most commonly noted is 16 years.

Twenty-five firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 258 males and 74 females; of these no males are bound by contract or any form of indenture.

Eleven firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and twenty-six that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by fifteen firms as trade unions, by eight firms as advertising and by five firms as application. Twenty firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; sixteen firms report no difficulty.

Eleven firms report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; twenty-five firms report the contrary; fifteen firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; five firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices. Twenty-two firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; fourteen firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; twenty-four firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; seven firms report in the negative.

Twenty-nine firms representing 6,884 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; six firms representing 715 employees answer this question in the negative. Twenty-eight firms representing 6,807 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; six firms representing 885 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twenty firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twelve firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eighteen firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-seven firms report that practical evening, or

part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; seven firms answer this question in the negative.

Composing Room.

The total of the largest number of persons employed in the composing rooms of the reporting establishments during 1907 was 2,057 males and 154 females; the smallest, 1,585 males and 127 females.

The length of the working day varies from eight hours to nine hours, twenty-five firms giving eight hours, and ten firms nine hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 143 males and 73 females. The nationality of 128 males is noted as 10.9 per cent foreign born and 89.1 per cent American born; of sixty-six females 4.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 95.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.00 to $14.00, nine of the fifteen firms reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $14.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $14.00, eight out of the thirteen firms reporting wages from $8.00 to $9.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,788 males and 73 females. The nationality of 1,753 males is noted as 13.5 per cent foreign born and 86.5 per cent American born. Of 68 females 2.9 per cent are noted as foreign born and 97.1 per cent as American born.

The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $16.00 to $24.00, nineteen firms out of thirty-four reporting wages of $21.00; for females the range is from $15.00 to $23.00, four of the seventeen firms reporting wages of $16.00, six giving $21.00 and three giving $23.00.

Twelve firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 36 males and no females.

A total of 53 males and 8 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 42 males and 8 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 21 years for males and from 16 years to 21 years for females; out of twenty-four firms reporting for males fifteen give 16 years; for females out of thirteen firms reporting seven give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $12.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $9.00 for females; for males eighteen firms out of twenty-four reporting give wages from $4.00 to $6.00; for females eleven out of fourteen firms reporting give wages from $3.00 to $6.00. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from $0.50 to $2.00, fourteen firms out of twenty-two firms reporting an increase of $1.00; for females the increase ranges from $1.00 to $2.00, eleven firms out of thirteen firms reporting an increase of $1.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one year to five years, six firms of the twenty-one reporting two years, four giving four years and seven giving five years; for females the range is from one year to five years, three of the thirteen firms reporting two years, three giving three years and three giving five years.

Twenty-one firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and four firms report the contrary.

Twenty-four firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age

that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 110 males and 5 females; of these none are bound by contract or indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 14 years to 18 years for males; of the thirty firms reporting twenty-one give 16 years the preference; for females the range is from 16 to 18 years, three out of seven firms reporting 16 years and three giving 18 years. The weekly wage paid male apprentices during the first year varies from $3.00 to $14.00; out of thirty firms reporting nine give $5.00 and nine give $6.00. The increase of wages paid during the second year for males varies from 0 to $4.00, fifteen out of twenty-eight firms reporting an increase of $1.00. Seventeen out of twenty-seven firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; ten firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from three to six years; out of thirty-one firms reporting twenty-one give five years. Fifteen firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and sixteen firms report in the negative.

Electrotyping Department.

The total of the largest number of persons employed in the electrotyping departments of the reporting establishments during 1907 was 279 males and 1 female; the smallest, 246 males and 1 female.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 53 males and 1 female. The nationality of 44 males is noted as 6.8 per cent foreign born and 93.2 per cent American born; the 1 female is noted as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.50 to $15.00, five of the nine firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 208 males and no females. The nationality of 202 males is noted as 10.9 per cent foreign born and 89.1 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $27.50, eight firms out of fourteen reporting wages ranging from $25.00 to $27.50.

Three firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of five males.

A total of nine males employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom seven are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 21 years for males; out of ten firms reporting for males, six give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $12.00 for males; the distribution of the returns is very even and shows no distinctive figure, one firm each reporting the following rates except $5.00 reported by two: $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $9.00, $9.50, $12.00. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $2.00, five firms out of 9 firms reporting an increase of $1.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one year to four years, three firms of the eight reporting two years, and three giving four years. Nine firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

Nine firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 26 males; of these no males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 16 years to 19 years; of the fourteen firms reporting, ten give 16 years. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $3.00 to $11.50; out of fourteen firms reporting nine give $3.00 to $6.00. The increase of wages paid during the second year varies from $0.50 to $2.00, nine out of fourteen firms reporting an increase of $1.00. Eleven out of thirteen firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; two firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 2 years to 6 years; out of thirteen firms reporting nine give five years. Seven firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and seven firms report in the negative.

Press Room.

The total of the largest number of persons employed in the press rooms of the reporting establishments during 1907 was 2,109 males and 209 females; the smallest, 1,736 males and 190 females.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 963 males and 183 females. The nationality of 919 males is noted as 12.2 per cent foreign born, and 87.8 per cent American born; of the females, 1.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 98.9 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $18.00, twenty-four of the thirty-three firms reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $16.00; for females the range is from $4.00 to $8.00, seven out of the ten firms reporting wages from $6.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,105. The nationality of 1,047 males is noted as 11.1 per cent foreign born and 88.9 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $30.00, ten firms out of 38 reporting wages of $23.00.

Eight firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 31 males and 4 females.

A total of 67 males and 22 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 49 males and 18 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 21 years for males and from 15 years to 18 years for females; out of thirty-one firms reporting for males, seventeen give 16 years and seven give 18 years; for females out of eight firms reporting, four give 16 years and two give 15 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $10.00 for males, and from $2.00 to $6.00 for females; for males, seventeen firms out of twenty-nine reporting give wages from $6.00 to $8.00; for females, five out of eight firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $2.00, eighteen firms out of twenty-eight firms reporting an increase of $1.00; for females the increase ranges from 0 to $2.00, two firms out of seven firms reporting an increase of $1.00 and three giving $2.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one year to five

years, six firms of the twenty-six reporting two years, six giving three years, three giving four years and seven giving five years; for females the range is from one year to two and one-half years, three of the six firms reporting one year and two giving two years. Twenty-six firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and eight firms report the contrary.

Nine firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of seventy males; of these no males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 16 years to 19 years; of the sixteen firms reporting eight give 16 years and five give 18 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $3.00 to $16.00; out of thirteen firms reporting seven give $5.00 to $7.00. The increase of wages paid during the second year varies from $0.50 to $2.00, nine out of thirteen firms reporting an increase of $1.00. Ten out of fourteen firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; four firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from three years to five years. Out of fifteen firms reporting nine give five years and five give four years. Seven firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices, and seven firms report in the negative.

Bindery.

The total of the largest number of persons employed in the binderies of the reporting establishments during 1907 was 1,335 males and 2,108 females; the smallest, 1,004 males and 1,582 females.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 425 males and 1,562 females. The nationality of 355 males is noted as 21.1 per cent foreign born and 78.9 per cent American born; of 1,362 females 6 per cent are noted as foreign born and 94 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $4.50 to $14.00, sixteen of the twenty-five firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00; for females the range is from $3.50 to $15.00; twenty-five of the thirty-four firms reporting give wages from $6.00 to $9.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 831 males and 464 females. The nationality of 802 males is noted as 16 per cent foreign born and 84 per cent American born; of 457 females 4.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 95.2 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $12.00 to $27.00, seventeen firms out of thirty-four reporting wages of $18.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $25.00, ten of the eighteen firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $12.00.

Seventeen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 24 males and 40 females.

A total of 44 male and 197 female employees under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 31 males and 201 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 21 years for males and from 15 years to 19 years for

females; out of twenty-five firms reporting for males nine give 16 years, six give 17 years and six give 18 years; for females out of thirty-three firms reporting, fourteen give 16 years and eight give 17 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $10.00 for males, and from $2.50 to $6.00 for females; for males eighteen firms out of twenty-four reporting give wages from $4.00 to $6.00; for females twenty out of thirty firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from $1.00 to $3.00, thirteen firms out of twenty-three firms reporting an increase of $1.00; for females the increase ranges from $0.50 to $2.50, fourteen firms out of twenty-eight firms reporting an increase of $1.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from six months to five years, four firms of the twenty-one reporting two years, six giving three years, and four giving four years; for females the range is from six months to four years, nine of the twenty-nine firms reporting two years and 7 giving three years. Twenty-two firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and six firms report the contrary.

Eleven firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 52 males and 16 females; of these none are bound by contract or indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 16 years to 20 years; of the sixteen firms reporting, nine give 16 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $3.00 to $12.00; out of thirteen firms reporting, nine give figures ranging from $4.00 to $6.00. Nine out of twelve firms reporting state an increase of wages during second year of $1.00. Twelve out of fifteen firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; three firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from three years to five years; out of fourteen firms reporting, five give four years and six give five years. Six firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and eleven firms report in the negative.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING.

The usual departments in newspaper printing are the composing room, stereotype department, and press room, and in large establishments the photo-engraving department.

In the composing room boys start as galley carriers, proof carriers and in other messenger service. When vacancies occur they have opportunity to become skilled compositors through apprenticeship. Proof pullers have the same opportunity.

In the stereotyping department an apprenticeship system is recognized but the practice in New York city is to employ only skilled workers, and very few apprentices are reported from other places of the State.

A few establishments give opportunities for boys showing promise to learn the trade of photo-engraving through apprenticeship.

In the press room beginners generally start as fly boys. As much of the work in this department is of a heavy nature the tendency is to start apprentices at a somewhat later age than is the case in other branches and to admit only such as are physically strong. Apprentices are not registered by the pressmen's union of New York city unless they have worked at least two years in a press room on the fly or as carriers. Those showing sufficient ability are advanced from one part of the work to another and in time become pressmen.

All Departments.

Returns were obtained from twenty establishments, eleven of which are in New York City, and nine in other parts of the State. The total of the largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 4,384 males and 115 females; the smallest, 4,022 males and 112 females.

The length of the working day varies from 7½ hours to 9 hours, eighteen firms giving 8 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given is 489 males and 11 females. The nationality of 475 males is noted as 9.3 per cent foreign born and 90.7 per cent American born; of the females 100 per cent are noted as American born.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 2,740 males and 23 females. The nationality of 2,731 males is noted as 10.3 per cent foreign born and 89.7 per cent American born; of the females 4.4 per cent are noted as foreign born and 95.6 per cent as American born.

Six firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 60 males. A total of 74 males employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 61 are 16 or 17 years of age.

Fifteen firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 63 males.

Six firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; four firms report that all and nine that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by eleven firms as trade unions, by one firm as advertising and by four firms as application; ten firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; nine firms report no difficulty.

Eight report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; ten firms report the contrary; seven firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; one firm reports the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices. Thirteen firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; six firms report that they are not affected

by such restrictions; fourteen firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; four firms report in the negative.

Twelve firms representing 2,547 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school, which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; seven firms representing 1,759 employees answer this question in the negative. Twelve firms representing 2,760 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; six firms representing 1,479 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of nine firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of six firms answer this question in the negative. Eleven firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; five firms answer this question in the negative.

Composing Room.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 124 males and 11 females. The nationality of 116 males is noted as 6 per cent foreign born and 94 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $8.00 to $20.00, four of the six firms reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $16.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,584 males and 22 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 11.2 per cent foreign born and 88.8 per cent American born; of the females 5.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 95.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $16.00 to $32.00, seven firms out of eleven in New York city reporting wages ranging from $30.00 to $31.00, and five out of nine in other parts of the State giving $10.00 to $21.00; for females the wage follows very closely those of the males.

Six firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 60 males.

Four firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and two firms report the contrary.

Nine firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 20 males; of these none are bound by contract or form of indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 16 years to 18 years; of the seventeen

firms reporting, nine give 16 years and six give 17 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $3.00 to $12.00; out of fifteen firms reporting, six give $5.00 and five give $6.00. The increase of wages paid during the second year varies from $0.00 to $4.00; seven out of thirteen firms reporting state an increase of from $1.00 to $2.00. Ten out of fourteen firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; four firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from three years to ten years; out of seventeen firms reporting, nine give five years and six give four years. Eight firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and eight firms report in the negative.

Stereotyping Department.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 12 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 8.3 per cent foreign born and 91.7 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $10.00 to $18.00. The small number of returns and their irregular distribution prevents the indication of a significant figure, one firm each reporting rates of $10.00, $11.00, $15.00 and $18.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 235 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 5.1 per cent foreign born and 94.9 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $11.00 to $32.00, nine firms out of eleven in New York city reporting wages ranging from $27.00 to $27.50, and five out of eight in other parts of the State giving wages from $16.50 to $18.00.

No firms report employees under 16 years of age.

No employees under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class.

Two firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 3 males; of these none are bound by contract or indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 16 years to 20 years; of the six firms reporting, two give 16 years and two give 18 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $3.50 to $10.00; out of six firms reporting, three give $10.00. The increase of wages paid during the second year varies from $1.00 to $2.00, three out of five firms reporting an increase of $2.00. Four out of seven firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; three firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from three years to ten years; out of six firms reporting, two give three years and two give four years. Three firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and two firms report in the negative.

Photo-Engraving Department.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 9 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 100 per cent American born. The data are insufficient to develop a significant weekly wage in this class.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 130 males and 1 female. The nationality of 121 males is noted as 20.7 per cent foreign born and 79.3 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $29.00, three firms out of five from New York City reporting wages ranging from $26.00 to $27.00, and four firms reporting from other places in the State a quite even distribution of figures, from $15.00 to $23.00.

No employees under 16 years of age are reported.

Two firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of three males; of these none are bound by contract or indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 16 years to 18 years; of the seven firms reporting, four give 16 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $4.00 to $10.00; out of five firms reporting, four give wages ranging from $4.00 to $6.00. Five out of six firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; one firm reports the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from three years to five years; out of four firms reporting, two give five years. No firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and seven firms report in the negative.

Press Room.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 140 males. The nationality of 135 males is noted as 6.7 per cent foreign born and 93.3 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $5.00 to $15.00, five of the nine firms reporting wages ranging from $11.00 to $13.50.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 509 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 5.7 per cent foreign born and 94.3 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $14.00 to $35.00, eight firms out of eleven in New York City reporting wages ranging from $24.00 to $25.00, and of seven firms in other parts of the State, one reports a wage of $25.00, and the returns from the remaining six are evenly distributed from $14.00 to $18.50.

No firms report employees under 16 years of age.

A total of 18 male employees 16 or 17 years of age are reported in the low-grade class. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 20 years; out of nine firms reporting, two give 16 years, three give 17 years and two give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.00 to $14.50, four firms out of nine reporting wages from $9.00 to $12.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from two years to ten years, two firms of the seven reporting three years, and two giving five years. Six firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

Four firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 20 males. Of these none are bound by contract or indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 16 years to 21 years; of the eleven firms

reporting, four give 18 years, two give 16 years and two give 17 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $4.00 to $12.50; out of ten firms reporting, 5 give wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00. The increase of wages paid during the second year varies from 0 to $3.00, five out of nine firms reporting an increase of $2.00. Nine out of twelve firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; three firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from two years to six years; out of twelve firms reporting, six give five years and three give four years. Three firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and seven firms report in the negative.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The skilled work of lithography is divided among four sets of workers: the lithographic artist who draws the design on the stone; the prover who tests the work of the artist; the transferrer who transfers the design to the stones and prepares them for printing, and the pressman who operates the printing presses. In large establishments there is in addition the sketch artist who makes the original design. The work of the sketch artist is purely that of a designer. He must have some degree of artistic training and at the same time be acquainted with the technical limitations of the lithographic process. The work of the lithographic artist is to reproduce the design upon the stone. He must have a high degree of technical skill and may or may not have had artistic training. The transferrer is the most important among the remaining technical workers.

Skilled workers in the lithographic trade have been obtained in former years to a very large extent from Europe.

Up to a few years ago labor union rules as to apprentices controlled all lithographic establishments. Since the organization of the employers all establishments of the National Association of Employing Lithographers have been "open shop."

A rather loose form of apprenticeship is in use in most establishments by which boys are admitted as helpers and shift from one department to another, generally remaining at the kind of work for which their abilities best qualify them. Many beginners remain at low-grade work such as feeding or washing and cleaning the presses.

The female help noted in the returns is not employed directly in lithographic work but in the publishing side of the business, at binding, folding, etc.

Returns were obtained from fourteen establishments, eight of which are in New York City and six in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 2,532 males and 551 females; the smallest, 1,859 males and 416 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8½ to 9½ hours, seven firms giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1,445 males and 522 females. The nationality of 1,383 males is noted as 19.9 per cent foreign born and 80.1 per cent American born; of 513 females 12.3 per cent are noted as foreign born and 87.7 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $6.00 to $14.00; the distribution which is too irregular to allow of a significant figure being noted is as follows:

Firms	1	3	2	1	1	4	2
Wages	$6.00	$9.00	$10.00	$11.00	$12.00	$13.00	$14.00

For females the range is from $4.50 to $9.00, six out of the eight firms reporting wages of $6.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 936 males and 3 females. The nationality of 824 males is noted as 21.5 per cent foreign born and 78.5 per cent American born; of the females all are American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $20.00 to $30.00, eight firms out of fourteen reporting wages of $25.00.

Seven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 44 males and 13 females.

A total of 139 males and 55 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 119 males and 42 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 18 years for both males and females; out of twelve firms reporting for males six give 16 years and four give 17 years; for females out of six firms reporting three give 17 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.50 to $5.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males eight firms out of fourteen reporting give wages of $5.00; for females five out of seven firms reporting give wages from $3.50 to $4.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 6 months to 6 years and the distribution is too regular to give a significant figure; for females the range is from 6 months to five years, three of the nine firms reporting 2 years. Thirteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

Eleven firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 126 males. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 14 years to 20 years; of the fourteen firms reporting seven give 16 years and three give 18 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $3.50 to $12.00; out of fourteen firms reporting six give $4.00 and two give $3.50. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from four years to seven and one-half years; out of fourteen firms reporting six give five years and three give four years.

One firm reports that all, and eight that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; five firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; nine firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; five firms report no difficulty.

Nine firms report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; four firms report the contrary; four firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; one firm reports the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices. Five firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; seven firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; three firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules.

Eleven firms representing 1,584 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 1,349 employees answer this question in the negative. Thirteen firms representing 3,045 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; one firm representing 38 employees answers this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of five firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Twelve firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill. Two firms answer this question in the negative.

ENGRAVING.

Steel and copper engraving represent a highly skilled craft involving a long period of training and special ability for fine work.

Besides the engravers proper are artists who make the designs, draughtsmen who draw the figures and letters and geometric portions of the design, burnishers and printers.

Returns were obtained from six establishments, of which three are in New York City and three in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 195 males; the smallest, 173 males.

The length of the working day varies from seven hours to nine hours, three firms giving eight hours.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 176 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 9 per cent foreign born and 91 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class is noted as follows, one firm reporting each figure: Artists, $25.00, $30.00, $35.00; draughtsmen, $28.00, $30.00, $35.00; engravers, $20.00, $21.00, $22.00, $30.00, $40.00, $50.00; burnishers, $18.00; printers, $15.00, $20.00, $24.00, $27.00.

No firms report employees under 16 years of age.

Two firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 11 males; five firms report apprentices under 21 years of age with a total of 31 males; of these 9 males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 15 years to 18 years; of the six firms reporting four give 16 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $2.00 to $6.00; out of five firms reporting two give $6.00. The increase of wages paid during the second year is uniformly $2.00 with the exception of one firm; during the third year the increase varies from 0 to $4.00, three out of five firms giving $2.00. Five out of six firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; one firm reports the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 5 years to 6 years; out of six firms reporting four give five years and two give six years. Three firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and three firms report in the negative.

Five firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as application. Four firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; one firm reports no difficulty.

Two report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; one firm reports the contrary; one firm reports that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions. One firm states that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; two firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; one firm reports that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules.

Six firms representing 2,195 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade. Three firms representing 47 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; one firm representing eighteen employees answers this question in the negative. Representatives

of four firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product. Representatives of one firm state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Three firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; two firms answer this question in the negative.

BOOK BINDING.

Binderies commonly deal with both pamphlet binding and book binding. The former involves mainly stitching either with thread or wire and is performed mainly by women, and the latter involves in addition various operations concerned in the making of the cover which are conducted by men. Additional preliminary processes are collating and gathering, for which female help is employed.

In pamphlet binding handwork is for the greater part being rapidly superseded by machines, although for the finer grades of pamphlets handwork in the form of "silk stitching" is still much used.

Girls begin at small odd tasks and pass to hand folding and then to sewing and the operation of stitching and folding machines. Boys are at first generally employed as errand and chore boys and are later given work upon folding machines and then at cutting and other operations involved in casemaking according to their ability. In large establishments the skilled workman generally performs but one special set of operations.

Returns were obtained from twenty-three establishments, twenty-two of which are in New York City and one in another part of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,665 males and 2,034 females; the smallest, 1,202 males and 1,380 females.

The length of the working day varies from eight hours to nine and one-half hours, fifteen firms giving nine hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 283 males and 1,411 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 39.9 per cent foreign born and 60.1 per cent American born; of 1,311 females, 9.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 90.2 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $12.00 in the returns as noted below:

Firms	3	2	1	4
Wages	$9.00	$10.00	$11.00	$12.00

For females the range is from $5.00 to $15.00, sixteen out of the twenty-two firms reporting wages from $7.50 to $10.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,279 males and 587 females. The nationality of 1,261 males is noted as 27.8 per cent foreign born and 72.2 per cent American born; of the females 15.3 per cent are noted as foreign born and 84.7 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class range from $15.00 to $24.00, ten firms out of twenty-two reporting wages ranging from $18.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $14.00, eleven of the seventeen firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $10.00.

Twelve firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of sixteen males and forty females.

A total of 40 males and 116 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 31 males and 91 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 19 years for males and from 16 years to 18 years for females; out of fourteen firms reporting for males, five give 16 years and six give 17 years; for females out of twenty-two firms reporting thirteen give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $4.00 to $9.50 for males, and from $2.00 to $6.00 for females; for males, eleven firms out of fourteen reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00; for females, eleven out of twenty-two firms reporting give wages of $4.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one year to six years, three firms of the twelve reporting three years and three giving four years; for females the range is from one year to four years, five of the twenty firms reporting one year, six giving two years and four giving three years. Eighteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and three firms report the contrary.

Twelve firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 78 males and 51 females.

One firm reports that all and ten that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; three firms report that all and nine that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as trade unions, and by ten firms as advertising. Eleven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; eleven firms report no difficulty.

Six report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; eleven firms report the contrary; nine firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions. Nine firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; seven firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; eleven firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; one firm reports in the negative.

Fifteen firms representing 2,364 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were

given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; six firms representing 1,156 employees answer this question in the negative. Fifteen firms representing 2,418 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; five firms representing 932 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of ten firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of nine firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of thirteen firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of five firms answer this question in the negative. Sixteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; seven firms answer this question in the negative.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE.

Blank book manufacture is a trade employing relatively low-grade skill.

Girls and women perform the work of gathering, counting, sewing, forwarding, operating wire staple machines, paging, indexing and wrapping, while the printing, ruling, case-making and case finishing are done by men.

Girls become skilled in some one branch in a year or more. The wrappers represent a high degree of skill.

Machines are constantly being introduced in this industry that lessen the need for skill on the part of women workers.

The printers, rulers and casemakers work under much the same conditions as in book and job printing establishments.

Returns were obtained from five establishments, of which three are in New York City and two in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 576 males and 608 females; the smallest, 442 males and 397 females.

The length of the working day varies from nine hours to ten hours, three firms giving nine hours.

The total number of adult skilled employees is given as 401 males and 598 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 37.9 per cent foreign born and 62.1 per cent American born; of the females, 4.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 95.2 per cent as American born. The weekly

wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this class ranges from $10.00 to $15.00, four of the five firms reporting wages of $10.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $7.50, two out of the four firms reporting wages of $6.00.

Two firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 15 males and 22 females.

A total of 16 males and 30 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom one male and eight females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 19 years for males and from 14 years to 17 years for females; out of five firms reporting for males two give 17 years; for females out of five firms reporting three give 17 years. The weekly wage paid sueh beginners ranges from $3.50 to $8.00 for males, and from $3.50 to $4.00 for females; for males, three firms out of five reporting give wages from $3.50 to $4.20; for females, three out of five firms reporting give wages of $4.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one and one-half to five years, three firms of the five reporting two and one-half to three years; for females the range is from one year to five years, two of the five firms reporting one year, one giving two and one-half years, one giving three years and one giving five years.

Two firms report that all and one that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and one that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sourees; these other sources are reported by one firm as advertising and by one firm as application. Two firms report that they have diffieulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; three firms report no difficulty.

Two firms report that the apprentieeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; three firms report the eontrary; two firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is inability to secure good material as apprentiees; one firm reports the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the eause. No firm states that the restrietions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentiees as they would otherwise employ.

Three firms representing 822 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general publie industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 362 employees answer this question in the negative. Three firms representing 822 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; two firms representing 362 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of one firm state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at publie expense and operated on a non-eommereial product; representatives of two firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of no firms state that in their judgment sueh schools would be practical if eondueted by industrial estab-

lishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Three firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; two firms answer this question in the negative.

PAPER BOXES.

The manufacture of paper boxes is a trade employing large numbers of women and girls and requires for the most part either unskilled or low-grade skilled workers. A brief training of two to six weeks suffices to learn the simpler operations.

Both hand and machine work enter into the making of most paper boxes. The handwork operations include glueing, pasting and turning-in, all of which are performed by women or girls, and running the glue table, which is done by men. The machines are strippers by which the box is covered with a strip of pasted paper, stay machines which place stay pieces on the ends, cutting machines and end setting machines. The first two machines are commonly operated by women and the last two by men.

Boys start in as errand and chore boys and are later given the work of glueing boards together, and of operating the simpler hand and power machines. They may eventually become cutters who represent the highest grade of skill. Girls begin as helpers or tenders for the operators and are gradually allowed to operate the machines and progress to strippers.

Automatic machinery is constantly doing away with the need of highly skilled hand workers, although the finest boxes are still finished entirely by hand and help competent for this work is hard to secure in times of special demand.

Returns were obtained from twenty-one establishments, ten of which are in New York City and eleven in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,149 males and 3,820 females; the smallest, 791 males and 2,212 females.

The length of the working day varies from eight hours to ten hours, eleven firms giving ten hours and eight firms nine hours; the length of day for females has the same range, eleven firms give nine hours and 8 firms ten hours.

The total number of unskilled adult employees is given as 484 males and 2,683 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 37.4 per cent foreign born and 62.6 per cent American born; of the females 11.7 per cent

are noted as foreign born and 88.3 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this unskilled class ranges from $6.00 to $12.00, nine of the seventeen firms reporting wages ranging from $7.00 to $8.00; for females the range is from $3.00 to $8.00, seventeen out of the twenty firms reporting wages from $4.00 to $6.00.

The total number of adult male employees of low or medium-grade skill is given as 626 males and 1,113 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 22.2 per cent foreign born and 77.8 per cent American born; of the females, 13.6 per cent are noted as foreign born and 86.4 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this class ranges from $8.00 to $21.00, eleven firms out of twenty reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $14.00; for females the range is from $5.00 to $11.00, fourteen of the eighteen firms reporting wages from $6.50 to $10.00.

Fifteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 30 males and 120 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October first, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: Five establishments not affected, seven establishments have discharged employees under sixteen amounting to 24 boys and 71 girls and six establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 109 males and 346 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the unskilled class of whom 79 males and 239 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 18 years for males and from 14 years to 17 years for females; out of nineteen firms reporting for males eleven given 16 years; for females out of twenty-one firms reporting seventeen give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.50 to $9.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males fourteen firms out of nineteen reporting give wages from $4.00 to $6.00; for females, fourteen out of twenty-one firms reporting give wages from $3.50 to $4.50. Nineteen firms report that unskilled employees have opportunities to advance to skilled work and no firms report the contrary.

Four firms report that all and eleven that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; six firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by nine firms as advertising and by three firms as application. Eleven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; eight firms report no difficulty.

Twelve firms representing 3,785 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; eight firms representing 1,004 employees answer this question in the negative. Eleven firms representing 3,652 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; nine firms representing 1,137 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms

state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of eleven firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of ten firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of nine firms answer this question in the negative. Ten firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; ten firms answer this question in the negative.

NOVELTY WORK AND JEWELRY CASES.

The manufacture of novelty work and jewelry cases is a division of the pasting trades that rises into skilled labor for which high wages are sometimes paid.

A fairly long period of training is required for the finer work done in the best establishments and in some cases the training is so definitely adjusted as to wages and stages of progress as to be almost an apprenticeship system.

Returns were obtained from eight establishments, six of which are in New York City and two in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 117 males and 224 females; the smallest, 58 males and 122 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8½ hours to ten hours, three firms giving ten hours and two giving nine and one-half hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 107 males and 156 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 32.7 per cent foreign born and 67.3 per cent American born; of the females, 14.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 85.9 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of male employees 18 years of age or over in this high-grade class ranges from $8.00 to $20.00, four firms out of the six reporting wages ranging from $15.00 to $20.00; for females the range is from $5.50 to $15.00 one firm each, except in case of $8.00 reported by two firms, giving rates of $5.50, $7.00, $8.00, $12.00, $14.00, and $15.00.

Four firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of seven males and 12 females.

Three firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 6 males and 8 females; of these 4 males and 6 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 15 years to 18 years; of the seven firms reporting six give 16 years the preference. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $3.60 to $7.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males the returns are very evenly distributed; for females out of seven firms reporting three give $6.00. The time given for beginners to reach full wages in high-grade work

is reported as from one year to seven years; the most common period reported for both males and females is two years.

One firm reports that all and three that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and three that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as advertising and by one firm as application. Four firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; four firms report no difficulty.

Six firms representing 251 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; two firms representing ninety employees answer this question in the negative. Four firms representing 158 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 183 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of no firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of five firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of three firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of five firms answer this question in the negative. Seven firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; one firm answers this question in the negative.

6. Textiles.

In most textile mills beginners start in the "small help" class as back boys, bobbin boys or doffers. From this class is drawn the operatives that man the simpler machines.

The two main divisions of a textile mill are the spinning and weaving departments but each of these is subdivided according to the special kind of fibre into various sub-departments as carding, spinning and reeling on the one side and winding, warping, drawing-in and weaving on the other. "Fancy weaving" and pattern weaving are performed by the highest skilled operatives.

In general there is very little actual instruction given to the learner in a textile mill. Mastery of a process or a machine is learned commonly by a term spent as assistant. When the assistant becomes proficient she is in time promoted to responsible charge

of a machine. It is the custom for textile factories to operate in localities where there are a number of similar establishments and where entire families are employed in the mills. In such communities the duties of the older members of the family are a matter of daily discussion and the children are brought up in an atmosphere which prepares them to enter the industry with an understanding of many of its processes.

SILK AND SILK GOODS.

Silk manufacture includes the weaving of broad silk and of ribbons. The two processes are practically identical except for the construction of the loom which in the one case is modified to meet the narrow width of the ribbon.

The raw silk is received in skeins either from the Orient or from southern Europe and is then sent to a "throwster," often apart from the weaving establishment, to be spun. The silk is then dyed, also often outside of the weaving mill, and is then transferred to spools by "winders." The "warper" who represents the highest order of skill in the industry, then transfers the silk to a beam. The warp is then given to a "twister" who connects the strands with the corresponding ends of an unwoven portion of warp in the loom. The warp is then ready for weaving. The filling or transverse threads are put on the bobbins of the shuttle by a "quiller." The cloth when it comes from the loom is inspected by help in the "picking room" who remove ends or knots that may appear on the surface of the cloth.

Many beginners start in the picking room. They become acquainted with the employees in the other departments and learn other operations from them. Weaving and warping are often learned under the instruction of a skilled hand, the learners receiving no wages during the period of instruction. There is no class in silk mills corresponding exactly to the "small help" of the cotton and woolen mills. Many beginners start strictly at weaving which does not require a long period of training, three or four weeks under an instructor being sometimes sufficient time to acquire the skill needed to operate a loom. The weaving of ribbons requires a more complicated loom and a more highly skilled operator than is the case of broad silk. A much longer period of training is in consequence required.

Few beginners are trained in the skilled departments of silk manufacture in New York City. In general skilled workers are obtained from weaving centers in other States where a lower grade of work is done and children more frequently employed.

Returns were obtained from twenty-one establishments, eight of which are in New York City and thirteen in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,872 males and 3,967 females; the smallest, 1,467 males and 3,269 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, eighteen firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of unskilled employees is given as 71 males and 275 females. Of the males 16.9 per cent are noted as foreign born and 83.1 per cent as American born; of the females 10.9 per cent are noted as foreign born and 89.1 per cent as American born.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 712 males and 1,449 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 38.5 per cent foreign born and 61.5 per cent American born. Of the females 6.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 93.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $18.00 as noted below:

Firms	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	1
Wages	$9.00	$10.00	$11.00	$12.00	$13.00	$13.50	$14.00	$18.00

For females the range is from $5.00 to $10.00, seventeen out of the nineteen firms reporting wages from $5.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,074 males and 2,240 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 25.9 per cent foreign born and 74.1 per cent American born; of the females 10.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 89.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $30.00, seven firms out of thirteen reporting wages ranging from $17.00 to $20.00; for females the range is from $9.50 to $15.00, eleven of the fourteen firms reporting wages from $10.00 to $12.00.

Sixteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 38 males and 198 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: eight establishments not affected; one establishment has discharged employees under 16 amounting to 10 boys; nine establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 43 males and 144 female employees under 18 years of age are reported in the unskilled class of whom 9 males and 63 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this unskilled class ranges from 14 years to 16 years for males and from 14 years to 17 years for females; out of ten firms reporting for males six give 16 years; for females out of eight firms reporting five give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such 14 or 15 year old beginners ranges from $3.00 to $4.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $4.00 for females; for males six firms out of eight reporting give wages from $3.00 to $3.50; for females five out of seven firms reporting give wages from

$3.00 to $3.50. The weekly wage paid beginners 16 years old ranges from $3.00 to $6.00 for males and from $3.00 to $5.00 for females; for males eight out of ten firms report $3.50 to $4.00; for females eight out of nine give $3.50 to $5.00. The time required to gain a working efficiency varies from two to six weeks, five out of nine firms reporting two weeks. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from $0.50 to $3.00, three firms out of seven firms reporting an increase of $1.00; for females the increase ranges from $1.00 to $3.00; three firms out of six firms reporting an increase of $1.00 and two giving $2.00. The average time that male beginners remain in this class ranges from 2 months to 3 years, three firms of the seven reporting 1 year and 2 giving 2 years; for females the range is from 2 months to 3 years, three of the nine firms reporting 6 months and 3 giving one year. Ten firms report that unskilled employees have opportunities to advance to skilled work and three firms report the contrary for males and one for females.

Sixteen firms report employees under 18 years of age in the low-grade skilled class with a total of 25 males and 326 females; of these 21 males and 226 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for starting employees in this grade of work varies from 15 years to 18 years; of the ten firms reporting for males, six give 16 years; for females the range is 14 to 18 years, nine out of seventeen firms giving 16 years. The weekly wage of such beginners during the first year varies from $3.50 to $9.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $8.00 for females; out of thirteen firms reporting for males, seven give $6.00 to $8.00 and for females eleven out of seventeen give $4.00 to $6.00. The increase of wages paid females during the second year varies from $0.50 to $3.50, four out of twelve firms reporting an increase of from $1.00 and five stating $2.00. The time given for such beginners to reach full wages in the low-grade class is reported as from 2 weeks to 3 years; out of eleven firms reporting for males, six give one year; for females the range is from 4 to 6 years, six out of fifteen giving 1 year and four giving 2 years. Fourteen firms report that employees of low-grade class have opportunities to advance to high skilled work; and two firms report the contrary for males and one for females.

Four firms report that all, and ten that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; three firms report that all, and four that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources. Eleven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; nine firms report no difficulty.

Fifteen firms representing 4,365 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; five firms representing 1,255 employees answer this question in the negative. Fourteen firms representing 4,005 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; five firms representing 1,505 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of nine firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be

advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of eight firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer this question in the negative. Eight firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; ten firms answer this question in the negative.

WOOLENS AND WOOLEN GOODS.

In both cotton and woolen mills there is always a demand for "small help." Advertisements for hands often contain the statement "families preferred." There are many operators about a textile mill where nimbleness and manual dexterity are required besides those of the "doffers" and "bobbin" boys. Small help is found mainly in the spinning rooms and the boys working about the machines have opportunities if they are quick and intelligent to become both mule and ring spinners.

In the weaving rooms small help is not generally found as old men not strong enough to do a regular day's work on the looms are employed to keep the weavers supplied with filling. In this department adult beginners are commonly taken on as helpers with an experienced weaver. In many mills certain particularly capable weavers give much of their time to teaching.

The weaver in a plain mill has to see that the warp ends are kept pieced up and that the shuttle is supplied with filling. Many looms to-day are supplied with automatic devices which stop the loom when so much as a single warp end breaks or when the filling runs out. One type of loom even changes the filling automatically and the weaver has merely to see that the magazine is full. In fancy weaving where there are more than two harnesses used or where more than one kind of filling is called for the weaver has to be very careful and more and more skilled as the degree of complexity of the pattern increases. When any bobbin of filling runs out, the weaver must find the particular "shed" where the next "pick" of filling goes, or the piece of goods immediately becomes a "second." No weaver is allowed to touch a wrench to a loom. This is the business of the "loom fixer,"

who makes all the necessary adjustments, but the weaver must watch the cloth, report loom troubles and see that the loom fixer makes the necessary repairs.

The different departments in a woolen mill are as follows: Wool sorting; scouring; carding; spinning; warping; weaving; fulling; and finishing. In a worsted mill the departments are: Wool sorting; scouring; carding; combing; spinning, (a) Bradford system, (b) French system; warping; weaving; and finishing.

Returns were obtained from twelve establishments, one of which is in New York City and eleven in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 2,607 males and 2,600 females; the smallest, 1,820 males and 1,815 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, eight firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of unskilled employees is given as 332 males and 718 females. Of 315 males 42.3 per cent are noted as foreign born and 57.7 per cent as American born. Of 708 females 43.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 56.9 per cent American born.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1,319 males and 1,818 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 33.2 per cent foreign born and 66.8 per cent American born. Of 1,767 females 29.3 per cent are noted as foreign born and 70.7 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.50 to $13.00; the distribution is too even to establish any very significant figures, but four of the ten firms reporting give wages ranging from $10.00 to $11.00; for females the range is from $7.50 to $12.50, seven out of the twelve firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $11.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 581 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 40.8 per cent foreign born and 59.2 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $21.00, three firms out of six reporting wages of $15.00 and two giving $20.00.

Nine firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 88 males and 101 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: Five establishments not affected; no establishments have discharged employees under 16; seven establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 163 males and 239 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the unskilled class, of whom 84 males and 146 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this unskilled class ranges from 12 years to 16 years for males and from 12 years to 16 years for females; out of nine firms reporting for males, seven give 16 years; for females out of nine firms reporting, six give 16 years. The weekly

wage paid such beginners 14 or 15 years of age ranges from $3.60 to $5.00 for males, and from $3.60 to $5.00 for females; for males, six firms out of nine reporting give wages from $4.50 to $5.00; for females, six out of eight firms reporting give wages from $4.50 to $5.00.

The weekly wage paid beginners 16 years of age ranges from $4.20 to $9.00 for males and from $4.00 to $9.00 for females; for males, five out of ten firms reporting give wages from $5.00 to $5.13, and for females, five out of ten give wages from $4.84 to $5.10. The time required to gain a working efficiency in this class varies from two weeks to one year, seven out of eleven firms reporting two weeks. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $1.75, two firms out of six firms reporting an increase of $0.50; for females the increase ranges from 0 to $1.00, two firms out of six firms reporting an increase of $0.50. The average time that male beginners remain in this class ranges from two months to six years, three firms of the nine reporting two years; for females the range is from two months to six years, three of the eight firms reporting two years. Ten firms report that unskilled employees have opportunities to advance to skilled work and one firm reports the contrary.

Seven firms report employees under 18 years of age in the low-grade skilled class with a total of 146 males and 70 females; of these 136 males and 66 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for starting employees in this grade of work is 16 years to 21 years; of the ten firms reporting for males, six give 16 years, and for females six out of nine firms give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $4.50 to $13.00; out of nine firms reporting, five give figures ranging from $6.00 to $8.00; for females the range is from $4.00 to $11.00, and four out of eight firms reporting give figures within the group, $5.00 to $6.00. The time given for such male beginners to reach full wages in the low-grade class is reported as from two weeks to three years; out of six firms reporting, two give two years; for females the range given is from six months to three years, two of the six firms reporting one year and two giving two years. Four firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-skilled work, and two firms report in the negative.

Nine firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; three firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as advertising and by one firm as application. Five firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; seven firms report no difficulty.

No firm reports that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business.

Five firms representing 3,137 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16, in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school, which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; four firms representing 1,514 employees answer this question in the negative. Six firms representing 2,861 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would

help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 2,051 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of five firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of three firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Six firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; four firms answer this question in the negative.

CARPETS.

With the exception of "bank boys" who generally become "beamers" or warpers there is no small help reported in carpet manufacture. With this exception beginners start at once under the instruction of an operator or foreman into the various lines of work at which for the most part they remain. In some cases, however, beginners finding they are not adapted to the work at which they started shift to other departments where they may be more successful.

Following are the departments commonly represented: Carding, worsted spinning, mule spinning, setting, beaming, weaving, print mills, finishing. Of these mule spinning, beaming and weaving involve the highest skill.

Returns were obtained from eight establishments, one of which is in New York city and seven in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 6,115 males and 6,065 females; the smallest, 4,783 males and 5,174 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, six firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of unskilled employees is given as 1,070 males and 915 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 67.9 per cent foreign born and 32.1 per cent American born; of the females 65.2 per cent are noted as foreign born and 34.8 per cent as American born.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 2,022 males and 1,375 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 51.3 per cent foreign born and 48.7 per cent American born; of the females 62.6 per cent are noted as foreign born and 37.4 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $6.00 to $10.00, five of the eight firms reporting wages of $9.00; for females the range is from $5.50 to $9.00, six out of the eight firms reporting wages from $7.50 to $9.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 2,926 males and 3,866 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 38.2 per cent foreign born and 61.8 per cent American born; of the females 30.4 per cent are noted as foreign born and 69.6 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $18.00, three firms out of seven reporting wages of $15.00, and three giving $18.00; for females the range is from $10.00 to $15.00, four of the seven firms reporting wages from $12.00 to $12.50.

Five firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 130 males and 100 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: Four establishments not affected; two establishments have discharged employees under 16, amounting to 45 boys and 22 girls; two establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 390 males and 349 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the unskilled class of whom 330 males and 276 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this unskilled class ranges from 14 years to 17 years for males and from 14 years to 17 years for females; out of six firms reporting for males, three give 14 years and two give 16 years; for females out of six firms reporting, three give 16 years and two give 14 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners, 14 or 15 years of age, ranges from $3.00 to $5.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $5.00 for females; for males, four firms out of six reporting give wages from $3.50 to $4.50; for females, four out of six firms reporting give wages from $3.50 to $4.50. Weekly wages paid beginners 16 years of age range from $3.50 to $7.50 for males and from $3.50 to $7.00 for females; for males, five out of seven firms give $3.50 to $4.70; for females, five out of six give $3.50 to $5.00. The time required to gain a working efficiency ranges from two weeks to six months, three out of six firms reporting two weeks. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $1.00, two firms out of five reporting an increase of $1.00; for females the increase ranges from 0 to $1.25, three firms out of five reporting an increase of $1.00. The average time that male beginners remain in this class ranges from six months to three years, two firms of the five reporting one year; for females the range is from six months to three years, two of the six firms reporting one year and two giving three years. Eight firms report that unskilled employees have opportunities to advance to skilled work and no firms report the contrary.

Three firms report employees under 18 years of age in the low-grade skilled class with a total of 38 males and 95 females; of these all are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for starting employees in this grade of work varies from 14 years to 21 years; of the seven firms reporting for males two give 18 years and two give 20 years the preference, while for females four out of seven give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such employees during the first year varies from $5.80 to $9.00 for males and from $5.00 to $8.25 for females; out of eight firms reporting for males five give $7.00 to $8.25; for females the returns are as follows:

Firms	1	3	1	2	1
Wages	$5.00	$6.00	$6.60	$8.00	$8.25

The time given for such beginners to reach full wages in the low-grade class is reported as from one year to three years; out of six firms reporting, four give one year; six firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high skilled work, and one firm reports in the negative.

One firm reports that all and six that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as advertising. Five firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; three firms report no difficulty.

Six firms representing 6,256 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 5,924 employees answer this question in the negative. Four firms representing 4,534 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 7,646 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of two firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of three firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Five firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; two firms answer this question in the negative.

COTTON GOODS.

The conditions of cotton manufacture are very similar to those of woolens and worsteds except that the grade of skill required is in general less, and lower wages are paid.

The departments in a cotton mill are as follows: Mixing, picking, carding, combing (special or fine yarns), spinning, ring or mule; warping, slashing, weaving and finishing.

Returns were obtained from fifteen establishments, one of which is in New York City and fourteen in other parts of the State. The total of the largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 3,957 males and 3,505 females; the smallest, 3,510 males and 2,673 females.

The length of the working day varies from nine and one-half hours to ten hours, thirteen firms giving ten hours.

The total number of unskilled employees is given as 658 males and 489 females. Of the males 59.9 per cent are noted as foreign born and 40.1 per cent as American born; of the females 60.7 per cent are reported as foreign born and 39.3 per cent as American born.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 2,058 males and 2,783 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 62.1 per cent foreign born and 37.9 per cent American born; of the females 57.9 per cent are noted as foreign born and 42.1 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.00 to $12.00 as shown below:

Firms	1	2	2	2	1	2	4
Wages	$7.00	$7.50	$8.00	$9.00	$10.00	$10.50	$12.00

For females the range is from $5.00 to $10.00, nine out of the fourteen firms reporting wages from $5.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 631 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 42.5 per cent foreign born and 57.5 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $15.00 to $22.00, four firms out of seven reporting wages of $15.00.

Eleven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 74 males and 52 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: three establishments not affected; three establishments have discharged employees under 16 amounting to ten boys and one girl; eight establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 170 males and 74 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the unskilled class of whom 141 males and 64 females are 16 or seventeen years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 16 years for males and from 14 years to 16 years for females; out of ten firms reporting for males, five give 14 years and five give 16 years; for females out of 9 firms reporting, 5 give 16 years and four give 14 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners 14 or 15 years of age ranges from $3.00 to $5.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males, four firms out of eight reporting give wages of $4.50; for females, five out of eight firms reporting give wages ranging from $4.00 to $4.50. The weekly wage paid beginners 16 years of age ranges from $3.00 to $5.00 for males and from $3.00 to $5.00 for females; for males, eight out of eleven firms give figures from $4.50 to $5.00; for females seven out of nine firms give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The time required to gain a working efficiency in this class varies from two weeks to one year; out of nine firms reporting, two give two weeks, two give three months, two give six months and two give one year. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $1.50, two out of four firms reporting an increase of $1.50; for females the increase ranges from 0 to $2.00. The average time that male beginners remain in this unskilled class ranges from six months to four years, four firms of the nine reporting periods ranging from one to two years; for females the range is the same. Ten firms report that unskilled employees have opportunities to advance to skilled work and one firm reports the contrary.

Eight firms report employees under 18 years of age in the low-grade skilled class with a total of 94 males and 100 females; of these 75 males and 74 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for starting male employees in this grade varies from 16 years to 18 years; of the twelve firms reporting, seven give 16 years and five give 18 years the preference; for females the range is from 14 to 18 years, seven out of twelve firms reporting 16 years. The weekly wage paid such male beginners during the first year varies from $3.00 to $9.00; out of fifteen firms reporting eight give figures ranging from $6.00 to $7.50; for females the range is from $3.00 to $6.50, ten out of fourteen firms reporting figures ranging from $4.00 to $6.00. The time given for such beginners to reach full wages in low-grade work is reported as from six months to four years; out of fifteen firms reporting for males, five give one year and five give two years; for females, out of fourteen firms, 4 give one year and five give two years. Six firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunity to advance to high-skilled work and one firm reports in the negative.

Three firms report that all and eight that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources. Three firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; 10 firms report no difficulty.

Twelve firms representing 3,169 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; no firm answers this question in the negative. Ten firms representing 2,951 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; two firms representing 218 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of two firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of one firm state that in its judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Eight firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

KNIT GOODS.

In the manufacture of knit goods there are three main departments, viz., yarn producing, knitting and finishing, between which the operatives do not ordinarily move. The yarn making department is found in only a few of the mills and is similar to

the corresponding departments of the weaving mills involving combing, carding, spinning, etc.

In the knitting department there is a small class of young help employed as general helpers, and in carrying goods, etc., but not directly engaged in machine work. The machine tending class is recruited partly from this class of small help, and partly by breaking in mature operators at the start. In the finishing department young girls are taken in as buttoners and taggers, and are advanced when opportunity occurs to the simple sewing machine operations. They are first employed at sewing on the labels. Later when openings occur they are advanced to the regular sewing finishing machines.

The operating class is thus largely recruited, as in the weaving industry, from the young unskilled hands, but recourse is had also to the training of mature beginners by starting them directly upon the machines.

Returns were obtained from forty establishments, of which none are in New York City and all in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 6,230 males and 10,210 females; the smallest, 3,951 males and 6,788 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9½ hours to 11 hours, thirty-eight firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of unskilled employees is given as 863 males and 1,084 females. Of the males 53.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 46.5 per cent as American born; of the females 31.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 68.2 per cent as American born.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 4,526 males and 9,069 females. The nationality of 4,331 males is noted as 36.6 per cent foreign born and 63.4 per cent American born; of 8,659 females 18.4 per cent are noted as foreign born and 81.6 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.50 to $18.00, thirty of the thirty-seven firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $12.00; for females the range is from $7.00 to $13.50, thirty-three out of the forty firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $12.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 709 males. The nationality of the males is noted as 5.4 per cent foreign born and 94.6 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $13.50 to $30.00, fourteen firms out of twenty-four reporting wages ranging from $15.00 to $18.00.

Thirty-three firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 129 males and 302 females. The effect of the law that went into opera-

tion October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: Fifteen establishments not affected; eleven establishments have discharged employees under 16, amounting to 78 boys and 6 girls; eleven establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 262 males and 472 females employed under 18 years of age is reported in the unskilled class, of whom 161 males and 289 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 18 years for males and from 14 years to 18 years for females; out of thirty firms reporting for males, nineteen give 16 years and six give 18 years; for females, out of thirty-one firms reporting, nineteen give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners, 14 or 15 years of age, ranges from $3.00 to $6.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males, fifteen firms out of twenty-five reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00; for females, seventeen out of twenty-six firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00.

Weekly wage paid beginners 16 years of age ranges from $3.30 to $6.00 for males and females; for males twenty-six out of thirty firms report rates from $4.50 to $6.00; for females, twenty-six out of thirty-two firms report rates from $4.50 to $6.00. The time required to gain a working efficiency varies from two weeks to one year, fourteen out of twenty-eight firms giving two weeks. The increase of wages in the second year for males varies from 0 to $3.00, four firms out of eighteen reporting an increase of $0.50, five of $1.00, and three of $1.50; for females the increase ranges from 0 to $3.00, four firms out of nineteen reporting an increase of $0.50 five of $1.00, and four of $1.50. The average time that male beginners remain in this unskilled class ranges from six months to four years, seven firms of the twenty-two reporting one year, and four giving two years; for females the range is from six months to four years, eight of the twenty-two firms reporting one year, and four giving two years. Thirty-two firms report that unskilled employees have opportunities to advance to skilled work and no firms report the contrary.

Nineteen firms report employees under 18 years of age in the low-grade skill class with a total of 208 males and 365 females; of these 194 males and 284 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for starting employees in this grade varies from 16 years to 23 years for males; of the thirty-four firms reporting for males, thirteen give 18 years and eleven give 16 years the preference; for females the range is 14 to 22 years, fifteen out of thirty-six firms giving 16 years, and 10 giving 18. The weekly wage of such beginners during the first year varies from $5.00 to $11.00 for males and from $4.50 to $9.00 for females; out of the thirty-two firms reporting for males, twenty give $7.50 to $9.00; for females, out of thirty-five firms reporting, twenty-five give wages ranging from $6.00 to $7.50. The increase of wages paid during the second year varies from 0 to $5.00 for males and from 0 to $4.00 for females, six out of twenty-four firms reporting for males an increase of 0, and nine stating $1.00; for females, seven out of twenty-six firms state no increase and seven state $1.00. The time given for such beginners to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from six months to four years; out of twenty-nine firms reporting for males, eighteen give one year; for females, out of thirty-one firms, nineteen give

one year. Eighteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunity to advance to high skilled work and two firms report to the contrary.

One firm reports that all and twenty-four that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and thirteen that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by fourteen firms as application. Nine firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; twenty-nine firms report no difficulty.

Nineteen firms representing 7,097 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school, which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; twelve firms representing 6,227 employees answer this question in the negative. Fifteen firms representing 6,593 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; thirteen firms representing 5,859 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twelve firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product: representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of fourteen firms answer this question in the negative. Fifteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; ten firms answer this question in the negative.

BRAIDS, EMBROIDERIES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This group comprehends three distinct divisions, viz.: the manufacture of braids, hand embroidery and machine embroidery.

The manufacture of millinery and dress braids is performed by machines. The silk is received in skeins and is wound upon spools by winders and is then made into braid upon the braiding machines after which it is wound upon spools for the market by lappers. These workers are all females. Girls start as lappers and in time generally learn to operate a braiding machine. The winders are the most expert help. Knitters and straw makers are expert male workers that make special kinds of braid.

Hand embroidery for dress trimmings is performed almost entirely by foreign trained workers. The child labor laws of the

State are held responsible by the employer for the absence of beginners in this trade. Girls of sixteen are not satisfied to start with the small wages necessary during the learning period.

Machine embroidery is made on the Bonnaz machine and in its finer forms requires much skill and commands high wages. A "finisher" sews on buttons and other embellishments, cuts off threads and supplies any defect left by the machine. The supply of highly skilled Bonnaz operators is at present not equal to the demand. Skilled workers come either from factories operating on inexpensive materials or from the Manhattan Trade School.

Returns were obtained from twelve establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 569 males and 2,352 females; the smallest, 313 males and 1,497 females.

The length of the working day varies from 9 hours to 10 hours, four firms giving 9 hours, four giving 9½ hours, and four giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 415 males and 1,824 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 44.6 per cent foreign born and 55.4 per cent American born; of the females 35 per cent are noted as foreign born and 64.3 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $15.00, eight of the eleven firms reporting wages ranging from $10.00 to $12.00; for females the range is from $5.00 to $13.50, four out of the eleven firms reporting wages ranging from $5.00 to $6.00, and four giving $8.00 to $10.00.

Seven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of eleven males and 114 females.

A total of 65 males and 381 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 57 males and 353 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 21 years for males and from 15 to 18 years for females; out of nine firms reporting for males, five give 16 years; for females, out of ten firms reporting, six give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $2.00 to $9.00 for males, and from $2.00 to $7.00 for females; for males, five firms out of ten reporting give wages from $3.00 to $4.00; for females, seven out of twelve firms reporting give wages from $3.00 to $4.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from one to five years; two firms of the eleven reporting give one year, three give two and one-half years, and two give three years; for females the range is from one to five years; seven of the twelve firms reporting give periods ranging from two to three years. Eleven firms report that female employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to the highest grade work and no firms report the contrary.

Two firms report that all and six that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; four firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; those other sources are reported by three firms as advertising, and by one firm as applica-

tion. Eight firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; three firms report no difficulty.

Nine firms representing 1,608 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16, in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 1,313 employees answer this question in the negative. Nine firms representing 2,381 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; two firms representing 453 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of six firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of five firms answer this question in the negative. Seven firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; four firms answer this question in the negative.

MANUFACTURE OF CORDAGE AND TWINE.

The manufacture of cordage and twine represents a branch of the textile industry employing almost wholly unskilled or very low-grade skilled workers. The processes for making twine are confined to preparatory operators, and spinning or twisting. For making cordage cabling machines for forming strands and laying rope are required in addition.

Returns were obtained from six establishments, three of which are in New York City and three in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,212 males and 1,293 females; the smallest, 916 males and 1,063 females.

The length of the working day is 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 1,076 males and 1,238 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 57.7 per cent foreign born and 42.3 per cent American born; of the females 54.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 45.9 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $7.50 to $11.00, four of the six firms reporting wages ranging from $7.50 to $9.00; for females the range is from $5.50 to $7.50, four out of six firms reporting wages from $6.75 to $7.50.

Two firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 20 males and 33 females.

A total of 37 males and 58 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 37 males and 55 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 20 years for males and from 14 years to 18 years for females; out of six firms reporting for males three give 16 years; for females out of six firms reporting three give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.50 to $9.00 for males, and from $3.50 to $5.50 for females; for males one firm each reports rates of $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, $6.00, $7.50, and $9.00; for females five out of six firms reporting give wages from $4.50 to $5.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 3 months to 3 years, three firms of the six reporting 1 year; for females the range is from 3 months to 3 years, three of the firms reporting 1 year. Six firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

Five firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as application. Three firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; three firms report no difficulty.

Four firms representing 1,632 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 873 employees answer this question in the negative. Four firms representing 1,632 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; two firms representing 873 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of three firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of no firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of one firm state that in its judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Four firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; one firm answers this question in the negative.

7. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.

The manufacture of clothing represents the most important industry in New York State and in New York City, both as regards the number of workers employed and the amount of wages paid.

In the manufacture of "tailor made" garments such as men's and boys' clothing and women's cloaks and "cloth" suits the divisions of the trade are cutters, tailors, trimmers, operators, and finishers. The cutter represents the highest grade of skill and intelligence and is commonly paid the highest wages, although the grade of skill and wages varies greatly with different classes of establishments and different grades of work. In factories making the cheaper grades of clothing along a very few lines the cutting is done by machine upon large quantities at a time by operators of only medium-grade skill. The trimmer follows the cutter and sews on buttons, pockets, canvas stiffening and sleeve linings.

The tailor is a somewhat loose term in the present conditions of clothing manufacture, but commonly denotes one who is competent to perform all the various operations necessary to produce a finished garment after the cloth leaves the hands of the cutter. Often the tailor works at certain branches in which he is specially proficient but he is liable to be called upon for other kinds of work.

In the manufacture of men's clothing where uniformity is desirable it is usual to resort to team work where each member of the team performs a certain set of operations upon the garment. Commonly some members of the teams are tailors while others are capable of performing only certain operations.

The finishers usually sew on buttons and braid, make buttonholes and sew in the linings. Finishers are often employed and paid by the tailor as helpers and are usually the channel by which learners become tailors.

Both hand and machine work are used in making garments. The worker that runs a machine solely is called an operator and may be either a man or a woman. In the manufacture of finer grades of clothing more hand work is performed than in the case of the cheaper kinds, consequently the tailor is represented more numerously in the former case and the operator in the latter. Many tailors, however, devote themselves to machine operating as the remuneration for a skillful operator is often more than for a tailor. In the cheaper grades of work the tailor often simply prepares the work for the operator, by basting and shaping the material and turning the hems, folds, etc.

Tailors are usually paid by piece work and often contract for certain parts of the work. Operators are also paid by the piece. Cutters are commonly paid by the day as are also the trimmers.

Men and women perform very much the same kind of work in the clothing trade except that women work on lighter goods. Tailors, however, are usually men while women are for the most part engaged in operating machines. The distinction between high and low grades skill among female operators is simply one of speed.

A large proportion of the tailors working in New York City are foreigners, who have learned their trade in Europe.

Men's and boys' clothing.

Returns were obtained from thirty-nine establishments, nineteen of which are in New York City and twenty in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy season of 1907 was 6,292 males and 4,689 females; during the slack season the totals were 4,737 males and 3,678 females. The length of the spring busy season varies from 1½ months to 6 months, eleven out of thirty-six firms giving 5 months, nine giving 4 months and eight giving 6 months; the fall season varies within the same extremes, eleven out of thirty-six giving 4 months, nine giving 5 months, and nine giving 6 months.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10¼ hours, eighteen firms out of thirty-seven giving 10 hours, and eight giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill during the busy season of 1907 is given as 3,099 males and 3,274 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 69.6 per cent foreign born and 30.4 per cent American born; of the females 50.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 49.2 per cent as American born; in New York City the percentage of foreign born males is 82.2 and of females 73.3. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class is as follows: Cutters, range $8.00 to $21.00, 8 out of 20 firms reporting $12.00 to $14.00; trimmers, range $6.00 to $18.00, 10 out of 20 firms reporting $10.00; operators, range $9.00 to $18.00, 13 out of 22 firms reporting $10.00 to $12.00; finishers, range $6.00 to $18.00, 7 out of 13 firms reporting $8.00 to $12.00. For females the figures are: trimmers, range $8.00 to $10.00, 2 out of 4 firms reporting $8.00; operators, range $5.00 to $12.00, 13 out of 18 firms reporting $8.00 to $10.00; finishers, range $5.00 to $12.00, 18 out of 29 firms reporting $8.00 to $10.00. The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 2,661 males and 837 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 56.7 per cent foreign born and 43.3 per cent American born; of the females 23.9 per cent are noted as foreign born and 76.1 per cent as American born. Of these high-grade skill employees 1,136 males are cutters and 1,525 males are tailors or operators, the 837 females are operators. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class is as

follows: Cutters, range $14.00 to $40.00, 17 out of 33 firms reporting $20.00 to $22.00; tailors, range $11.00 to $24.00, 21 out of 27 firms reporting $14.00 to $18.00; female operators, range $7.00 to $16.00, 11 out of 16 firms reporting $11.00 to $13.00.

Nineteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 31 males and 68 females; of these 5 males and 3 females are reported from New York City. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: twenty-one establishments not affected; two establishments have discharged employees under 16 amounting to 3 boys; six establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 174 males and 275 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 150 males and 222 females are 16 or 17 years of age. Of the total employees under 18 years of age, only 33 males and 8 females are reported from New York City and 141 males and 287 females from other parts of the State. The preferred age for male beginners in this class is as follows: Cutters, range 16 to 25 years, 14 out of 23 firms reporting 16 to 18 years; trimmers, range 16 to 25 years, 16 out of 21 firms reporting 16 to 18 years; operators, range 14 to 22 years, 10 out of 20 firms reporting 16 years; finishers, range 14 to 21 years, 10 out of 20 firms reporting 16 years; the figures reported for female beginners agree substantially with those given for males. Eight firms report that they employ only skilled workers and take no beginners. Very few firms reported upon the wages paid such beginners; the three firms reporting beginning wages of cutters give respectively $5.00, $6.00, and $10.00; for the wages of male beginners in the other lines $5.00 is the common rate given by the two firms reporting; for female operators and finishers $3.00 is the common figure given by the two firms reporting. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work is given as follows: Cutters, range 1 to 5 years, 12 firms out of 25 reporting 3 years; trimmers, range 1 to five years, 10 firms out of 23 reporting 3 years; operators, range 6 months to 6 years, 10 firms out of 20 reporting 2 to 3 years; finishers, range 1 month to 6 years, 9 firms out of 17 reporting 1 to 2 years; for females the time is reported as follows: Operators, range 6 months to 6 years, 2 firms giving 6 months, one 1 year, one 2 years, two 3 years, two 5 years and one 6 years; finishers, range 1 month to 6 years, 7 firms out of 11 reporting 6 months to 2 years. Nineteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and 1 firm reports the contrary.

Three firms report that all, and ten that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; fourteen firms report that all, and ten that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as trade unions, by six firms as advertising, and by five firms as application. Eleven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; twenty-four firms report no difficulty.

Twenty-five firms representing 7,701 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some

ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; nine firms representing 2,121 employees answer this question in the negative. Twenty-three firms representing 7,236 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; twelve firms representing 2,966 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eighteen firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of twelve firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of fifteen firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seventeen firms answer this question in the negative. Seventeen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high grade skill; thirteen firms answer this question in the negative.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING — CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Returns were obtained from twenty-five establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy seasons of 1907 was 2694 males and 3498 females; during the slack seasons the totals were 1110 males and 1994 females; the length of the spring busy season varies from 1½ months to 6 months, seven out of twenty-four firms giving 4 months and seven giving 5 months; the fall season varies from 1½ months to 6 months, eight out of twenty-four firms giving 5 months, six giving 4 months and five giving 3 months.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 11 hours, seventeen firms giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of medium or low-grade skill during the busy season of 1907 is given as 1317 males and 1039 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 82.3 per cent foreign born and 18.7 per cent American born; of the females 74.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 25.2 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class is as follows: operators, range $12.00 to $28.00, seven out of nine firms reporting wages from $13.00 to $16.00; finishers, range $7.00 to $13.00, three out of seven firms reporting wages of $10.00; for cutters one firm each reports rates of $9.00, $12.00, $14.00, $15.00, $16.00, $20.00 and $24.00; for trimmers one firm each reports rates of $10.00, $12.00 and $13.00 and two firms report $15.00; for females the rates are: trimmers, range $7.00 to $12.00, six out of eight firms reporting wages from $8.00 to $10.00; operators, range $7.00 to $12.00, seven firms out of eleven firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $10.00; finishers, range $6.00 to $11.25, ten out of fourteen firms reporting wages from $6.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1309 males and 2139 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 79.7 per cent foreign born and 20.3 per cent American born; of the females 67.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 32.2 per cent as American born. Of

these high-grade skill employees 586 males and 15 females are cutters, 723 males are tailors or operators and 2124 females are operators. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class is as follows: cutters, range $15.00 to $40.00, fourteen out of twenty firms reporting wages from $20.00 to $24.00; tailors, range $14.00 to $25.00, ten out of twelve firms reporting wages from $15.00 to $20.00; female operators, range $10.00 to $15.00, five out of twelve firms reporting wages of $12.00.

Four firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 4 males and 35 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: ten establishments not affected; two establishments have discharged employees under 16 amounting to 30 girls; one establishment has ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of only 13 males and 28 females employed under 18 years of age is reported in the low-grade class of whom 13 males and 21 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for male beginners in this class is as follows: cutters, range 16 to 24 years, nine out of twelve firms reporting 18 to 20 years; trimmers, range 16 to 21 years, five out of nine firms reporting 18 to 20 years; operators, range 16 to 21 years, nine out of eleven firms reporting 18 to 21 years; finishers, range 15 to 21 years, six out of nine firms reporting 16 to 18 years; for females the preferred ages are: trimmers, range 16 to 21 years, five out of seven firms reporting 16 to 17 years; operators, range 16 to 21 years, five out of eight firms reporting 16 to 17 years; finishers, range 16 to 21 years, eight out of nine firms reporting 16 to 18 years. Fifteen firms report that they employ only skilled workers and take no beginners. Very few firms report upon the wages paid such beginners; the rates for males, each rate being reported by one firm, are for cutters, $5.00, $6.00, $10.00 and $12.00; for trimmers, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00 and $10.00; for operators, $4.00 and $5.00; and for finishers, $5.00 and $8.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work is given as follows: cutters, range 2 months to 6 years, six out of eleven firms reporting 2 to 4 years; trimmers, range 2 months to 3 years, six out of nine firms reporting 6 months to 2 years; operators, range 2 months to 4 years, six out of ten firms reporting 2 to 3 years; finishers, range 6 months to 3 years, seven out of eight firms reporting 1 to 3 years. For females the time is reported as follows: trimmers, range 6 months to 3 years, two out of four firms reporting 2 years; operators, range 2 months to 3 years, three out of six firms reporting 2 years; for finishers one firm each reports 2 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years and two firms report 3 years. Six firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

Three firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; thirteen firms report that all and eight that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by one firm as trade unions, by eleven firms as advertising and by five firms as application. Ten firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; fourteen firms report no difficulty.

Sixteen firms representing 3,846 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 501 employees answer this question in the negative. Sixteen firms representing 3,707 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 925 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of thirteen firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of six firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of six firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of thirteen firms answer this question in the negative. Sixteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

MEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The manufacture of men's shirts, collars and cuffs is mainly a woman's operating trade and is largely concentrated in the city of Troy and vicinity.

In the making of shirts there are the following operations: Cutting, sleeve making, yoke making, waistband making, body making, felling, assembling, hemming and buttonholing. All of these are machine operations except the cutting.

In the production of collars and cuffs the different operations are: Cutting, stamping, basting, running, stitching, trimming, binding, band turning, band stitching, buttonhole making and buttonholing. All of these except cutting, basting, trimming and band turning are machine operations. Some of these operations require a less degree of skill than others, but in many cases the distinction between low and high grade skill is simply one of speed. Some cutting is done by machines but the great bulk is performed by hand. This is the only operation requiring special skill and for this there is usually a three-year period of instruction. The other operations are learned in much less time in the factories.

In the manufacture of collars and cuffs, the slowest work is that of turning and in order to bring this process up to the rate required, a large amount of work is sent out into the city and even into the country to be done in the homes. In a similar way shirts are sent out to be assembled in the homes.

Returns were obtained from twenty-two establishments, six of which are in New York City and sixteen in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy seasons of 1907 was 1,609 males and 9,117 females. During the slack seasons the totals were 1,245 males and 7,627 females. The length of the spring busy season varies from three to eight months, five out of nineteen firms giving six months, four giving five months and four giving four months; the fall season varies from two to six months, six out of nineteen firms giving four months and four giving six months.

The length of the working day varies from nine hours to ten and one-sixth hours, seven firms giving nine hours, four nine and one half hours and six ten hours; in New York City the longest working day reported is nine hours forty-five minutes.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill during the busy season of 1907 is given as 897 males and 7,433 females. The nationality of 872 males is noted as 23.4 per cent foreign born and 76.6 per cent American born; 6,473 females 11.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 88.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class is as follows: cutters, range $7.00 to $18.00, four out of ten firms reporting $11.00 to $12.00; operators, range $5.00 to $14.00, four out of seven firms reporting $9.00 or $12.00; for female operators, range $5.00 to $12.00, nine out of eighteen firms reporting $8.00 to $10.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill during the busy season is given as 674 males and 1,644 females. The nationality of 474 males is noted as 9.9 per cent foreign born and 90.1 per cent American born; of the females 6 per cent are noted as foreign born and 94 per cent as American born. Of these high-grade skill employees 632 males are cutters and 42 males and 1,644 females are operators. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male cutters in this high-grade class is as follows:

Cutters:

Firms	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Wages	$13.00	$15.00	$16.00	$17.00	$18.00	$19.00	$20.00	$22.00	$25.00

Operators:

Firms	1	1	1
Wages	$13.20	$17.00	$18.00

For female operators, the range is $9.00 to $14.00, six out of eight firms reporting $9.00 to $12.00.

Seven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 15 males and 38 females; of these 13 females are reported from New York City. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is

reported as follows: Fourteen establishments not affected; one establishment has discharged employees under sixteen; three establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 33 males and 245 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 23 males and 209 females are 16 or 17 years of age; of the total employees under 18 years of age, 7 males and 34 females are reported from New York City, and 26 males and 211 females from other parts of the State. The preferred age for male beginners in this class is as follows: cutters, range 15 to 21 years, eight out of twelve firms reporting 18 to 21 years; operators, range 15 to 21 years, 11 firms giving 16 to 18 years; for females the figures are as follows: operators, range 16 to 21 years, eleven out of seventeen firms reporting 16 to 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners is as follows: cutters (male), range $3.00 to $8.00, seven out of eleven firms reporting from $4.00 to $5.00; operators (male), range $3.00 to $8.00 six out of nine firms reporting from $4.00 to $5.00; operators (females), range $3.00 to $4.50, seven out of eight firms reporting from $3.00 to $4.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work is given as follows: cutters, range six months to five and one-half years, seven out of thirteen firms reporting two to three years; operators, range two months to four years, six out of twelve firms reporting six months to one year; for females the time is reported as follows: operators, range two weeks to four years, seven out of twelve firms reporting six months to one year. Eleven firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

Sixteen firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and four that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by two firms as trade unions, by seven firms as advertising and by seven firms as application. Ten firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; seven firms report no difficulty.

Fourteen firms representing 8,525 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; four firms representing 560 employees answer this question in the negative. Twelve firms representing 7,211 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; seven firms representing 1,999 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of ten firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer

this question in the negative. Twelve firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; six firms answer this question in the negative.

WOMEN'S WHITE GOODS.

Cutters and operators are the two main groups in the manufacture of women's white goods. In the manufacture of shirtwaists and underwear there are also some employees that cut off trimmings in quantities and others that finish with buttons and ribbons, but the garment is practically completed by the operator. The pressers also constitute a small group.

Returns were obtained from thirty-three establishments, twenty-nine of which are in New York City and four in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy season of 1907 was 432 males and 6,084 females; during the slack season the totals were 297 males and 4,654 females; the length of the spring busy season varies from two months to seven months, eight firms out of twenty-seven giving six months, seven giving four months and four giving five months; the fall season varies from one and one-half months to six months, seven out of twenty-seven firms giving three months, five giving four months and five giving six months.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, thirteen firms giving 9 hours, six giving 9½ and five giving 10 hours.

The length of the spring busy season varies from 2 months to 7 months, eight firms out of twenty-seven giving 6 months, seven giving 4 months and four giving 5 months; the fall season varies from 1½ months to 6 months, seven out of twenty-seven firms giving 3 months, five giving 4 months and five giving six months.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 270 males and 6,019 females. The nationality of 266 males is noted as 54.9 per cent foreign born and 45.1 per cent American born; of the females 43.2 per cent are noted as foreign born and 56.8 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class is as follows: cutters, range $8.00 to $17.50, six out of seventeen firms giving $10.00 to $12.00, and five giving $14.00 to $15.00; for females the wage is as follows: operators, range $6.00 to $12.50, twenty-five out of thirty-three firms giving $7.00 to $10.00.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 130 males and 65 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 36.9 per cent foreign born and 63.1 per cent American born; of the females 6.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 93.9 per cent as American born. Of these high-grade skill employees 103 males are cutters and 27 are operators and 64 females are operators and 1 a cutter. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class is as follows: cutters, range $12.00 to $36.00, eight out of fourteen firms reporting wages from $15.00 to $20.00; for female operators one firm each reports rates of $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00.

Thirteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 8 males and 91 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: Twenty-two establishments not affected; two establishments have discharged employees under 16 amounting to two girls; five establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 63 males and 443 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 57 males and 367 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for male beginners in this class is as follows: cutters, range 16 to 21 years, ten out of seventeen firms reporting 18 years; for females: trimmers, range 15 to 19 years, fifteen out of eighteen firms reporting 16 to 18 years; operators, range 15 to 20 years, twelve out of thirty-one firms reporting give 17 years and nine give 18 years; finishers, range 15 to 40 years, eight out of twenty-four firms reporting give 17 years and seven give 18 years. The weekly wages paid beginners is as follows: cutters (male), range $3.50 to $10.00, eight out of ten firms reporting $4.00 to $8.00; trimmers (female), range $3.00 to $6.00, five out of seven firms reporting $3.00 to $4.00; operators (female), range $2.50 to $7.00, thirteen out of eighteen firms reporting $3.00 to $4.00; finishers (female), range $3.00 to $5.00, seven out of twelve firms reporting $3.00 to $3.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work is given as follows: cutters, range six months to ten years, ten out of eighteen firms reporting one to two years; for females the time is reported as follows: trimmers, range one month to two and one-half years, six out of thirteen firms reporting give one year; operators, range one month to four years, twelve out of twenty-five firms reporting give six months to one year; finishers, range one month to two and one-half years, eight out of eighteen firms reporting give one year. Seven firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and one firm reports the contrary.

Six firms report that all and thirteen that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments. Four firms report that all and nine that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by fifteen firms as advertising and by seven firms as application. Sixteen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees. Twelve firms report no difficulty.

Seventeen firms representing 3,036 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of fourteeen and sixteen in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; fifteen firms representing 3,339 employees answer this question in the negative. Thirteen firms representing 3,004 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 13, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; nineteen firms representing 3,371 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twelve firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or com-

munity at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of nineteen firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twelve firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of twenty firms answer this question in the negative. Thirteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; eighteen firms answer this question in the negative.

FURS AND FUR GOODS.

The manufacture of fur goods constitutes a special branch of the machine operating trades, requiring high-grade workmanship and conducted mainly by foreign trained workers. There are practically no workers of low-grade skill and all workers are specialists in some one branch.

Returns were obtained from twelve establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy season of 1907 was 613 males and 542 females; during the slack season the totals were 281 males and 278 females. The length of the busy fall season ranges from four months to six months; five out of twelve firms reporting four months and four giving six months.

The length of the working day varies from eight hours to nine hours, eleven firms giving nine hours. The average overtime per week during the busy season ranges from one hour to seventeen and one-half hours, six out of twelve firms giving from ten to twelve hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 395 males and 325 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 82.8 per cent foreign born and 17.2 per cent American born; of the females 89.8 per cent are noted as foreign born and 10.2 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class is as follows: nailers, range $12.00 to $21.00, seven out of twelve firms reporting wages from $15.00 to $16.00;

Cutters:

Firms	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
Wages	$18.00	$20.00	$24.00	$25.00	$27.00	$28.00	$30.00	$33.00

Operators:

Firms	1	1	1	2	1	1
Wages	$13.50	$17.00	$18.00	$20.00	$22.00	$24.00

Finishers:

Firms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wages	$7.00	$9.00	$10.00	$12.00	$13.50	$14.00	$16.00

For females the most common weekly wage is as below: Operators, range $11.00 to $14.00, three out of six firms reporting $12.00; finishers, range $8.00 to $14.00, six out of nine firms reporting $10.00 to $12.00.

Three firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 2 males and 11 females.

A total of 16 males and 19 female employees under 18 years of age are reported. Sixteen males and 19 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners ranges from 15 years to 20 years for males and for females; out of five firms reporting for males two give 16 years the preference; for females the four firms report each a different age, viz., 15, 16, 18, and 20 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners at the start in as follows: nailers (male), two firms $4.00 and one $6.00; cutters (male), one firm each $6.00, $10.00, and $15.00; operators (male), three firms $6.00; operators (female), one firm $5.00 and one $6.00; finishers (male), three firms $4.00; finishers (female), two firms $4.00 and one firm $7.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages ranges from 1 year to 4 years, two firms of the four reporting 4 years, one giving 2 years, and one giving 1 year; for females the range is from 6 months to 4 years, two of the firms reporting 4 years, 1 giving 3 years, and 1 giving 6 months. Four firms report that beginners are trained in one branch only and four firms report they are trained in all branches.

One firm reports that all and one that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; six firms report that all and four that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by five firms as advertising and by three firms as application. Three firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; six firms report no difficulty.

No firm reports that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business.

Two firms representing 77 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; eight firms representing 988 employees answer this question in the negative. No firms state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of 1 year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; ten firms representing 1,065 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of no firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of nine firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of no firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of nine firms answer this question in the negative. One firm reports that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; eight firms answer this question in the negative.

GLOVES.

A large number of operations are involved in the manufacture of leather gloves, many of which are performed by unskilled labor

while others require a high grade of skill. The various processes are as follows: Sorting, shaving, cutting, slitting or punching of tranks, trimming of tranks, needle sewing to prepare the gloves for the silkers, silking, pulling, making, hemming or finishing, laying-off, fastening, tacking, examining, sorting, banding and boxing.

Sorting and shaving are skilled operations performed by male help that are represented by branches distinct from cutting only in large establishments. Cutting is the branch requiring the highest skill and is performed by men. This trade is jealously guarded and as a rule only relatives of the cutters are admitted to apprenticeship. Most of the cutters have learned their trade in Europe. Slitting or punching of tranks is unskilled machine work performed by males. Trimming by which the rough edges are removed is unskilled hand work performed by girls or women. Needle work preparing for silking is unskilled hand work done by girls. Silking is performed on embroidery machines and is a skilled operation. About one-third of the operatives are men. Pulling consists in tieing the embroidery silk ends and is performed by young girls generally under 16 years of age. Making is a machine operating trade and is the chief skilled branch for women. A small number of men also are engaged in this work. Hemmers and finishers are skilled women operators. The layers-off are all men. This is a skilled branch and requires about two years to learn. The fasteners who put on metal clasps are generally boys and girls under 16. The tackers, who thread the gloves into pairs, and the examiners are girls. Sorters are skilled male help who commonly have learned the qualities of gloves in the shipping department. Finally the gloves are banded and boxed by skilled female help.

Boys commonly start as errand boys, or helpers, or as fasteners. They may eventually become cutters of a class suitable for a cheap grade of work. They may also become silkers and makers. Girls start at needle sewing, pulling, tacking, and operating fastening machines and eventually progress to makers and silkers.

Returns were obtained from thirteen establishments, one of which is in New York City and twelve in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy season of 1907 was 1,454 males and 2,038

females; during the slack seasons the totals were 1,065 males and 1,573 females. The length of the spring busy season ranges from 3 to 6 months, five out of eleven firms reporting 4 months and three giving 6 months; the fall busy season ranges from four to seven months, seven of the twelve firms reporting 6 months.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, twelve firms giving 10 hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,210 males and 1,824 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 43.4 per cent foreign born and 56.6 per cent American born; of the females 16.2 per cent are noted as foreign born and 83.8 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this high-grade class is as below:

Cutters:

Firms	1	2	2	2	1	4
Wages	$11 00	$12 00	$13 50	$15 00	$16 00	$18 00

Operators:

Firms	1	3	1	2
Wages	$10 50	$12 00	$14 00	$15 00

For females the figures are as follows: Operators, range $6.00 to $13.00, nine out of twelve firms reporting $9.00 to $12.00; examiners, range $6.00 to $12.00, four out of seven firms reporting $7.00 to $8.00.

Eight firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 32 males and 34 females.

A total of 51 male and 49 female employees 16 or 17 years of age are reported. The preferred age for beginners that are to be trained for skilled work ranges from 16 years to 18 years for males and from 16 years to 19 years for females; out of eleven firms reporting for males five give 16 years, three give 17 years, and three give 18 years the preference; for females out of eleven firms reporting, four give 16 years and four give 17 years. The weekly wage paid such male beginners is as follows:

Cutters:

Firms	1	1	1
Wages	$6 00	$7 50	$10 50

Operators:

Firms	1	1	2
Wages	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00

For females wages are as follows: Operators, range $3.00 to $6.00, five out of eight firms reporting $6.00; examiners, range $4.50 to $6.00, two out of three firms reporting $4.50. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages ranges from 2 years to 3 years, seven firms of the eleven reporting 3 years; for females the range is from 3 months to 2 years, five of the ten firms reporting 1 year, and 3 giving 2 years. Three firms report that beginners are trained in one branch and nine firms that they are trained in all branches.

Six firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; six firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources. Nine firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; three firms report no difficulty.

Six report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; two firms report the contrary; two firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is inability to secure good material as apprentices. Four firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions do not prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; one firm reports that it is employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules.

Nine firms representing 2,868 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 483 employees answer this question in the negative. Eleven firms representing 3,318 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of 1 year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; one firm representing 33 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Eight firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

CUSTOM DRESSMAKING.

Custom dressmaking is as a rule carried on in smaller establishments than the clothing factory and is a seasonal trade. Beginners enter as assistants and there is a tendency to advance the young learner through the successive operations to skilled work. This tendency, however, is largely counteracted by the irregularity of employment and consequent shifting from shop to shop characteristic of all seasonal trades.

Returns were obtained from eighteen establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy seasons of 1907 was 192 males and 1,774 females; during the slack seasons the totals were 89 males and 710 females. The length of the busy spring season ranges from 1 month to 7 months, five of the seventeen firms reporting 4 months and 4 giving 5 months; the fall season ranges from 2 months to 6 months, seven of the seventeen firms reporting 4 months and four giving 2 months.

The length of the working day varies from 8½ hours to 10 hours, thirteen firms giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill during the busy seasons of 1907 is given as 39 males and 725 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 61.5 per cent foreign born and 38.5 per cent American born; of the females 32.3 per cent are noted as foreign born and 67.7 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult female employees in this low-grade class is as follows: assistants, range $6.00 to $12.00, seven out of twelve firms reporting wages from $8.00 to $9.00; skirt, sleeve and waist bands, range $9.00 to $12.00, eight out of ten firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $10.00.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 151 males and 1,037 females. The nationality of 126 males is noted as 42.9 per cent foreign born and 57.1 per cent American born; of 825 females 40.7 per cent are noted as foreign born and 59.3 per cent as American born. Of these highly skilled employees 5 of the males are sleeve trimmers, 39 are waist trimmers, 6 are drapers and 101 are fitters; of the females 186 are sleeve trimmers, 444 are waist trimmers, 353 are drapers and 54 are fitters. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male fitters in this high-grade class is as follows:

Firms	3	1	2	1	1	1
Wages	$15 00	$18 00	$20 00	$25 00	$60 00	$98 00

For females the most common wage is as follows: Sleeve trimmers, range $10.00 to $18.00, eight out of fourteen firms reporting wages from $10.00 to $12.00; waist trimmers, range $10.00 to $20.00, ten out of sixteen firms reporting wages from $12.00 to $15.00; drapers, range $12.00 to $25.00, six out of fifteen firms reporting wages from $15.00 to $16.00; fitters, two firms $18.00, one $20.00, one $22.00, two $25.00, two $30.00, one $35.00 one $40.00 and one $45.00.

Eleven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 45 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: Nine establishments not affected; two establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 1 male and 104 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class, of whom 1 male and 69 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for assistant beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 18 years; for females out of sixteen firms reporting five give 16 years and four give 18 years. The weekly wage paid assistants at the start ranges from $2.75 to $6.00; eleven firms out of thirteen reporting wages from $3.00 to $5.00. The average time required for assistants to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1½ to 5 years, nine firms of the fifteen reporting 1½ to 2½ years. Fourteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

Two firms report that all and five that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that all and nine that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by six firms as advertising and by one

firm as application. Ten firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; seven firms report no difficulty.

Twelve firms representing 913 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; four firms representing 423 employees answer this question in the negative. Nine firms representing 1,034 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of 1 year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; eight firms representing 582 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eight firms answer this question in the negative. Nine firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; eight firms answer this question in the negative.

CUSTOM MILLINERY.

Custom millinery is a marked seasonal trade. The majority of low and medium skilled employees that fail to retain regular employment either take up other lines of work in the dull seasons or are forced into idleness. Such conditions operate against the development of highly skilled workers and the participation of girls of superior ability and intelligence in subordinate positions in the trade. On the other hand independent establishments in this trade can be started with comparatively small capital and maintained successfully by women of superior taste and business ability.

It should be noted that the statistics of this trade and that of custom dressmaking have been obtained mainly from establishments dealing with a very high class of work in New York City and that the wages reported are in consequence higher than for the average shop.

Returns were obtained from nine establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy seasons of 1907 was 280 females; during the slack seasons the total was 101 females. The length of the spring busy season as reported ranges from 1 month to 5 months, four

out of nine firms reporting 5 months and three giving 3 months; the fall season also ranges from 1 month to 5 months, four firms reporting 5 months.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 10 hours, three firms giving 8½ hours, and two firms 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 102 females. The nationality of these is noted as 4 per cent foreign born and 96 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this low-grade class is as follows:

Assistants:				
Firms	3	1	1	
Wages	$3 00	$8 00	$10 00	
Improvers:				
Firms	2	1	1	1
Wages	$5 00	$7 00	$8 00	$10 00
Preparers:				
Firms	1	1	2	1
Wages	$7 00	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 176 females. The nationality of these employees is noted as 38.6 per cent foreign born and 61.4 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this high-grade class is as follows:

Copyists:					
Firms	1	3	1	1	1
Wages	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00	$15 00	$25 00
Trimmers:					
Firms	1	2	2	1	2
Wages	$10 00	$15 00	$25 00	$32 50	$45 00

Designers:								
Firms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wages	$18 00	$25 00	$30 00	$32 50	$40 00	$50 00	$60 00	$65 00

Four firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 10 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: five establishments not affected; two establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 40 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 31 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for assistant beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 16 years; out of seven firms reporting five give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $1.50 to $5.00, five firms out of seven reporting wages from $2.50 to $3.00. The average time required for beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 1 year to 3 years, three firms of the six reporting 2 years. Eight firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

One firm reports that all and one that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; one firm reports that all and six that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by five firms as advertising and by one firm as applica-

tion. Four firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; five firms report no difficulty.

Four report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; one firm reports the contrary.

Seven firms representing 215 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; one firm representing 25 employees answers this question in the negative. Five firms representing 191 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; three firms representing 64 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of three firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of two firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Six firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; two firms answer this question in the negative.

FACTORY MILLINERY.

Factory millinery is also a seasonal trade and as such is subject to the same limitations concerning the training of beginners mentioned in the case of custom millinery.

In the case of factories, very few girls under 18 years of age are employed. It is the rule to employ workers over this age that have gained some experience at the trade in custom shops or at home.

Returns were obtained from fourteen establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during the busy seasons of 1907 was 881 females; during the slack seasons the total was 326 females. The length of the spring busy season ranges from 3 to 8 months, seven out of fourteen firms reporting 5 months; the fall season ranges from 2 to 6 months, five out of fourteen firms reporting 3 and four giving 4 months.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 9 hours, eight firms giving 9 hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 425 females. The nationality of these employees is noted as 46.1 per cent foreign born and 53.9 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this low-grade class is as follows: assistants,

range $3.50 to $10.00, four out of eight firms reporting wages from $5.00 to $6.00; improvers, range $5.00 to $9.00, six out of nine firms reporting wages from $8.00 to $9.00; preparers, range $5.00 to $9.00, eight out of nine firms reporting wages from $7.00 to $9.00.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 456 females. The nationality of these employees is noted as 35.5 per cent foreign born and 64.5 per cent American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult employees in this high-grade class is as follows: copyists, range $10.00 to $30.00, six out of thirteen firms reporting wages from $10.00 to $12.00; trimmers, range $10.00 to $28.00, five out of eleven firms reporting wages of $12.00; designers, range $18.00 to $40.00; seven out of thirteen firms reporting wages from $25.00 to $30.00.

One firm reports employees under 16 years of age with a total of 8 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: eleven establishments not affected.

A total of 17 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 9 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 16 years to 21 years; out of eight firms reporting three give 17 years and two give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $6.00, four firms out of eight reporting wages of $5.00 and two firms giving $3.00. The average time required for beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from 6 months to 5 years, four firms of the seven reporting give 2½ to 3 years. Ten firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary. The age at which employees reach the various lines of the highly skilled class is as follows: copyists, 18 to 25 years, five out of twelve firms reporting ages falling within the group 20 to 21 years; trimmers, 18 to 25 years, six out of nine firms reporting ages falling within the group 20 to 21 years; designers, 18 to 30 years, five out of nine firms reporting ages falling within the group 23 to 25 years.

Two firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; five firms report that all and seven that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by nine firms as advertising. Eight firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; five firms report no difficulty.

Eight firms representing 505 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; five firms representing 316 employees answer this question in the negative. Eight firms representing 517 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; six firms representing 364 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advan-

tageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of six firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of nine firms answer this question in the negative. Nine firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; five firms answer this question in the negative.

MEN'S HATS.

In the manufacture of men's hats boys often start as errand boys or at small jobs about the factory. At 18 boys wishing to learn the trade in union shops are registered as apprentices by the United Hatters' Union and placed under a journeyman for six weeks, after which he is transferred to the charge of the foreman. Apprentices serve three years and must be at least 21 years of age when their apprenticeship is finished.

In establishments making different kinds of hats the learner is given his choice as to which branch he wishes to follow and is given the first vacancy. He generally remains in that particular department, although opportunity is generally offered to learn all branches.

In non-union shops the status of an apprentice is not so definitely fixed and learners differentiate in their tasks according to ability.

There is a class of work in all hat factories that requires little skill that is performed both by boys and adults at comparatively low wages.

Returns were obtained from eighteen establishments, twelve of which are in New York City and six in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 3,840 males and 1,642 females; the smallest, 3,008 males and 1,338 females.

The length of the working day varies from nine hours to ten hours, thirteen firms giving nine hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 981 males and 253 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 38 per cent foreign born and 62 per cent American born; of the females 38.3 per cent are noted as foreign born and 61.7 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $9.00 to $15.00, five of the ten firms reporting wages ranging from $9.00 to $10.50; for females the range is from $5.40 to $9.00, eight out of the ten firms reporting wages from $6.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 2,818 males and 1,329 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 57.4 per cent foreign born and 42.6 per cent American born; of the females 16 per cent are noted as foreign born and 84 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $14.00 to $28.00, eleven firms out of eighteen reporting wages ranging from $15.00 to $18.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $11.00, twelve of the eighteen firms reporting wages from $9.00 to $12.00.

Seven firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 60 males and 37 females.

A total of 66 males and 14 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 51 males and 8 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 25 years for males and from 14 years to 18 years for females; out of eleven firms reporting for males five give 16 years and two give 18 years; for females out of nine firms reporting six give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.60 to $12.00, for males, and from $3.00 to $7.00 for females; for males nine firms out of twelve reporting give wages from $4.00 to $8.00; for females five out of nine firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. The average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from two months to three and one-half years, nine firms of the thirteen reporting one to two years; for females the range is from two weeks to three and one-half years, seven of the ten firms reporting six months to one year. Five firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and eight firms report the contrary.

Eight firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 60 males and 40 females. The preferred age for such male beginners varies from 14 years to 19 years and for females from 14 to 18; of the fourteen firms reporting for males six give 18 years and three give 16 years the preference; of the fifteen firms reporting for females six give 16, three give 17 and three give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $4.00 to $12.00 for males and from $1.50 to $6.00 for females; out of twelve firms reporting for males seven give $4.00 to $6.00; for females nine out of fifteen firms reporting give $4.00 to $5.00. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from two years to six years for males and from six months to 5 years for females; out of fourteen firms reporting for males five give three years, three give two years, and three give four years; for females nine out of sixteen firms reporting give one year.

One firm reports that all and four that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; seven firms report that all and six that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by six firms as trade unions, by three firms as advertising and by three firms as application. Six firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; eleven firms report no difficulty.

Three report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; thirteen firms report the contrary. Eight firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is

because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; one firm reports the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Eight firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; eight firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; three firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; three firms report in the negative.

Seventeen firms representing 4,932 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; one firm representing 550 employees answers this question in the negative. Nine firms representing 3,042 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; nine firms representing 2,440 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of thirteen firms state that in their judgment last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of thirteen firms answer this question in the negative. Nine firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; nine firms answer this question in the negative.

LAUNDRIES (NOT CHINESE),

Girls start at various small duties such as box making, collar opening, string cutting, shirt tying, bundle opening, and shaping. From box mending girls generally go forward to the machine department. Collar openers and string cutters advance into the starch or the collar departments. Those starting at shirt tying and bundle opening may progress into marking and sorting and those beginning at shaping often take up mangle work later on. In many establishments about half of the beginners in the skilled branches of the business are recruited in this way and about half are taken in somewhat older and started directly upon the machines.

Boys are not as a rule employed in inside work in laundries. The washing is performed by men who begin as adults.

It is the practice in laundries to work certain days longer than others and to pay for the total number of hours per week.

Much shifting of help, particularly in the lower grades, occurs in laundries. Certain figures presented at the end of the returns were obtained upon this point.

Returns were obtained from thirty-nine establishments, eighteen of which are in New York City and twenty-one in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,344 males and 4,305 females.

The regular hours of work on full days vary from nine hours to eleven hours, twenty-six firms giving ten hours. The average number of hours per week is reported from forty-five to sixty hours, twenty-one of the thirty-nine firms reporting give totals falling in the group fifty-five to sixty and seven firms give fifty hours.

The total number of unskilled employees 18 years of age or over is given as 244 males and 1,142 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 27.5 per cent foreign born and 72.5 per cent American born; of the females 25 per cent are noted as foreign born and 75 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of these male employees ranges from $4.50 to $12.50, sixteen of the twenty-three firms reporting wages ranging from $7.00 to $10.00; for females the range is from $4.25 to $8.50, twenty-two out of the thirty-three firms reporting give wages from $5.00 to $6.00.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 842 males and 3,079 females. The nationality of 824 males is noted as 28 per cent foreign born and 72 per cent American born; of 3,015 females 23.9 per cent are noted as foreign born and 76.1 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class range is as follows: washers, range $7.00 to $25.00, twenty-one out of thirty-four firms reporting wages $12.00 to $16.00; for females the most common wages are as follows: markers, range $7.00 to $12.00, fourteen out of nineteen firms reporting wages $7.00 to $8.00; mangle feeders, range $4.00 to $8.00, nineteen out of thirty-two firms reporting wages $5.50 to $6.00; starchers, range $6.00 to $13.00, fifteen out of thirty-five firms reporting wages $7.00 to $8.00; ladies' clothes ironers, range $6.00 to $11.00, sixteen out of twenty-three firms reporting wages $7.50 to $9.00; inspectors, range $6.00 to $25.00, nineteen out of thirty firms reporting wages $8.00 to $10.00; bosom ironers, range $6.00 to $12.00, nineteen out of twenty-four firms reporting wages $7.00 to $9.00; neckband ironers, range $5.00 to $12.00, sixteen out of twenty-six reporting wages $6.00 to $7.50; finishers, range $6.00 to $19.00, sixteen out of twenty-six firms reporting wages $7.00 to $9.00; sorters, range $5.00 to $12.00, eighteen out of twenty-four firms reporting wages $7.00 to $9.00.

Twelve firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 6 males and 21 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: Sixteen establishments not affected; ten establishments have discharged employees under 16 amounting to 17 boys and 28 girls; four establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 24 males and 270 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 18 males and 252 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 21 years for males and from 14 years to 18 years for females; out of twenty-two firms reporting for males seven give 16 years and seven give 18 years; for females out of thirty-four firms reporting fourteen give 16 years and nine give 17 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.25 to $10.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males twelve firms out of twenty-two reporting give wages from $6.00 to $9.00 and six firms give $4.00 to $4.50; for females thirty out of thirty-six firms reporting give wages from $4.00 to $5.00. Thirty-four firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

Males numbering 219 out of a total of 219, and 867 female employees (83 per cent) out of a total of 1,042 in the unskilled class are reported as having been in employment in the respective establishments for two months; 185 male (84.5 per cent) and 813 female employees (73 per cent) are reported as having been in the establishments six months; 650 male (84.2 per cent) and 2,400 female employees (85 per cent) in the skilled class are reported as having been in the respective establishments for six months; 542 male (69.1 per cent) and 2,062 female employees (73.1 per cent) are reported as having been in the establishments one year.

Two firms report that all and twenty-eight that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; three firms report that all and four that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by eleven firms as advertising and by five firms as application. Twenty-two firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; thirteen firms report no difficulty.

Eighteen firms representing 2,783 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; eleven firms representing 1,471 employees answer this question in the negative. Twenty firms representing 3,376 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; thirteen firms representing 1,249 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twelve firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of fourteen firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eleven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of fifteen firms answer this question in the negative. Seventeen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; fourteen firms answer this question in the negative.

8. Cigars and Confectionery.

cigars.

The methods of making cigars vary greatly according to the grade of product. As a rule expert cigar makers are not trained in the factories of New York City. They come from Cuba, Florida and the other cities of New York and other States. The highest grade of cigars is made by what is termed Spanish hand work. In this work after the tobacco leaves the hands of the stripper, one man fashions the entire cigar. These men have learned their trade in Cuba and are highly skilled. No system of training beginners prevails in the factories making this grade of product. In the manufacture of cheaper cigars the work is carried through by teams, the members of which perform certain of the necessary operations. The processes involved in all cigar making are as follows: After the tobacco leaves have been dipped and moistened they are transferred to the several kinds of strippers who remove the stems. These strippers are considered as low-grade workers and are mostly women and girls. There are filler strippers, binder strippers and wrapper strippers, the last being the superior workers in this class. Wrapper bookers, who are women, are next in order of skill. Workers in the foregoing branches may advance from one of these grades to another, but they seldom progress beyond this inferior class. They become dexterous in less than a month. The work of the selectors comes next. These are men in some cases and in others women, who are, perhaps, the most expert workers in the trade. It is their duty to choose the material for the cigar makers. Fillers and binders go to the bunch makers, who are skilled workers and who inclose the fillers with the binders. Thus bunched the cigars go to the rollers, who are also skilled workers and who place the wrappers and finish the product. Suction machines are used to roll cigars of ordinary value. To every bunch maker there are two rollers, both in the hand and machine work. When finished cigars are assembled into bundles and sent to the packing room. Packing is a very important part of the industry. From three months to a year is required to become a skilled packer. Young men and women at least 17 years of age are employed as beginners in this branch and are not paid wages

during the first few months that they are being taught. Banding of cigars and pasting of labels and stamps on the boxes is work of very low-grade skill and is performed by girls.

Women comprise a very large proportion of workers in cigar making. In places where beginners are trained for the skilled branches they are started at from 16 to 18 years of age at bunch making and rolling and require about a year to acquire a practical knowledge of the trade. Girls, however, for the most part start either as strippers or binders.

Returns were obtained from eighteen establishments, ten of which are in New York City and eight in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 2,839 males and 5,208 females; the smallest, 2,071 males and 4,365 females.

The length of the working day varies from eight hours to ten hours, six firms giving nine hours, five firms eight hours and four firms ten hours.

The total number of adult employees of low-grade skill is given as 392 males and 772 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 72.5 per cent foreign born and 27.5 per cent American born; of the females 71 per cent are noted as foreign born and 29 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this low-grade class ranges from $4.00 to $10.00, eight of the thirteen firms reporting wages ranging from $7.00 to $9.00; for females the range is from $5.00 to $9.50, thirteen out of the fifteen firms reporting wages from $6.00 to $8.00.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 2,426 males and 4,440 females. The nationality of 2,351 males is noted as 71.1 per cent foreign born and 28.9 per cent American born; of the females 58.9 per cent are noted as foreign born and 41.1 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this high-grade class ranges from $8.00 to $20.00, eleven firms out of eighteen reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $15.00; for females the range is from $6.00 to $15.00, eleven of the fifteen firms reporting give wages from $10.00 to $14.00.

Four firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 52 males and 129 females.

A total of thirteen males and thirty-five females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the low-grade class of whom 12 males and 23 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 14 years to 35 years for males and from 14 years to 21 years for females; out of thirteen firms reporting for males three give 18 years and three give twenty-one years; for females out of fourteen firms reporting five give 18 years and four give 16 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $3.00 to $9.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $9.00 for females; for males six firms out of the nine reporting from New York City give wages from $6.00 to $8.00; the five firms reporting from other places in the State give $3.00 to $3.50; for females six out of the eight firms reporting from New York City gives wages from $4.00 to $6.00; the six firms reporting from other places in

the State give wages from $3.00 to $3.50; the average time required for male beginners to gain full wages in low-grade work ranges from two weeks to three years, six firms of the thirteen reporting periods ranging from six months to one year; for females the range is from two weeks to two years, eight of the fourteen firms reporting periods ranging from six months to one year. Seven firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and seven firms report the contrary.

Six firms (all outside of New York City) report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 63 males and 51 females. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 14 years to 24 years for males and from 14 years to 25 years for females; of the fourteen firms reporting for males five give 21 years and two give 16 years the preference; 19 is the lowest preferred age noted in the returns from New York City; for females out of fifteen firms reporting five give 18 years and three give 16 years the preference; from New York City 17 is the lowest preferred age that appears in the returns. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $3.00 to $15.00 for males and from $3.00 to $14.00 for females; out of the nine firms from New York City reporting for males five give wages falling in the group from $14.00 to $15.00; these high wages are reported in cases giving a preferred age for beginners of 20 years or over; the five firms reporting from other parts of the State give wages ranging from $3.00 to $4.50; for females three out of the eight firms reporting from New York City give wages of $10.00; these wages are reported from establishments giving a preferred age for beginners of 18 years; the five firms reporting from other parts of the State give wages ranging from $3.00 to $4.50. The time given for beginners to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from six months to four years for males and from three months to three years for females; out of fifteen firms reporting for males six give one year; for females out of fourteen firms reporting seven give this period as one year.

One firm report that all and seven that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; five firms report that all and five that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by eight firms as application. Five firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; eleven firms report no difficulty.

Seven firms representing 2,114 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; ten firms representing 5,823 employees answer this question in the negative. Nine firms representing 4,414 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; eight firms representing 3,523 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and

operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of nine firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer this question in the negative. Eight firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; nine firms answer this question in the negative.

CONFECTIONERY.

The manufacture of confectionery is performed mostly by unskilled labor.

In the season preceding the holidays all employees work a considerable amount of overtime.

Both hand and machine work are employed in making the finished product as no machines have as yet been perfected that will perform all the necessary operations.

Different concerns vary considerably in their methods and organization according to the special nature of their product, but the common divisions are for handwork: Chocolate and bonbon dippers and confectioners; and for machine work: Chocolate dippers, panmen, cream makers and moulders.

Girls start in the chocolate department carrying placques (pans) or running errands and eventually become chocolate "dippers." Boys begin as errand or starch boys and in course of time become confectioners or cooks. They may in exceptional cases become panmen, who represent the highest grade of skill in the usual establishment. Many do not graduate from the duties they first perform. One large firm reports that about one boy in fifteen remains to become skilled. Beginners learn one branch from which as a rule they do not change.

Returns were obtained from nineteen establishments, twelve of which are in New York City and seven in other parts of the State. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,585 males and 2,993 females, the smallest 1,123 males and 1,788 females.

The length of the working day varies from 8½ hours to 10 hours, seventeen firms giving 10 hours. The average hours of overtime per week during the busy season are reported by nine firms for males as from ½ hour to 15 hours and by eight firms for females as from 1¾ to 12½ hours; five firms in each case report overtime ranging from 6 to 10 hours.

The total number of unskilled adult employees is given as 1,164 males and

2,146 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 66.3 per cent foreign born and 33.7 per cent American born; of the females 37.1 per cent are noted as foreign born and 62.9 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this unskilled class ranges from $6.00 to $12.00, twelve of the seventeen firms reporting wages ranging from $8.00 to $10.00; for females the range is from $4.00 to $8.00, fourteen out of the eighteen firms reporting wages from $5.00 to $7.00.

The total number of adult employees of low or medium-grade skill is given as 340 males and 605 females. The nationality of the males is noted as 66.8 per cent foreign born and 33.2 per cent American born; of the females 40.5 per cent are noted as foreign born and 59.5 per cent as American born. The weekly wage of the greatest number of adult male employees in this skilled class ranges from $10.00 to $25.00, ten firms out of sixteen reporting wages ranging from $12.00 to $15.00; for females the range is from $5.50 to $15.00, eight of the thirteen firms reporting wages from $7.00 to $10.00.

Thirteen firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 10 males and 77 females. The effect of the law that went into operation October 1, 1906, relating to the hours of employment of boys and girls under 16 years of age is reported as follows: Eight establishments not affected; three establishments have discharged employees under 16 amounting to 8 boys and 6 girls; four establishments have ceased to employ children under that age.

A total of 31 males and 310 females employed under 18 years of age are reported in the unskilled class, of whom 28 males and 245 females are 16 or 17 years of age. The preferred age for beginners in this class ranges from 15 years to 25 years for males and from 15 years to 20 years for females; out of seventeen firms reporting for males six give 18 years and four give 21 years; for females out of nineteen firms reporting seven give 16 years and six give 18 years. The weekly wage paid such beginners ranges from $5.00 to $8.00 for males, and from $3.00 to $6.00 for females; for males eight firms out of sixteen reporting give wages from $6.00 to $7.00; for females fourteen out of seventeen firms reporting give wages from $3.50 to $5.00. Fourteen firms report that employees of low-grade skill have opportunities to advance to high-grade work and no firms report the contrary.

Two firms report beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 1 male and 25 females.

Two firms report that all and eleven that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; five firms report that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by five firms as advertising. Eleven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; seven firms report no difficulty.

Eleven firms representing 2,508 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; six firms representing 1,537 employees answer this question in the negative. Four firms representing 1,189 employees state that practical day trade schools, giving a specialized

training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; thirteen firms representing 2,833 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of four firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer this question in the negative. Five firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; eight firms answer this question in the negative.

9. BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The lack of provisions for training beginners is perhaps nowhere more apparent than in the building trades, especially in the large cities. These trades have probably more than any other of the so-called skilled trades been fed by immigration and in certain branches it might almost be said that no young beginners are being trained in the city of New York.

For lack of time and means the investigation into the building trades was of necessity confined to New York City, and it is undoubtedly true that the situation in regard to lack of training provisions is there revealed at its extreme. In the smaller cities and towns of the State there is undoubtedly a far larger relative number of youths being trained as skilled workmen and it is from these sources that a considerable proportion of the supply comes to the metropolis.

Other influences besides the indifference of the employer to bother with apprentices on account of the supply of adult workmen operate to reduce the number in training for these trades. One factor is the seasonal character of most of the trades which entails a dull period during which many workmen are laid off. In certain branches also the worker is liable to considerable physical exposure during the prosecution of his work entailing risks from illness and loss of health. Another influence that is felt by some observers to play a part is the disinclination of many American bred boys to enter trades where not only is the work performed with soiled clothes and hands in the open but where in many cases the

worker is obliged to travel to and from his work in the same condition. Furthermore the problem of training beginners on building work, in certain lines at least, is essentially more difficult than in those trades carried on in a shop. There are as a rule fewer grades of work in the building trades and a smaller range of operations upon which to adjust the learner's capabilities, and skill must be acquired in direct work upon the finished product.

It is in these trades that the charge of undue and injurious restriction of the numbers of learners on the part of the unions is most often made by the employer. The returns on this point from employers in the different trades are given below.

TRADE.	ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING QUESTION WHETHER TRADE UNION RESTRICTIONS PREVENT THEM FROM EMPLOYING AS MANY APPRENTICES AS THEY OTHERWISE WOULD BY —		ESTABLISHMENTS ANSWERING QUESTION WHETHER THEY ARE EMPLOYING FULL NUMBER OF APPRENTICES ALLOWED BY TRADE UNION RULES, BY —	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Bricklaying	12	7	10	9
Carpentry	8	13	9	12
Painting	5	10	3	12
Plastering	3	10	9	8
Structural iron work	4	7	1	6
Electrical construction	15	4	18	2
Plumbing	6	14	15	5
Steam and hot water fitting	13	3	13	1
Tile setting	10	3	7	3
Total	76	71	85	58

The figures indicate that the restrictions are felt by the employer most severely in the case of bricklaying, electrical construction, steam and hot water heating, and tile setting. In the majority of cases in the remaining trades union restrictions are reported as not preventing the employment of as large a number of apprentices as would otherwise be employed. It should be noted in this connection that only in plastering and plumbing among these trades do a majority of firms report the employment of the full number of apprentices allowed by the union rules. In the remaining branches of carpentry, painting, and structural iron work, obviously influences quite apart from union rules must be accountable for the small number of young learners in the trade.

BRICKLAYING.

The bricklaying trade is one in which the apprenticeship system is still maintained and one of the rare instances in which a form of indenture is still in use.

Helpers in the bricklaying trade form a distinct adult class of unskilled labor.

Returns were obtained from nineteen establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 12,520 males, the smallest 4,080 males.

The length of the working day is uniformly reported as 8 hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 8,327 males. The nationality of 8,057 of these employees is noted as 50.6 per cent foreign born and 49.4 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of wages per day of adult employees in this high-grade class is uniformly reported as $5.60, or $33.60 per week.

No employees under 16 years of age are reported.

Thirteen firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 111 males; of these 37 males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 14 years to 18 years; of the sixteen firms reporting eight give 16 years and four give 18 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $4.80 to $9.00; out of fifteen firms reporting ten give $6.00; during the second year the wage varies from $7.50 to $15.00, eleven out of fifteen firms reporting wages that range from $9.00 to $12.00; in the third year the range is from $9.00 to $24.00, eight out of fourteen firms reporting wages from $12.00 to $18.00. Twelve firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; three firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 3 years to 6 years; out of sixteen firms reporting twelve give 4 years. Four firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and eleven firms report in the negative.

Two firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; nine firms report that all and eight that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by eight firms as trade unions and by seven firms as application. Five firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; thirteen firms report no difficulty.

Six report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; eleven firms report the contrary; eight firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions. Twelve firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; seven firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; ten firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules. Nine firms report in the negative.

Sixteen firms representing 11,577 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school, which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 443 employees answer this question in the negative. Thirteen firms representing 10,542 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 1,236 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twelve firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of ten firms answer this question in the negative. Sixteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; three firms answer this question in the negative.

CARPENTRY.

In the carpentry trade also an apprenticeship system is maintained but indentures are rarely used.

Returns were obtained from twenty-seven establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 2,476 males, the smallest, 542 males.

The length of the working day is uniformly reported as 8 hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,812 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 61 per cent foreign born and 39 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of wages per day of adult employees in this high-grade class ranges from $3.75 to $5.00, or from $22.50 to $30.00 per week, twenty firms out of twenty-seven reporting wages of $30.00.

Three firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 8 males.

Thirteen firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 30 males; of these 2 males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 14 years to 21 years; of the fifteen firms reporting nine give 16 years. The weekly wage of said apprentices during the first year varies from $2.00 to $10.50; out of thirteen firms reporting nine give $4.00 to $5.00. During the second year the wage varies from $2.50 to $12.00, eight out of twelve firms reporting wages from $6.00 to $7.00; in the third year the range is from $3.00 to $18.00, nine of the twelve

firms reporting give wages from $8.00 to $12.00. Six firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; eight firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 3 years to 8 years; out of seventeen firms reporting eight give 4 years and three give 5 years. Six firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and eight firms report in the negative.

Sixteen firms report that all and eleven that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources than training in their own establishments; these other sources are reported by twelve firms as trade unions, by one firm as advertising and by eight firms as application. Eleven firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; sixteen firms report no difficulty.

Seven report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; thirteen firms report the contrary; nine firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; one firm reports the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices. Eight firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; thirteen firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; nine firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; twelve firms report in the negative.

Nineteen firms representing 1,965 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; seven firms representing 505 employees answer this question in the negative. Sixteen firms representing 1,189 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16, would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; eight firms representing 297 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of thirteen firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of ten firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eleven firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; six firms answer this question in the negative.

PAINTING AND DECORATING.

Apprentices are also taken in the painting and decorating trade but no indentures are reported.

Painting and decorating is a strongly marked seasonal trade, painters and paperhangers sometimes being out of employment for three and four months in the year.

In the painting trade the complaint is most frequently made that apprentices will not remain at the trade until the completion of the term of apprenticeship.

Returns were obtained from thirty-seven establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,628 males and the smallest, 375 males.

The length of the working day is uniformly reported as 8 hours.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,505 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 43 per cent foreign born and 57 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of wages per day of adult employees in this high-grade class ranges from $3.50 to $4.00 or from $21.00 to $24.00 per week, twenty-four firms out of thirty-seven reporting give wages of $21.00.

Three firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 4 males.

Nine firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 19 males; of these no males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 14 years to 18 years; of the twelve firms reporting nine give 16 years the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $3.00 to $9.00; out of ten firms reporting eight give $4.00 to $7.00; during the second year the range is from $4.00 to $12.00 and the distribution is too regular to indicate significant figures; in the third year the range is from $6.00 to $15.00, and six of the ten firms reporting give wages within the group $9.00 to $12.00. Six firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; four firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 3 years to 6 years; out of fourteen firms reporting five give 4 years and five give 5 years. Eight firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and six firms report in the negative.

Twenty-five firms report that all and twelve that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources than training in their own establishments; these other sources are reported by fourteen firms as trade unions, by one firm as advertising and by twenty firms as application. Nineteen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; seventeen firms report no difficulty.

Six report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; sixteen firms report the contrary; one firm reports that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because

of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; nine firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Five firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; ten firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; three firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; twelve firms report in the negative.

Thirty-four firms representing 1,548 employes report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 80 employees answer this question in the negative. Twenty-eight firms representing 1,372 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; nine firms representing 256 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twenty-nine firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of six firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of sixteen firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eighteen firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-eight firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; eight firms answer this question in the negative.

PLASTERING.

In the plastering trade a system of apprenticeship is maintained and a form of indenture is in common use.

Returns were obtained from twenty establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,902 males, the smallest, 561 males.

The length of the working day is uniformly reported as 8 hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,467 males. The nationality of 1,392 males is noted as 59 per cent foreign born and 41 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of wages per day of adult employees in this high-grade class is uniformly reported as $5.50 or $33.00 a week.

One firm reports employees under 16 years of age with a total of 4 males.

Fifteen firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 57 males; of these 52 males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The pre-

ferred age for apprentiee beginners varies from 15 years to 18 years, of the seventeen firms reporting eight give 16 years and five give 17 years the preferenee. The weekly wage paid apprentiees during the first year varies from $3.00 to $7.00; out of seventeen firms reporting twelve give $5.00. During the second year the range is from $5.00 to $9.00, eleven out of seventeen firms reporting figures from $7.00 to $8.00; in the third year the range is from $7.00 to $12.00, twelve out of seventeen firms reporting wages from $8.00 to $10.00. Seventeen firms report that systematic instruetion is furnished apprentices; no firms report the eontrary. The time given for apprentiees to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 4 years to 5 years; out of seventeen firms reporting sixteen give 4 years. Six firms report that they experience diffieulty in obtaining satisfaetory material for apprentiees and ten firms report in the negative.

Three firms report that all and sixteen that a majority of sueh employees are obtained from other sources than training in their establishments; these other sourees are reported by eleven firms as trade unions and by five firms as application. Four firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; twelve firms report no difficulty.

Twelve report that the apprentieeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; five firms report the eontrary; three firms report that the reason the apprentieeship system does not meet the need is beeause of restrietions of the number of apprentiees allowed by trade unions; one firm reports the inability to retain apprentiees until they have finished their apprentieeship as the eause. Three firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentiees by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentiees as they would otherwise employ; ten firms report that they are not affeeted by sueh restrietions; nine firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentiees allowed by union rules. Eight firms report in the negative.

Eleven firms representing 650 employees report that the effieieney and future opportunities of their employees would be inereased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general publie industrial or preparatory trade sehool whieh should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematies and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teaeh a speeial trade; six firms representing 726 employees answer this question in the negative. Six firms representing 379 employees state that praetieal trade sehools giving a speeialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; eleven firms representing 1,122 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools eould be advantageously administered by the State or eommunity at publie expense and operated on a non-eommereial produet; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of three firms state that in their judgment sueh schools would be praetieal if eondueted by industrial establishments or a combination of sueh establishments and operated on a eommereial produet; representatives of eleven firms answer this question in the negative. Eight firms report that praetieal evening, or part time, trade sehools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advanee to positions requiring high-grade skill; six firms answer this question in the negative.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.

There is but little trace of an apprenticeship system in the structural iron trade. One firm, however, reports three indentured apprentices. The use of machinery has to a large degree eliminated the need for hand skill in this trade and the chief requirements are physical strength and steadiness of nerve in working upon structures at a height. Many adult workmen are recruited from sailing vessels.

Returns were obtained from fourteen establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 2,556 males, the smallest, 1,134 males.

The length of the working day varies from 8 hours to 9½ hours, eight firms giving 8 hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 1,382 males. The nationality of these employees is noted as 51.6 per cent foreign born and 48.4 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of wages per day of adult employees in this high-grade class ranges from $2.50 to $4.50, or $15.00 to $27.00 a week. Eight firms out of fourteen reporting give wages of $27.00.

Three firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 8 males.

Eight firms report beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 74 males; of these 3 males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The preferred age for beginners varies from 16 years to 18 years; of the ten firms reporting four give 16 years and four give 18 years the preference. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $4.00 to $15.00; the returns are too widely distributed to admit of the selection of any significant figures, the rates reported being as follows:

First year:

Firms	2	1	1	1	2	1
Wages	$4 00	$6 00	$9 00	$10 50	$12 00	$15 00

Second year:

Firms	1	1	1	3	2
Wages	$5 00	$6 00	$7 00	$12 00	$15 00

Third year:

Firms	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Wages	$6 00	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$13 50	$15 00	$18 00

Four firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; five firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 3½ years to 5 years; out of nine firms reporting four give 4 years and three give 3½ years. Six firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and four firms report in the negative.

Nine firms report that all and five that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources than training in their own establishments; these other sources are reported by four firms as advertising and by three firms as application. Four firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; nine firms report no difficulty.

One firm reports that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; ten firms report the contrary. Four firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; seven firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; one firm reports that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; six firms report in the negative.

Eleven firms representing 2,281 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; three firms representing 275 employees answer this question in the negative. Eleven firms representing 2,361 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; two firms representing 165 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eight firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of five firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of six firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of seven firms answer this question in the negative. Eight firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; five firms answer this question in the negative.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.

A combination of a helper and an apprentice system is used in the electrical construction trade. Boys under 18 years of age may become so-called apprentices. After serving two years at a variable wage they are eligible to take an examination before the Examining Board consisting of two representatives from the Employers' Association and two from the Union. If this examination is passed they are rated as first year helpers at a definite wage. As second year helpers they receive an advanced wage and after the two year period they may take an examination for journeyman's rating.

Returns were obtained from twenty-one establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,429 males, the smallest, 514 males.

The length of the working day is uniformly reported as 8 hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 929 males. The nationality of 916 males is noted as 15.2 per cent foreign born and 84.8 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of wages per day of adult employees in this class ranges from $4.00 to $4.50, or $24.00 to $27.00 a week; nineteen firms out of twenty-one reporting wages of $24.00.

Two firms report employees under 16 years of age with a total of 4 males.

Sixteen firms report apprentices or beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 76 males; of these no males are bound by contract or some form of indenture. The preferred age for apprentice beginners varies from 15 years to 19 years; of the twenty firms reporting seven give 18 years, five give 17 years and five give 16 the preference. The weekly wage paid apprentices during the first year varies from $5.00 to $9.00; out of sixteen firms reporting nine give $6.00 and six give $9.00; during the second year the range of wages is from $6.00 to $13.20, eight out of nineteen firms reporting wages of $9.00 and six giving $13.20; in the third year the range is from $9.00 to $27.00, fifteen out of nineteen firms reporting $13.20. Five firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; fourteen firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 3 years to 7 years; out of twenty firms reporting eleven give 4 years. Nine firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and eleven firms report in the negative. One firm reports 2 beginners under 18 years of age with no opportunity to learn trade.

Three firms report that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; three firms report that all and fifteen that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by seventeen firms as trade unions and by three firms as application. Ten firms report that they have difficulty in obtaining or training skilled employees; ten firms report no difficulty.

Eight report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; thirteen firms report the contrary; five firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; five firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; one firm reports the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Fifteen firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; four firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; eighteen firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; two firms report in the negative.

Nineteen firms representing 1,374 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or

preparatory trade school, which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; one firm representing 15 employees answer this question in the negative. Nineteen firms representing 1,294 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; two firms representing 135 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twelve firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eight firms answer this question in the negative. Twenty-one firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill.

PLUMBING.

In the plumbing trade the apprenticeship system has given place to a rather loose helper system.

By the agreement recently entered into between the Master Plumbers Association of the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, and Local Unions of the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New York City, Manhattan Borough, the registration of the junior or improver and the helper class ceased on January 1, 1908. One helper is allowed to one plumber but no term is specified during which the helper must serve. He may when deeming himself competent, apply through his employer for examination before the joint Examination Board of Plumbers as to his fitness to be rated a first-class man and to become a member of the Journeymen's Association.

Returns were obtained from twenty-two establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,254 males, the smallest 495 males.

The length of the working day is uniformly reported as 8 hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 656 males. The nationality of 631 employees is noted as 17.9 per cent foreign born and 82.1 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of wages per day is uniformly reported as $5.00, or $30.00 a week.

One firm reports employees under 16 years of age with a total of 17 males.

Nine firms report helper beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill with a total of 52 males; of these none

are bound by contract or indenture. The preferred age for beginners varies from 15 years to 19 years; of the twenty-one firms reporting ten give 18 years and seven give 16 years the preference. The weekly wage paid such beginners during the first year varies from $4.50 to $9.00; out of twenty firms reporting fifteen give $5.50 to $7.50; during the second year the range of wages is from $5.50 to $10.50, ten out of nineteen firms reporting wages of $7.50; in the third year the range is from $6.50 to $14.70, eleven of the nineteen firms reporting wages from $8.70 to $9.85. Two firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; seventeen firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from 3 years to 6 years; out of nineteen firms reporting seven give 5 years and four give 4½ years. Ten firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for apprentices and twelve firms report in the negative. Two firms each report 1 employee under 18 years of age with no opportunity to learn a trade.

One firm reports that all and four that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; two firms report that all and fourteen that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other sources are reported by six firms as trade unions and by eleven firms as application. Six firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; fifteen firms report no difficulty.

Six report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; fourteen firms report the contrary; one firm reports that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; four firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; five firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Six firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; fourteen firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; fifteen firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; five firms report in the negative.

Eighteen firms representing 964 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization, but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 210 employees answer this question in the negative. Sixteen firms representing 950 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; four firms representing 224 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of seven firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of eleven firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of ten firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establish-

ments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of eight firms answer this question in the negative. Fifteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; five firms answer this question in the negative.

STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTING.

In the steam and hot water fitting trade a helper system controlled by union rules as to age, time of service and wages prevails. Under these rules candidates over 21 years of age may be admitted to the Helpers Union by passing an examination. One such helper is allowed to every fitter. Helpers may take an examination for admission to the union after working five years in connection with the trade.

Younger boys are sometimes employed about the shop for general help. Such boys learn the names and uses of tools, sizes of pipe, etc., and may become helpers if accepted by the union.

Returns were obtained from twenty establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 1,504 males, the smallest 816 males.

The length of the working day is reported uniformly as eight hours.

The total number of adult employees of high-grade skill is given as 808 males. The nationality of 793 employees is noted as 17.2 per cent foreign born and 82.8 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of wages per day of adult employees in this high-grade class is reported uniformly as $5.00, or $30.00 per week.

No employees under 16 years of age are reported.

Two firms report beginners under 18 years of age with a total of 4 males; of these none are bound by contract or indenture. The preferred age for beginners varies from 18 years to 21 years; of the ten firms reporting four give 18 years and four give 19 years the preference. The weekly wage paid helpers 21 years or over during the first year is reported by seventeen firms as $18.00 and by three firms as $21.00; wages of $18.00 a week are reported by eight firms as paid to helpers during the second and third years; the two firms reporting shop boys under 18 years of age give $5.50 and $7.62 respectively as the wages paid during the first year. Seven firms report that systematic instruction is furnished apprentices; fourteen firms report the contrary. The time given for apprentices to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from three years to five years; out of fourteen firms reporting ten give five years, twelve firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for helpers and six firms report in the negative.

One firm reports that a majority of their skilled employees are trained in their own establishments; fourteen firms report that all and six that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources; these other

sources are reported by twenty firms as trade unions. Fifteen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; five firms report no difficulty.

Two report that the apprenticeship system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; fourteen firms report the contrary; nine firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions; three firms report the reason is in inability to secure good material as apprentices; 2 firms report the inability to retain apprentices until they have finished their apprenticeship as the cause. Thirteen firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; three firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; thirteen firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; one firm reports in the negative.

Seventeen firms representing 1,449 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 41 employees answer this question in the negative. Seventeen firms representing 1,246 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; three firms representing 262 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of fourteen firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of two firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of twelve firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of four firms answer this question in the negative. Seventeen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; two firms answer this question in the negative.

TILE SETTING.

A helper system strictly regulated by union rules prevails in the tile setting trade. Helpers must be at least 21 years of age. They are required to serve four years as helpers at a definite wage and then at the request of the employer they are put on trial for thirty days as "improvers." If satisfactory to the employer at the end of this period the candidate is examined by the union and if passed is bound to the employer for two years as an improver. During this period he is not allowed to leave his employer with-

out the sanction of the union. At the end of two years he is eligible for admission to the journeymen's union.

Returns were obtained from eighteen establishments, all of which are in New York City. The largest number of persons employed in the manufacturing departments of these establishments during 1907 was 920 males, the smallest 247 males.

The length of the working day is reported uniformly as eight hours.

The total number of adult male employees of high-grade skill is given as 585 males. The nationality of 574 males is noted as 31.4 per cent foreign born and 68.6 per cent American born. The prevailing rate of daily wages of adult employees in this high-grade class ranges from $4.25 to $5.00, or from $25.50 to $30.00 a week; sixteen firms out of eighteen reporting give wages of $30.00.

No employees under 16 years of age are reported.

No firms report beginners under 18 years of age that are being trained for work of high-grade skill. The preferred age for beginners varies from 17 years to 25 years; of the seven firms reporting four give 21 years the preference. The weekly wage paid helpers 21 years or over during the first year is reported by thirteen firms as $18.00; one firm reports the wages of improvers as $21.00 and two as $24.00. No firms report that systematic instruction is furnished helpers; five firms report the negative. The time given for helpers to reach full wages in high-grade work is reported as from three years to six years; out of fifteen firms reporting seven give four years, three give three years and three give five years. Six firms report that they experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material for helpers and seven firms report in the negative.

Nine firms report that all and nine that a majority of such employees are obtained from other sources than training in their own establishments; these other sources are reported by sixteen firms as trade unions. Thirteen firms report that they have difficulty either in obtaining or training skilled employees; four firms report no difficulty.

Five report that the apprenticeship (helpers) system meets the need for skilled employees in their business; seven firms report the contrary; seven firms report that the reason the apprenticeship system does not meet the need is because of restrictions of the number of apprentices allowed by trade unions. Ten firms state that the restrictions of number of apprentices by trade unions prevent them from employing as many apprentices as they would otherwise employ; three firms report that they are not affected by such restrictions; seven firms report that they are employing the full number of apprentices allowed by union rules; three firms report in the negative.

Fourteen firms representing 707 employees report that the efficiency and future opportunities of their employees would be increased if they were given a training between the ages of 14 and 16 in a general public industrial or preparatory trade school which should aim to give a knowledge of materials, shop mathematics and fundamental industrial methods, and some ideas of industrial organization but not teach a special trade; two firms representing 120 employees answer this question in the negative. Fifteen firms representing 772 employees state that practical day trade schools giving a specialized

training of one year or more after the age of 16 would help to meet the problem of skilled employees in their business; three firms representing 132 employees answer this question in the negative. Representatives of thirteen firms state that in their judgment the last mentioned schools could be advantageously administered by the State or community at public expense and operated on a non-commercial product; representatives of three firms answer this question in the negative. Representatives of eleven firms state that in their judgment such schools would be practical if conducted by industrial establishments or a combination of such establishments and operated on a commercial product; representatives of five firms answer this question in the negative. Thirteen firms report that practical evening, or part time, trade schools would be of value in helping unskilled workers, or those of low-grade skill, to advance to positions requiring high-grade skill; five firms answer this question in the negative.

III.

ATTITUDE OF LABOR UNIONS TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

In order to ascertain the attitude of organized labor toward industrial training in institutions apart from commercial practice, questions in regard to two types of schools were submitted to 2,451 unions of the State. The first question was as follows:

"Do you favor a public industrial or preparatory trade school, which should endeavor to reach boys and girls between 14 and 16, that now leave the common school in very large numbers before graduation? Such a school would not teach a trade, but would give a wide acquaintance with materials and fundamental industrial processes together with drawing and shop mathematics, with the object of giving a better preparation for entering the industries at 16 and better opportunities for subsequent advancement."

The wording of this question was made very explicit in order that the nature of the school indicated should be clearly understood. It is evident, however, from some of the comments received that in spite of the reference to the maximum age of 16 years that this school was interpreted as a trade school. The second question was as follows:

"Do you favor public trade schools for boys and girls between 16 and 18, that would give two years of practical training together with drawing and mathematics, provided the graduates of such schools should serve two years more as apprentices or improvers?"

The proviso that graduates of such schools should serve two years after leaving the school as apprentices or improvers was incorporated in order that the question as to the trade school might be answered on its merits. A simple question as to a trade school without reference to the status of the graduates would undoubtedly be answered in the negative by a large majority of labor unions because of the feeling that graduates of such schools would compete at once for journeymen's wages. The question of the status of such graduates is naturally the most important element in the view of organized labor, and unless this matter be

defined it is hardly to be expected that a frank expression as to the desirability or possibility of trade schools as instruments of training can be obtained. The replies to these questions were in some cases obtained by a vote of the union and the others represent the opinion of the president or secretary of the union.

The returns that are most significant in regard to Question 2 are of course those from the unions representing the skilled mechanical trades, such as stone working and building trades, car builders, telegraphers, iron and steel workers, ship builders, printers, and wood workers.

A number of comments were received with the returns from the unions, certain of which seem of sufficient significance to present in this part of the report. In selecting these extracts endeavor has been made to present a balance of favoring and opposing comments. When this is not the case it is because the returns received did not allow of such presentation. These comments are inserted just after the following tables, which contain the results of the general inquiry among the unions.

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATION

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHIC SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NO LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAIN ANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHE WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTE PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUN TIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.										
Stone Working.										
Bluestone cutters	1	12	1	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60
Bluestone cutters' helpers	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite cutters	6	772	2	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble cutters, carvers and setters	2	315	1	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble cutters' helpers	1	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	1	420	1	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paving block cutters	2	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	64
Quarrymen	2	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31
Sculptors and carvers	1	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone cutters	12	1,343	1	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	676
Total—Stone Working	30	4,017	6	2,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	831
Building and Paving Trades.										
Asbestos workers (insulators)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	501
Blasting foremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100
Bricklayers and masons	50	5,237	24	5,287	1	30	.....	.....	8	2,119
Caisson and foundation workers	1	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	127	19,324	42	5,649	1	50	.....	.....	27	4,175
Cement masons	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	486
Derrickmen and riggers	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Dredgemen and steam shovelmen	3	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical workers	15	420	8	425	2	90	.....	.....	5	2,675
Electrical workers (cable splicers)	1	83	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100
Electrical workers (linemen)	6	465	2	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125
Elevator constructors	1	43	1	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Framers	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	536
Gilders	.....	.....	1	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House shorers and movers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	450
Housesmiths and bridgemen	7	2,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,068
Lathers	7	154	5	139	.....	.....	1	14	3	226
Lathers (metal)	1	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	521
Millwrights	3	321	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	130
Painters and decorators	69	5,762	17	2,157	1	400	.....	.....	16	4,221
Paperhangers	3	240	1	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	143
Pavers and rammermen	7	308	1	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	127
Pipe calkers and tappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	498	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers	6	949	6	3,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,087
Plumbers, etc	32	4,358	11	867	1	20	.....	.....	10	743
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	2	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roofers (slate and tile)	2	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Sheet metal workers	29	1,032	7	2,594	1	25	.....	.....	3	240
Stair builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	190
Steam and hot water fitters	5	277	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60
Steam fitters' helpers	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone masons	4	447	1	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54
Stone setters	.....	.....	1	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tar felt and waterproof workers	1	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?

UNIONS ANSWERING—										TOTAL.	
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
1	280	1	12					2	60	4	352
1	35									1	35
6	189	1	20	1	637					8	846
1	500									1	500
		3	1,615							3	1,615
		1	196							1	196
		2	782							2	782
3	155							1	35	4	190
2	298							1	31	3	329
		1	200							1	200
7	279	6	1,052					4	765	17	2,096
21	1,736	15	3,877	1	637			8	891	45	7,141
								2	501	2	501
								1	100	1	100
29	2,229	46	8,631	3	116			5	1,697	83	12,673
1	1,300									1	1,300
114	17,548	54	7,292	4	696			25	3,662	197	29,198
		1	31					2	486	3	517
1	400							1	10	2	410
										3	260
3	260									31	3,693
15	627	6	166	4	142			5	2,675		
		2	117					1	100	2	134
4	245	3	197	1	95			1	125	9	662
1	43	1	900							2	943
		1	500					1	536	2	1,036
		1	77							1	77
								1	450	1	450
								3	1,169	9	3,235
5	1,958	1	108					4	236	16	533
7	114	3	109	1	60	1	14	1	521	2	643
		1	122					1	130	5	471
3	321	1	20					15	3,019	103	12,540
54	5,256	29	3,848	5	417			1	143	5	422
3	240	1	39					2	37	11	525
5	212	4	276							1	498
		1	498					3	1,087	15	5,203
4	476	7	3,446	1	200			11	688	54	5,988
9	209	30	4,999	4	92						
1	100	1	600							2	700
2	61	1	9							3	70
25	623	8	2,802	5	246			2	220	40	3,891
								1	190	1	190
2	74	3	1,328	1	75			1	60	7	1,537
		1	1,500							1	1,500
3	362	2	835					1	54	6	1,251
		1	236							1	236
1	362									1	362

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATION

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.—Concluded.										
Building and Paving Trades—Concluded.										
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	14	3	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	450
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	584
Tuck pointers	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Varnishers and polishers	2	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
Total—Building and Paving Trades	388	45,657	136	25,395	8	1,113	1	14	102	21,195
Building and Street Labor.										
Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	27	4,089	4	1,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10,091
Building material handlers	3	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement and asphalt laborers	1	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excavators	1	400	1	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers' laborers	2	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockmen	.....	.....	1	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General building and street labor	4	1,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total — Building and Street Labor	38	7,496	6	12,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10,091
Total—Group I	456	57,170	148	40,656	8	1,113	1	14	130	32,117
II. Transportation.										
Railways.										
Car and locomotive painters	2	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car workers	13	1,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks, railway	13	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	247
Conductors	15	1,191	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,120
Engineers, locomotive	29	2,983	4	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,441
Firemen and engine men, locomotive	27	3,172	4	351	1	170	.....	.....	10	1,096
Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains)	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	290
Railroad interlockers	2	150	1	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125
Street railway employees	9	1,776	1	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	622
Switchmen	14	740	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	448
Trackmen, railway	2	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trainmen, road and yard	30	6,416	4	802	1	140	.....	.....	10	1,468
Total—Railways	156	18,512	17	2,218	2	310	.....	.....	57	6,857
Navigation.										
Boatmen	2	280	1	2,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooks and stewards (marine)	2	976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300
Engineers (marine)	8	3,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	113
Firemen (marine)	3	755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	880
Masters and pilots	2	2,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76
Seamen	3	3,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Navigation	20	11,826	1	2,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,369

WARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?										TOTAL.	
UNIONS ANSWERING—										Unions.	Membership.
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.			
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
2	26	2	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	450	5	625
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	584	2	584
1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	2	28
.....	.....	1	78	1	260	.....	.....	1	50	3	388
295	33,059	213	38,913	30	2,399	1	14	96	18,989	635	93,374
25	5,307	5	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10,166	50	16,048
1	40	2	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	177
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,100
1	400	1	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10,400
2	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	112
.....	.....	1	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,100
3	1,553	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,618
32	7,412	10	11,877	1	1,100	.....	.....	20	10,166	63	30,555
348	42,207	238	54,667	32	4,136	1	14	124	30,046	743	131,070
2	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	99
13	1,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,127
12	716	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	247	19	1,006
15	1,140	2	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,072	26	2,561
25	2,576	6	620	1	128	.....	.....	11	1,465	43	4,789
23	2,610	8	913	1	170	.....	.....	10	1,096	42	4,789
.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	290	3	330
1	110	2	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125	4	364
7	1,669	1	310	1	18	.....	.....	5	711	14	2,708
12	599	3	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	448	19	1,199
2	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	99
24	4,183	8	2,626	1	128	.....	.....	12	1,889	45	8,826
136	14,928	32	5,182	4	444	.....	.....	60	7,343	232	27,897
2	280	1	2,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,590
2	976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	3	1,276
6	681	1	2,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	318	11	3,636
1	80	1	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,480	4	1,635
2	2,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76	3	2,518
2	250	1	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,850
15	4,709	4	8,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,174	27	15,595

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
II. Transportation—Conc'd.										
Teaming.										
Building material drivers	2	1,600								
Cabmen and coach drivers	7	2,719	1	100					5	586
Coal wagon drivers and helpers	3	1,460							1	260
Commission drivers and helpers	1	1,200								
Delivery wagon drivers	3	665								
Express and mail wagon drivers	2	260							1	143
Funeral coach drivers	2	1,352								
Ice handlers	1	150							1	22
Milk wagon drivers	1	115								
Piano movers	1	125								
Team drivers and owners	24	6,117	1	100					7	376
Total—Teaming	47	15,763	2	200					15	1,387
Freight Handling.										
Coal heavers	2	200								
Freight and baggagemen	5	872	1	82					2	86
Grain handlers	2	790							2	37
Longshoremen	13	3,823								
Lumber handlers	8	1,015							1	20
Ore handlers	1	230								
Scow trimmers									1	325
Transfer messengers	1	19								
Total—Freight Handling	32	6,949	1	82					6	468
Telegraphs.										
Telegraphers, commercial	3	670							2	78
Telegraphers, railroad	7	3,097	2	276					2	169
Total—Telegraphs	10	3,767	2	276					4	247
Total—Group II	265	56,817	23	5,086	2	310			88	10,328
III. Clothing and Textiles										
Garments.										
Badge, banner and regalia makers	1	10								
Button hole makers	2	210							1	85
Cloak and suit cutters	1	37	1	1,000						
Cloak and suit makers	2	907	1	224					1	400
Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers	1	367								
Clothing cutters and trimmers	2	253							5	2,402
Clothing finishers	1	143								
Clothing pressers	5	820	1	569					1	225
Coat makers	8	4,932	2	375					2	425
Jacket makers	5	4,396	1	650						
Knee pants makers	1	550								
Neckwear cutters	1	167							1	600
Neckwear makers	1	85							2	129
Overall makers	3	871	2	424						

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?

UNIONS ANSWERING—										TOTAL.	
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
2	1,600									2	1,600
7	2,713	2	116					4	576	13	3,405
2	1,260							2	460	4	1,720
1	1,200									1	1,200
2	115							1	550	3	665
1	210			1	50			1	143	3	403
2	1,352									2	1,352
1	150							1	22	2	172
1	115									1	115
1	125									1	125
24	6,117	1	100					7	376	32	6,593
44	14,957	3	216	1	50			16	2,127	64	17,350
2	200									2	200
4	846	2	108					2	86	8	1,040
2	790							2	37	4	827
11	3,413	1	350					1	60	13	3,823
8	1,015							1	20	9	1,035
1	230									1	230
								1	325	1	325
				1	19					1	19
28	6,494	3	458	1	19			7	528	39	7,499
3	670							2	78	5	748
7	2,998	2	375					2	169	11	3,542
10	3,668	2	375					4	247	16	4,290
233	44,756	44	14,853	6	513			95	12,419	378	72,541
								1	10	1	10
2	210							1	85	3	295
		1	1,000	1	37					1	1,000
1	224	2	907					1	400	4	1,531
		1	367							1	367
2	253							5	2,402	8	2,692
1	143									1	143
5	820	1	569					1	225	7	1,614
8	4,932	3	600					1	200	12	5,732
6	5,046									6	5,046
1	550									1	550
1	167									1	167
1	85							1	600	2	685
3	871	2	424					2	129	7	1,424

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
III. Clothing and Textiles—Continued.										
Garments—Concluded.										
Pants makers	4	2,041	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
Pants and vest makers	1	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	231
Skirt makers	1	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	17	2,069	3	595	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18
Theatrical costumers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32
Vest makers	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waist makers	1	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	304
Wrapper makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	117
Total—Garments	59	19,399	12	3,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4,998
Shirts, Collars and Laundry.										
Collar and cuff makers	.....	.....	1	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry workers	4	116	1	42	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....
Shirt cutters	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirt makers	3	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Underwear makers	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Shirts, Collars and Laundry	8	1,436	3	156	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....
Hats, Caps and Furs.										
Cloth hat and cap blockers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125
Cloth hat and cap cutters	1	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloth hat and cap finishers and trimmers	1	30	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloth hat and cap lining makers	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloth hat and cap makers	2	1,590	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloth hat and cap packers	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fur workers	2	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat and cap sweat band cutters	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat finishers	3	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	564
Hat makers	1	170	1	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat trimmers	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millinery workers	2	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw hat makers	2	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Hats, Caps and Furs	18	3,414	3	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	689
Boots, Shoes and Gloves.										
Boot and shoe workers	9	2,180	3	929	1	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glove cutters	.....	.....	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspender makers	2	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Boots, Shoes and Gloves	11	2,413	4	999	1	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.										
Calico engravers, printers, etc	2	43	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	2	21
Carders	1	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpet workers	4	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knit goods boarders	1	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?

UNIONS ANSWERING—

YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		TOTAL.	
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	Unions.	Membership.
5	2,071	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,136
1	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	231	3	317
1	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	315
13	1,088	5	1,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	64	22	2,682
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	1	32
1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000
2	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	444
1	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	117
55	18,422	16	5,462	1	37	.....	.....	20	4,378	92	28,299
.....	.....	1	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	74
4	116	2	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	178
.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40
1	120	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	750	3	1,170
1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150
6	386	5	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	750	12	1,612
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125	1	125
1	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	192
2	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180
1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150
2	209	1	1,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,599
1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
2	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	365
1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
3	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	564	4	895
1	170	1	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	430
1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70
2	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	66
2	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	370
19	2,183	2	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	689	23	4,522
5	509	6	1,323	2	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3,232
.....	.....	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70
2	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	233
7	742	7	1,393	2	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3,535
2	42	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	5	84
1	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140
4	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	283
1	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
III. Clothing and Textiles—Concluded.										
Textiles—Concluded.										
Knit goods cutters	1	69								
Knitters	1	25	1	35						
Lace curtain makers	1	19							2	23
Loom fixers	1	32							1	53
Passementerie workers	1	302								
Shoddy workers									1	150
Silk workers	5	634							1	52
Spinners, jack	2	125							1	175
Spinners, mule	1	145								
Total—Textiles	21	1,865	1	35	1	20			8	474
Total—Group III	117	28,527	23	5,511	2	143	1	20	31	6,161
IV. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.										
Iron and Steel.										
Architectural iron workers	3	110								
Blacksmiths	7	538	2	160					1	88
Blacksmiths' helpers	1	50	1	550					1	130
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	12	1,321	1	16	1	12			9	567
Boilermakers' helpers	2	149								
Core makers	2	210	1	140					3	359
Cranemen and motormen	1	63							1	180
Cutting die and cutter makmakers	1	74								
Drop forgers	2	153								
Electrical apparatus makers	3	213	2	495					6	1,091
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc	6	629							2	57
Foundry laborers and molders' helpers	4	703							3	337
Gas meter makers									1	44
Horsenail makers	2	81								
Horseshoers	11	708	2	54	1	30			3	154
Iron molders and core makers	25	2,718	14	2,604	1	600			5	216
Iron molders' and core makers' apprentices			1	200						
Knife makers, pocket	1	110								
Machinists	31	4,488	8	1,166					19	2,852
Machinists, apprentices and helpers	1	75	1	414						
Painters, metal	1	20								
Pattern makers	7	129	2	1,133	1	10			3	236
Rolling mill and steel works employees	2	73								
Saw and tool makers	4	133	2	300					1	87
Sheet metal workers	2	28	1	28					1	61
Steam engine makers									1	60
Stove mounters	2	51	2	48					2	38
Wire workers and bell spring makers	3	360								
Total—Iron and Steel	136	13,187	40	7,308	4	652			62	6,557

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?

UNIONS ANSWERING—										TOTAL.	
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
1	69									1	69
1	25	1	35							2	60
1	19							2	23	3	42
1	32							1	53	2	85
1	302									1	302
1	150									1	150
3	305			1	20			2	361	6	686
2	125							1	175	3	300
1	145									1	145
20	1,685	2	56	1	20			8	633	31	2,394
107	23,418	32	9,037	4	1,457			31	6,450	174	40,362
3	110									3	110
8	598	1	100					1	88	10	786
1	50	1	550					1	130	3	730
12	1,182	3	184					8	550	23	1,916
2	149									2	149
2	210	1	140					3	359	6	709
1	63							1	180	2	243
		1	74							1	74
2	153									2	153
1	21	3	520	1	167			6	1,091	11	1,799
4	421	1	168	1	40			2	57	8	686
3	353	1	350					3	337	7	1,040
								1	44	1	44
2	81									2	81
10	498	4	294					3	154	17	946
9	924	27	4,253	2	715			7	246	45	6,138
		1	200							1	200
1	110									1	110
16	1,580	21	2,903	5	1,217			16	2,806	58	8,506
2	489									2	489
1	20									1	20
3	41	3	1,139	3	45			4	283	13	1,508
1	35	1	38							2	73
5	220	2	300							7	520
1	9	2	47	1	61					4	117
								1	60	1	60
		4	99					2	38	6	137
2	302							1	58	3	360
92	7,619	77	11,359	13	2,245			60	6,481	242	27,704

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
IV. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding—Concluded.										
Metals, Other than Iron and Steel.										
Beer pump makers	1	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass molders and core makers	.....	.....	2	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass workers	5	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandelier filers and makers	2	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52
Chasers	.....	.....	1	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coppersmiths	1	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Gold beaters	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold pen makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	109
Jewelers	2	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	10	911	2	135	1	46	.....	.....	2	172
Metal spinners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	143
Silver and britannia workers	.....	.....	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgical instrument makers	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Other Metals	21	1,823	8	766	1	46	....	.....	6	488
Shipbuilding.										
Sail makers	1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ship and machinery riggers	1	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ship painters	1	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ship plumbers and steamfitters	1	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers	4	581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	650
Spar and derrick makers	.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Shipbuilding	8	1,344	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	650
Total—Group IV	165	16,354	49	8,108	5	698	.....	.....	69	7,695
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.										
Bookbinders	1	83	3	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders (blank book)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	191
Bookbinders (book cover stampers, etc.)	1	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.)	1	954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers)	1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders (paper cutters)	1	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders (paper rulers)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	130	.....	.....
Bookbinders (printed work)	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	908
Check book makers	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compositors	21	7,474	13	881	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,153
Electrotypers and stereotypers	4	71	2	698	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	260
Hat tip printers	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithographers	4	240	2	1,180	1	205	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mailers	.....	.....	1	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Music engravers	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newspaper and mail deliverers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,245

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18 THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?

UNIONS ANSWERING—										TOTAL.	
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
.....	.....	1	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	127
.....	.....	2	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	154
2	53	2	28	1	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	179
1	45	1	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	3	253
1	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	199
.....	.....	1	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	232
.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	109	1	109
2	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	185
5	245	7	833	1	14	.....	.....	2	172	15	1,264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	143	1	143
.....	.....	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160
.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
11	727	17	1,796	2	112	.....	.....	6	488	36	3,123
1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120
1	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	295
1	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	263
.....	.....	1	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	85
3	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	441	1	650	5	1,231
.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34
6	818	2	119	.....	.....	1	441	1	650	10	2,028
109	9,164	96	13,274	15	2,357	1	441	67	7,619	288	32,855
.....	.....	4	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	191	1	191
.....	.....	1	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	310
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	954	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	954
1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58
.....	.....	1	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	130	.....	.....	1	130
.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	908	2	968
1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
13	392	16	7,552	3	296	1	13	12	1,255	45	9,508
3	65	3	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	260	11	1,029
1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28
2	63	4	1,504	1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,625
.....	.....	1	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	395
1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,245	1	1,245

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.—Concluded.										
Paper handlers	1	125								
Photo-engravers	2	42			1	73			2	1,114
Plate printers	1	108	1	112					1	12
Pressmen	8	2,571	1	54					5	104
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	3	403	3	576					1	2,700
Steel and copper plate engravers									1	47
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers	3	214								
Wall paper print cutters							1	245		
Total—Group V	56	13,115	26	4,054	2	278	2	375	29	7,734
VI. Wood Working and Furniture.										
Bar and store fixture workers	1	120	1	330						
Bedding and mattress makers			2	143						
Box makers and sawyers	2	440								
Broom makers	1	25							2	102
Brush makers	1	175	1	240						
Cabinet makers	3	1,830	1	350					1	199
Carpet fitters and layers	1	60	1	275						
Carriage and wagon workers	5	610	1	460					5	239
Chair makers	1	31								
Coopers	15	888	1	50					3	79
Cork workers	1	85								
Furniture packers	1	16								
Machine wood workers	8	625	1	50					6	492
Piano and organ workers	3	343	1	48					1	65
Piano and organ workers (action makers, etc.)	1	359								
Piano and organ workers (bellymen, fly finishers, etc)			1	250						
Piano and organ workers (finishers, regulators, etc.)			1	225						
Piano and organ workers (varnishers, rubbers, etc.)			1	200						
Picture frame makers	1	56								
Upholsterers	4	779	1	36					1	182
Wood carvers	3	163	1	15					2	363
Total—Group VI	52	6,605	15	2,672					21	1,721
VII. Food and Liquors.										
Food Products.										
Bakers and confectioners	21	2,120	3	825					8	406
Butchers and meat cutters	15	1,264	2	143					8	1,249
Butchers' laborers									1	300
Egg inspectors	2	422								
Flour and cereal workers	1	150								
Yeast and distillery workers	1	218								
Total—Food Products	40	4,174	5	968					17	1,955

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?

UNIONS ANSWERING—										TOTAL.	
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
1	125									1	125
1	26	2	89					2	1,114	5	1,229
1	112							2	120	3	232
3	192	6	2,433					5	104	14	2,729
3	403	2	448					2	2,828	7	3,679
								1	47	1	47
2	164					1	50			3	214
						1	245			1	245
33	1,712	41	14,026	5	1,308	4	438	32	8,072	115	25,556
1	120	1	330							2	450
		1	131					1	12	2	143
1	140	1	300							2	440
		1	25					2	102	3	127
1	175	1	240							2	415
2	1,499	1	331	1	350			1	199	5	2,379
1	60	1	275							2	335
3	220	3	822					5	267	11	1,309
1	31									1	31
13	554	3	384					3	79	19	1,017
1	85									1	85
1	16									1	16
9	675					1	60	5	432	15	1,167
3	343	1	48					1	65	5	456
1	359									1	359
		1	250							1	250
		1	225							1	225
		1	200							1	200
1	56									1	56
3	169	1	36					2	792	6	997
1	33	3	145					2	363	6	541
43	4,535	21	3,742	1	350	1	60	22	2,311	88	10,998
17	1,589	7	1,192					8	570	32	3,351
12	1,062	4	223	1	122			8	1,249	25	2,656
								1	300	1	300
1	400	1	22							2	422
1	150									1	150
1	218									1	218
32	3,419	12	1,437	1	122			17	2,119	62	7,097

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
VII. Food and Liquors—Concluded.										
Beverages.										
Brewery employees	9	373	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48
Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	12	2	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	197
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	8	1,465	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,325
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	1	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76
Brewery employees (lager)	5	1,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	869
Grains workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
Maltsters	2	40	1	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	208
Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	25	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Total—Beverages	27	3,470	6	1,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,768
Total—Group VII	67	7,644	11	2,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	4,723
VIII. Theaters and Music.										
Actors and chorus singers	3	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,083
Bill posters	4	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcium light operators	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians	20	2,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6,505
Stage mechanics	3	1,019	4	313	.....	.....	1	38	5	236
Total—Group VIII	31	4,077	4	313	.....	.....	1	38	27	11,824
IX. Tobacco.										
Cigar makers	27	5,915	11	740	2	87	.....	.....	12	3,354
Cigar packers	3	194	.....	.....	1	522	.....	.....	2	65
Cigarette makers	1	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	450
Tobacco workers	3	68	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Total—Group IX	34	6,387	12	796	3	609	.....	.....	16	3,879
X. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.										
Hotels and Restaurants.										
Bartenders	25	2,375	4	329	1	110	.....	.....	10	886
Cooks	1	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waiters and Waitresses	8	952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	525
Total—Hotels and Restaurants	34	3,752	4	329	1	110	.....	.....	11	1,411
Barbering.										
Barbers	31	1,557	17	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	619
Retail Trade.										
Bakery and ice cream salesmen	1	27	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers and accountants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43
Clothing salesmen	1	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?										TOTAL.	
UNIONS ANSWERING—											
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
11	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	13	442
2	842	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	197	6	1,109
8	1,492	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,325	12	2,833
1	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76	2	178
5	586	1	1,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	664	12	2,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	1	30
2	40	1	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	208	5	531
1	25	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	3	74
30	3,501	5	1,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,543	54	7,519
62	6,920	17	2,912	1	122	.....	.....	36	4,662	116	14,616
3	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,083	5	5,268
4	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	327
1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160
20	2,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6,437	40	8,891
5	1,085	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	499	13	1,606
33	4,211	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	12,019	63	16,252
22	3,723	17	2,899	2	149	.....	.....	11	3,325	52	10,096
1	23	2	171	1	522	.....	.....	2	65	6	781
.....	.....	1	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	450	2	660
3	68	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	134
26	3,814	21	3,336	3	671	.....	.....	15	3,850	65	11,671
27	2,376	3	343	1	116	.....	.....	9	865	40	3,700
1	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	425
8	952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	525	9	1,477
36	3,753	3	343	1	116	.....	.....	10	1,390	50	5,602
21	919	25	1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	635	54	3,020
1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148	2	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	1	43
1	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	82

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
X. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.—Concluded.										
Retail Trade—Concluded.										
Dry goods clerks	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and carpet store employees	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	250
Grocery clerks	2	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Produce venders	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail clerks	16	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	339
Total—Retail Trade	23	924	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	632
Total—Group X	88	6,233	22	1,321	1	110	.....	.....	24	2,662
XI. Public Employment.										
Bridge tenders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66
Dock builders	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drivers and hostlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,377
Highway foremen	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway laborers	1	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	70
Letter carriers	58	3,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	744
Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	175
Park gardeners and laborers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	136
Post-office clerks	11	2,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	142
Post-office laborers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65
Public school janitors	2	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway mail clerks	1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water works employees	2	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Group XI	77	7,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2,775
XII. Stationary Engine Men.										
Engineers, stationary	35	3,626	6	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3,676
Firemen, stationary	9	1,071	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,180
Total—Group XII	44	4,697	7	1,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6,856
XIII. Miscellaneous.										
Paper and Paper Goods.										
Paper and pulp makers	18	1,585	2	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,180
Paper bag and box makers	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Paper and Paper Goods	19	1,604	2	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,180
Leather and Leather Goods.										
Belting makers	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300
Harness makers	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120
Tanners and curriers	2	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trunk and bag workers	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
Total—Leather and Leather Goods	3	375	2	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	437

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?										TOTAL.	
UNIONS ANSWERING—											
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34
1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	250	3	320
2	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	116
.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
12	359	2	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	373	20	884
18	688	3	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	814	31	1,704
78	5,360	31	2,011	1	116	.....	.....	25	2,839	133	10,326
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66	1	66
1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,377	1	1,377
1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72
1	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	335
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	70	2	70
59	3,488	1	49	1	4	.....	.....	31	706	92	4,247
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	175	1	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	136	3	136
10	2,534	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	142	16	2,680
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65	1	65
1	27	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52
1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58
1	80	1	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	210
75	7,794	4	208	1	4	.....	.....	45	2,737	125	10,743
33	4,136	8	836	1	46	.....	.....	15	3,479	55	8,497
9	487	1	42	1	647	.....	.....	3	3,117	14	4,293
42	4,623	9	878	2	693	.....	.....	18	6,596	69	12,790
19	2,003	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,063	33	3,216
1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19
20	2,022	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,063	34	3,235
1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	2	600
.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120	2	160
2	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	75
1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	2	317
4	675	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	437	8	1,152

TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
XIII. Miscellaneous—Conc'd.										
Glass and Glassware.										
Decorative glass workers	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	302
Flint glass cutters and workers	1	52	2	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	240
Glass bevelers, polishers, etc.	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass bottle blowers	4	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	218
Window glass workers	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Glass and Glassware	7	358	3	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	760
Cement and Clay Products.										
Brick makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20
Cement workers	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modelers and sculptors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150
Potters	2	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terra cotta workers	1	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Cement and Clay Products	3	243	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	170
Other Distinct Trades.										
Awning makers	1	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Button makers	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	164
Diamond workers	1	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen and oystermen	4	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florists and gardeners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20
Human hair workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	175
Janitors, porters and elevatormen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	95
Jewelry and silverware case makers	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp lighters	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners (iron and cement)	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	178
Pearl workers	1	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Well drivers	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool pullers	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Other Distinct Trades	12	1,371	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	632
Mixed Employment.										
Mixed employment	4	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	331
Total—Group XIII	48	4,131	9	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3,510
Grand Total	1,500	219,725	349	73,164	23	3,261	5	447	574	101,985

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Continued.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?										TOTAL.	
UNIONS ANSWERING—											
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	302	2	318
1	52	2	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	240	5	334
1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80
1	30	3	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	233	8	364
1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80
4	242	6	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	775	17	1,176
1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20
.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	1	150
1	32	1	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	135
1	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	108
3	160	2	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	6	425
.....	.....	1	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	174	2	174
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	325	1	325
4	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	175	1	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	95	2	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	1	100
1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500
1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	178	2	228
1	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	131
1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37
.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300
8	826	2	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,067	19	2,303
4	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	331	8	511
43	4,105	12	874	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	3,823	92	8,802
1,232	162,619	567	119,840	71	11,727	7	953	574	103,445	2,451	398,582

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	456	57,170	148	40,656	8	1,113	1	14	130	32,117
Stone working	30	4,017	6	2,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	831
Building and paving trades	388	45,657	136	25,395	8	1,113	1	14	102	21,195
Building and street labor	38	7,496	6	12,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10,091
2. Transportation	265	56,817	23	5,086	2	310	.....	.....	88	10,328
Railways	156	18,512	17	2,218	2	310	.....	.....	57	6,857
Navigation	20	11,826	1	2,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,369
Teaming and cab driving	47	15,763	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,387
Freight handling	32	6,949	1	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	468
Telegraphs	10	3,767	2	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	247
3. Clothing and Textiles	117	28,527	23	5,511	2	143	1	20	31	6,161
Garments	59	19,399	12	3,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4,998
Shirts, collars and laundry	8	1,436	3	156	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....
Hats, caps and furs	18	3,414	3	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	689
Boots, shoes and gloves	11	2,413	4	999	1	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles	21	1,865	1	35	1	20	.....	.....	8	474
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	165	16,354	49	8,108	5	698	.....	.....	69	7,695
Iron and steel	136	13,187	40	7,308	4	652	.....	.....	65	6,557
Other metals	21	1,823	8	766	1	46	.....	.....	6	488
Shipbuilding	8	1,344	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	650
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	56	13,115	26	4,054	2	278	2	375	29	7,734
6. Wood Working and Furniture	52	6,605	15	2,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,721
7. Food and Liquors	67	7,644	11	2,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	4,723
Food products	40	4,174	5	968	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1,955
Beverages	27	3,470	6	1,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,768
8. Theaters and Music	31	4,077	4	313	.....	.....	1	38	27	11,824
9. Tobacco	34	6,387	12	796	3	609	.....	.....	16	3,879
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	88	6,233	22	1,321	1	110	.....	.....	24	2,662
Hotels and restaurants	34	3,752	4	329	1	110	.....	.....	11	1,411
Barbering	31	1,557	17	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	619
Retail trade	23	924	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	632
11. Public Employment	77	7,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2,775
12. Stationary Engine Men	44	4,697	7	1,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6,856

ORGANIZATIONS TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?

UNIONS ANSWERING—										TOTAL.	
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
348	42,207	238	54,667	32	4,136	1	14	124	30,046	743	131,070
21	1,736	15	3,877	1	637	.....	.....	8	891	45	7,141
295	33,059	213	38,913	30	2,399	1	14	96	18,989	635	93,374
32	7,412	10	11,877	1	1,100	.....	.....	20	10,166	63	30,555
233	44,756	44	14,853	6	513	.....	.....	95	12,419	378	72,541
136	14,928	32	5,182	4	444	.....	.....	60	7,343	232	27,897
15	4,709	4	8,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,174	27	15,505
44	14,957	3	216	1	50	.....	.....	16	2,127	64	17,350
28	6,494	3	458	1	19	.....	.....	7	528	39	7,499
10	3,668	2	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	247	16	4,290
107	23,418	32	9,037	4	1,457	.....	.....	31	6,450	174	40,362
55	18,422	16	5,462	1	37	.....	.....	20	4,378	92	28,299
6	386	5	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	750	12	1,612
19	2,183	2	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	689	23	4,522
7	742	7	1,393	2	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3,535
20	1,685	2	56	1	20	.....	.....	8	633	31	2,394
109	9,164	96	13,274	15	2,357	1	441	67	7,619	288	32,855
92	7,619	77	11,359	13	2,245	.....	.....	60	6,481	242	27,704
11	727	17	1,796	2	112	.....	.....	6	488	36	3,123
6	818	2	119	.....	.....	1	441	1	650	10	2,028
33	1,712	41	14,026	5	1,308	4	438	32	8,072	115	25,556
43	4,535	21	3,742	1	350	1	60	22	2,311	88	10,998
62	6,920	17	2,912	1	122	.....	.....	36	4,662	116	14,616
32	3,419	12	1,437	1	122	.....	.....	17	2,119	62	7,097
30	3,501	5	1,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,543	54	7,519
33	4,211	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	12,019	63	16,252
26	3,814	21	3,336	3	671	.....	.....	15	3,850	65	11,671
78	5,360	31	2,011	1	116	.....	.....	25	2,839	135	10,326
36	3,753	3	343	1	116	.....	.....	10	1,390	50	5,602
24	919	25	1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	635	54	3,020
18	688	3	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	814	31	1,704
75	7,794	4	208	1	4	.....	.....	45	2,737	125	10,743
42	4,623	9	878	2	693	.....	.....	16	6,596	69	12,790

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE F.—ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

DO YOU FAVOR A PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL OR PREPARATORY TRADE SCHOOL, WHICH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, THAT NOW LEAVE THE COMMON SCHOOL IN VERY LARGE NUMBERS BEFORE GRADUATION? SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD NOT TEACH A TRADE, BUT WOULD GIVE A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH MATERIALS AND FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND SHOP MATHEMATICS, WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING A BETTER PREPARATION FOR ENTERING THE INDUSTRIES AT 16 AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBSEQUENT ADVANCEMENT.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	UNIONS ANSWERING—									
	YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
13. Miscellaneous	48	4,131	9	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3,510
Paper and paper goods.	19	1,604	2	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,180
Leather and leather goods	3	375	2	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	437
Glass and glassware	7	358	3	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	760
Cement and clay products	3	243	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	170
Other distinct trades	12	1,371	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	632
Mixed employment	4	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	331
Grand Total	1,500	219,725	349	73,164	23	3,261	5	447	574	101,985

TOWARD INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS—Concluded.

DO YOU FAVOR PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 18, THAT WOULD GIVE TWO YEARS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING TOGETHER WITH DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS, PROVIDED THE GRADUATES OF SUCH SCHOOLS SHOULD SERVE TWO YEARS MORE AS APPRENTICES OR IMPROVERS?										TOTAL.	
UNIONS ANSWERING—											
YES.		NO.		QUALIFIED YES.		QUALIFIED NO.		NOT ANSWERING.		Unions.	Membership.
No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.		
43	4,105	12	874	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	3,823	92	8,802
20	2,022	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,063	34	3,235
4	675	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	437	8	1,152
4	212	6	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	775	17	1,176
3	160	2	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	6	425
8	826	2	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,067	19	2,303
4	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	331	8	511
1,232	162,619	567	119,840	71	11,727	7	953	574	103,443	2,451	398,582

COMMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL UNION OFFICERS.

(Arranged by groups of trades as in preceding Table F. The comments are in the form of answers to the two questions asked of all unions.)

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

BRICKLAYERS.

Q. 1. I would favor a school of that kind providing these scholars serve two or more years as apprentices or until they are competent.
Q. 2. The same as above.

Q. 1. Yes, if such pupils would serve apprenticeship of at least four years after, to qualify them to become competent mechanics at practical experience with trade.
Q. 2. No, because I believe an apprentice must be under strict supervision of the foreman or competent men and must work at different branches of trade to become a good workman.

Q. 2. No, I don't think they would make good mechanics and it would be detrimental to trade.

Q. 1. Somehow boys and girls should be given a thorough knowledge of the three R's. Then they have a chance of success in any trade.
Q. 2. The drawing and mathematics are good but the trade idea is bad unless they have a natural bent for a trade. Then they would receive better instruction under an employer.

CARPENTERS.

Q. 1. Yes, attract boys into skilled trades.
Q. 2. Yes, *if* followed by apprenticeship.

Q. 2. We favor such schools but insist that graduates should serve three years as apprentices.

Q. 1. Seeing that in skilled trades the number of apprentices plus importations more than supply the demand, such schools would have the effect of cheapening labor, just what is really intended.
Q. 2. The expense of such schools would be borne by the working class. It would be favoring a fairly well to do class at the expense of parents who have to send their children out to work at ten years or less. We should begin at the bottom.

Q. 1. Yes, think it would be very beneficial to the students of this age.
Q. 2. No. Experience is the best practical teacher; therefore, any boy or girl expecting to learn a trade should get right down to the bottom and learn it by application, at the same time being of some use to others.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Q. 1. Yes, if such school could be founded in each city and after once started attendance be as strictly enforced as in the public schools, not for those wishing to go but each and every one made to attend.

Q. 1. We believe in legal public preparatory trade schools but not in schools organized by corporations to the detriment of trade unions.
Q. 2. Yes, on the same conditions as above mentioned.

Q. 2. Yes, if apprenticeship will be carefully carried out.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Q. 2. I do, provided the articles manufactured in said schools are not sold in competition with union made goods, as convict made goods are in some states at the present time.

HOD CARRIERS.

Q. 1. No; all have large families and very poor.
Q. 2. Same reason as above.

Q. 1. Biggest number against it, as our members are all poor and anxious that children earn some money after 14 years of age.
Q. 2. At the present dull time such question is very hard to consider.

INSIDE WIREMEN.

Q. 1. I would be against such school for our business as it would leave too many youngsters loose who would be always butting in and would cause loss of life and property from fire because of their inexperience.
Q. 2. This might do, but every town then should have an inspector who had worked at least five or six years at the business, said inspector to be paid by the state or city and he to be responsible for any improper wiring and he to have power to stop all incompetent workmen from doing wiring.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

Q. 1. Think it would be an excellent idea with the power given to the superintendent of such schools to send scholars back to the regular schools that failed to show their ability to grasp the teachings.
Q. 2. No boy or girl can have too much knowledge of anything that they expect to make their lifework.

Q. 2. In favor because a certain time for apprenticeship is served and the union can make them serve the rest of their apprenticeship.

Q. 1. By all means, yes. My opinion is that there is not enough drawing, etc., taught at present in the common schools and their place filled with music, physiology, scripture, etc., which is very poor stuff to earn a living with in after years.
Q. 2. I am in favor of anything that will improve and elevate the condition of working men and women but would favor three years practical training as apprentices or improvers. I have in mind the graduates of correspondence schools, with whom I have taken a course, as doing the above preparation and am aware the average time worked each year by building trades. If you mean two years of 365 days each or 730 days, I would say yes.

PLASTERERS.

Q. 1. We, as a local international body, do not favor or approve of trade schools at that age.

Q. 2. Yes, providing it be conducted by members from the trades unions at that age and that students serve their apprenticeship in shops or buildings to become competent mechanics.

PLUMBERS.

Q. 1. I would favor any school that would better prepare boys or girls to learn a trade.

Q. 2. I would favor trade schools providing they would serve four years at their trade, because they should go to school until the age of 18 and should they serve two years at trade school, then at the age of 18 they would be far enough advanced to take hold of their trade with better understanding.

Q. 1. Yes, because it gives them a better knowledge of what they are about to enter.

Q. 2. No, because our country would be flooded.

Q. 1. We believe in children having a public school education and if they get that properly they will have no time to take up any other subjects at that age.

Q. 2. We do not approve of trade schools for they only give a small fraction of the trade. A boy's time is wasted going to one.

Q. 2. No. They should get practical experience first and instructions from a school later.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

Q. 2. Yes; apprentice doesn't get fair show to learn trade in shop.

Q. 1. Yes, and make it compulsory for boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age to attend.

Q. 2. I am in favor of it but would make objection to only serving two years. I would favor a three or four year apprenticeship, three years at the least.

Q. 2. If forced to serve two years as apprentices, I would favor it. If not, I would consider it an injury to all trades.

Q. 1. Heartily in favor of industrial schools.

Q. 2. No. Buffalo United Trades and Labor Council have voted on this question and they were unanimously against it.

SIGN PAINTERS.

Q. 1. We would favor such a school as in the foregoing and could see where a proposition of that description would be very effective in the sign painting industry.

Q. 2. Yes, although it would require more than two years for an apprentice to obtain the necessary experience to be recognized as a finished sign painter.

STONE CUTTERS.

Q. 2. No; graduates would be too old to learn trade, so would enter trade as would-be full-fledged journeymen; an ambitious boy could obtain what a trade school would teach in night school. (Secy. learned trade in Scotland.)

TILE LAYERS, ETC.

Q. 1. I do not think public industrial schools for youths at this age would be a personal or worldly benefit, for the reason it would encourage boys to leave school too young. An education is as beneficial to a tradesman as to a statesman. I suffer the loss of one personally.

Q. 2. I would be inclined to favor this plan provided the school was eligible to the worthy only and the instruction given by practical mechanics.

II. TRANSPORTATION.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Q. 2. No; boys too young to decide on trade and further practical experience is only way to acquire trade.

TEAMSTERS.

Q. 2. Yes. Ogdensburg Trades and Labor Council discussed this and majority seemed to be in favor of trade schools.

TELEGRAPHERS.

Q. 2. Yes. The more training and education we give the boys and girls, the better workers they will make.

Q. 2. I certainly believe that the demand for men and women highly trained in the branches indicated is much in excess of the supply.

III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

Q. 2. Yes, personally, provided it is made a misdemeanor for a manufacturer to employ a graduate of such school as a strike breaker.

CALICO PRINTERS.

Q. 1. Personally, I do, from an educational viewpoint, yet such schools might overstock the *supply* quota.

Q. 2. Yes, most assuredly for American progress. Keep up with Japan.

GARMENT CUTTERS.

Q. 1. Personally I do, but a number of our members do not because they argue that it becomes more easy to secure people to take the places of men and women trying to get better conditions in their respective trades.

Q. 2. I believe that if this is thoroughly understood by the members of labor organizations, they do approve of such schools.

Q. 1. Personally I think such a school would be a good thing for the scholar.

Q. 2. As an unbiased opinion, will say this should be a great help to the scholar, but believe it would not help the mechanic, as it would place an apprentice in the ranks of the journeymen too rapidly.

PANTS MAKERS.

Q. 1. At a meeting of P. M. A. locals 8 and 40 it was decided by a majority that public industrial and trade schools are favorable.

Q. 2. Yes, by a small majority.

TAILORS.

Q. 2. No; would make "scabs."

IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS MAKERS.

Q. 1. I should judge this a very good idea.

Q. 2. I favor all but two years' apprenticeship. Give them two years of practical experience. If they like it well enough give them a certificate to show that they had two years' training and let them apply for a position with some concern. There are many young boys who are dragged into shops for the *insane desire* of making money. The consequences are they save nothing and finally their employer has them working for little or nothing. I would like to be given an opportuntiy to show the Department hundreds of such cases.

IRON MOULDERS.

Q. 1. Viewed as a general proposition it appears to me that the boy who leaves school between the ages of 14 and 16 does so either because it is considered necessary for him to add to the family income, or for the reason that he lacks the ambition to acquire a common school education. If for the first-mentioned cause, it follows that it is necessary for him at once to enter a shop or other establishment and work for wages, and in the latter case, if he has not ambition enough to acquire the education taught in the common school, it appears hardly probable that he would have ambition or energy enough to learn a knowledge of "fundamental industrial processes" in a public training school. Looking at the proposition from another point of view, I believe if such training schools were established that only processes along certain lines would or could be taught. This system, certainly, would direct the course of industrial education toward a comparatively few occupations, thereby creating a superfluity of applicants to learn such trades.

Q. 2. Yes; boys who could afford such a course would never work at it so as to lower rates.

MACHINISTS.

Q. 1. Yes. Such a school would give boys an insight into the technical points in connection with the various trades and be of great assistance to them and their parents in making the proper selection of trade to follow.

Q. 2. I do not think such schools would be successful. The majority of employers prefer boys about 17 years of age that they can train in their own workshops, and be of great service to them in less than two years. Boys from a trade school would find, I think, difficulty in procuring employment. I think classes such as are given by R. Hoe & Company, of New York, to their boys much better.

Q. 2. In favor, but only a very few workingmen could afford to keep their children in school for these two years.

Q. 1. No. Such a school would soon have a tendency to introduce methods that would make partial mechanics out of its scholars.
Q. 2. No; emphatically no. You must give an employer the benefit of some cheap labor, such as a beginner at any trade will work for.

Q. 2. No. Graduates would cut out apprenticeship, work at low rates and as they gained experience displace qualified machinists and other men.

PATTERN MAKERS.

Q. 1. I surely favor such a school as described above and would consider it an excellent institution provided it adhered strictly to principles therein stated.
Q. 2. Although I favor trade schools for certain trades, I am deadly opposed to a trade school for pattern makers, or others that can supply a product useful for industrial purposes. This evil is too apparent at the present time, many firms having their work done at trade schools rather than employing heads of families.

Q. 1. Our association has never come to a decision, but look on it favorably.
Q. 2. Our association thinks the idea good but open to a certain line of argument, viz., some have to work at the trade to get a livelihood and serve three or more years while the above mentioned are getting it in school and might be preferred to the regular apprentice.

SAIL MAKERS.

Q. 2. The union agrees that the above movements are good and should be adopted.

SAWSMITHS.

Q. 1. No; I don't think it would do any good. It would make a lot of handy men; instead of putting in time learning a trade, they would go in on what they know.
Q. 2. No. There is a school connected with the firm which takes in all the above and which the apprentices must attend three nights a week. A school of this sort is all right.

SHIP JOINERS.

Q. 1. Yes; it would help the mechanic as well as the employer.
Q. 2. We favor such schools for girls where they can learn useful trades, but we do not favor such schools for boys.

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

COMPOSITORS.

Q. 1. I think such a school would benefit both the young man or woman and labor in general, fitting them to better start on their future path in life.
Q. 2. No. The members of our union do not favor any of the above schools as the spirit of organization is taken from them by such a measure

and makes the young offsprings of the working people mere tools of the owners of any business where large capital is involved and rears only slaves to the capitalistic class, stifling every idea of freedom. They should learn their trade in a shop where they come in contact with experienced wage workers.

ELECTROTYPERS.

Q. 1. Yes, I should favor such a school, similar to the manual training now being taught in public schools.

Q. 2. No. The best place to learn the trade is in a place where the work is being done by men who are paid for what they know of the trade. A boy will learn more here, in my opinion, than if he were in a school.

PRESSMEN.

Q. 1. Yes; lack of even fundamental ideas is the greatest drawback in our trade.

Q. 2. No; as our apprentice laws cover any boy and are only just to the journeymen.

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

BREWERY WORKMEN.

Q. 1. It is the general opinion of our members that such a school would be a benefit to working people.

Q. 2. Same answer.

IX. TOBACCO.

CIGARMAKERS.

Q. 1. Yes, it is the best thing that ever could happen. There are many that would take advantage of such a school.

XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.

Q. 1. Mr. Coates, speaking for majority of members, states that they are in favor of anything that will help boys along.

Q. 2. The above answer for this question.

Q. 1. The members of our association are heartily in favor of the above and would be pleased to see such schools established.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPERMAKERS.

Q. 1. I do and can say from personal experience that a school similar to what you above mention is a grand good thing.

Q. 1. Would favor such a school or training as it would tend to advance the intellectual qualities which are very necessary to the trade union movement of the present time.

Q. 2. While some trades might have weighty objections to such schools, the papermaking trade can enter no plausible objection. Individuals are advanced not according to time served, but as to their own individual qualifications. Individuals advance as qualifications manifest themselves, regardless of length of service. No restrictions as to apprenticeship in our trade.

IV.

COMMENTS BY EMPLOYERS ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

In order to obtain the views of representative employers as to deficiencies in the present systems of industrial training, and constructive suggestions in regard to remedying these defects, the following letter was addressed to a number of employers in different industries of the State:

DEAR SIR.— In order to render more comprehensive and valuable the forthcoming report of the Department of Labor upon the supply of skilled labor in the industries of the State, and the conditions under which boys and girls enter the industries, it is planned to include extracts of letters from a number of employers. These extracts will be printed without the name of the writer and it is hoped in this way to obtain expressions of view from a number of practical men that will constitute a very important element in the report.

Learning that you are seriously interested in the problem of industrial education and that you have convictions upon the subject growing out of your practical experience, I wish to invite you to send the Department a brief letter of one, two or three pages upon either one or both of the following topics:

(1) What in your judgment is the most serious difficulty in the way of training American boys and girls for industrial work? Does the difficulty reside in the boy, in his education, in our social standards, or in the conditions under which modern industry is proseeuted?

(2) Do you believe that some form of industrial training in schools is necessary to supplement the training possible under commercial conditions? If so, what form of school or of school training do you think essential?

I most earnestly hope that you will feel willing to contribute from your thought something toward the solution of this serious problem.

Very truly yours,

C. R. RICHARDS.

Extracts from some of the letters received in reply are here given, arranged by industry groups as in the tables in Chapter I, Table A, for example the various comments being arranged in each industry group alphabetically by products manufactured by the different employers.

I. GLASS.

BLOWN GLASS.

In our judgment, the most serious difficulty in the way of training boys to fill places requiring skilled labor is the lack of determination in the boy him-

self. We speak particularly of boys, because we have to do only with boys in our industry and the observations we have made over seventeen years of experience with boys, we can say with candor that out of the hundreds of boys we have had in our employment during that time, we question whether 1% of them have gone to work in our factory with any fixed determination to learn a skilled trade or with any clear idea of sticking faithfully to the line of work which they take up. To illustrate; occasionally we find a boy coming into our employment who has a well defined plan in his mind as to learning the trade of glass blowing or perhaps as a skilled machine operator, but too often when some little trivial matter comes up to discourage the boy he gives up his employment and starts anew to learn some trade or takes up some other line of work. Speaking for our own industry we choose as apprentices to learn the trade those boys who have earned by faithful attention to their work as assistants, the right to an apprenticeship and we have had instances of even where the boys had come to this point in learning their trade where they would not pay the proper attention or seem to lack purpose in learning their trade, after they had been indentured.

II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.

CARRIAGES (1).

In the first place the American boy does not like to be confined. I find them impatient to get money to take advantage of the many pleasure attractions of city life. There is no way to make them stay long enough or take interest enough to learn. It is very easy for them to frame up an excuse for leaving the shop when they get tired of it, and for a place like this to try and break them in does not pay, for the reason that they spoil too much work.

It is my belief that the more education they get the less likely they are to become mechanics. In trades that are organized I believe they limit the number of apprentices. This is another draw back.

CARRIAGES (2).

To answer your first question, I should say that, the parent is by all means the most important factor in the education of the mechanic. As for the second question regarding a training school, I should say that it may be an advantage, but not a necessity.

The great difference between the good and poor mechanic is speed. The highest class man is almost invariably the quickest, as speed is intelligence or brains turned to practical use; the man who thinks ahead of his next move and prepares for it. In carpentering, for instance, he completes his glueing at night, So that he can clean off the following morning without delay. This speed cannot be taught in a trade school, as there is no incentive, but by a master who gains or losses by it. This same master tells him he *must* mix turpentine in the paint. The trade school should tell him *why* he does it.

Now comes the importance of the parent. Many a young man in learning his trade becomes discouraged when he needs encouragement, but much more often he thinks he has mastered his trade, when he has attained only a good smattering. Then the father must insist upon his continuance until he becomes the final expert.

I have seen many instances of young boys being brought in to learn a trade with a distinct understanding with both the parents and the boy that he was to remain until of age, coming at sixteen, and to receive certain specified wages, advanced yearly according to his adaptability, only to leave when his trade is half learned, as being conversant with tools, he could temporarily earn more elsewhere. He then finally joins the ranks of the ordinary man, who is the first to be laid off in times of depression, besides, never gaining the highest pay.

CASTINGS.

The difficulty of training American boys and girls does not reside in them, but in the conditions under which modern industry is prosecuted.

There is no such thing as "Apprenticeship" any more, where an agreement is made, whereby for small wages a boy is taught a trade. Boys now seek temporary employment at the highest wage possible. He is taught one thing and kept steadily at that one thing; by this way the employer gets suitable return, and only by this desultory method can the boy get a knowledge of mechanics.

As to the remedy asked for, it must come by some form of industrial training schools. There are such now in existence, but they are not accessible to the masses. In my opinion, trade schools should follow the public schools, so that a boy when leaving school is fitted to take his place in the Arts at a fair living wage.

The present high schools perhaps fill a need for those who are able to pursue the higher branches of learning for mind cultivation, but it is equally, or more necessary that our boys who have to make their own way in the world should be able to secure the necessary instruction in their youth, and not be obliged to pick up a trade by roaming from shop to shop.

CONVEYING MACHINERY.

In my experience in a large number of large and small business firms in this country, I have found that the most serious defects in apprentices in machine shops are as follows:

First.— Lack of common schooling.

Second.— Lack of interest in their work.

Third.— The conduct of modern industries.

Fourth.— The social conditions.

The first and the second of these handicaps are so closely related that a remedy for one would probably obviate the other. I have found through observation and various periodicals that the school system of this State is entirely too lax. A system more compulsory and based on principles similar to those in the Philadelphia training schools, would be a step toward the solution of the apprentice problem. It has been found that male instructors almost always command a much greater respect from male pupils than do female teachers, and I believe that from the age of twelve until the graduation day, the boys' instructors should be only men, and if among these instructers there should be an ample number of thorough mechanics and executives, or of sufficient training to enable them to impart to their pupils the fundamental principles of electricity, hydrostatics, and mechanics in a simple

yet comprehensive manner, it seems obvious that the mechanical atmosphere with which these men would be able to surround their pupils, would excite the interest and curiosity of the boys, and create ambition along mechanical lines. This would naturally bring our school graduates to their apprenticeship in our factories, where fired by their ambition they would work with greater zeal and interest. This interesting advent once accomplished the difficulties now surrounding our apprenticeship systems are largely overcome.

At this primary stage the erroneous systems of some of our leading shops greatly handicap the welfare of an apprenticeship system. It brings us to handicap No. three. It is the custom with a large number of our factories to train a person for a certain operation on their machines, and then keep him there permanently. Many school graduates, through necessity, are compelled to accept the first opening for employment that might present itself, and if unfortunately it should be in one of these shops, that ambition that he carried with him when receiving his graduation diploma, will gradually die, and finally cause him to become nothing but a part of the tool with which he daily does his work. The possible loss of his position adds one more to the list of the difficult problems that must always face the laborer.

If such employers and executives as have control over these shops could be induced to interest themselves more in their apprentices and appreciate the limiting conditions and laudable ambitions with which apprentices come to them, a large proportion of what now becomes unskilled labor would become skilled mechanics.

We now come to the last handicap; that of the influence of social conditions. It needs no experienced eye to see with what pride our younger generation walk through the streets when their shoes are cleaned, hands and face washed, collar white and clothes neat and respectable. No matter how poor the family may be, the boy who attends school is always, even though cheaply dressed, brushed up and sent off neat and respectable looking. It is a great humiliation to the working boy who has chosen the shop as his career, to meet his schoolmate, now an office boy, dressed with neat looking apparel, while his own is besmeared with oil and dirt from the shop he has just left. This unnecessary difference alone draws a very large number of our boys away from the factory. We cannot expect the young men of sixteen and seventeen to have the foresight, the determination, the self-denial that is difficult enough for a majority of grown up men to exhibit. There must be some inducement offered them as a prize. The effort of conscientious managers in equipping their factories with shower baths, and proper places for changing apparel, cannot be too highly praised and encouraged. If the majority of our manufacturers could be induced to follow this humane and civilizing example, a great drawback that is now working havoc with the apprenticeship labor, would be largely obviated. If the conditions of the shop were such that at the end of the days' work, the young boys (and elders as well), could wash up and change their clothes, in fact so arrange their toilet as not to feel embarrased should they meet their friends or relatives on the street, not only would the apprentices then come from the poor and uneducated, but a great number of our well to do citizens would encourage their children to seek such employment, where under unfavorable conditions, they would greatly hesitate in doing so.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS. (1)

The course of study in our schools is based upon the theory that the student will continue throughout the entire course and graduate from the high school, and this course is designed to prepare the student for admission to college. This course of study, it seems to me, is unjust, unfair, and unreasonable so far as it relates to over 65 per cent of the total school population.

The way to keep boys in school until they are sixteen years of age is to give them a course of instruction that will interest them and fire their ambition. As it is, you cannot keep boys in school until they are sixteen years of age, not even when your school authorities are backed up by the truant office and the police force.

Our manufacturers cannot afford to maintain industrial or trade schools, and it is not their business to do so even if they could afford it. This is work that properly belongs to the public schools.

Under existing conditions, a young man learns his trade in a haphazard way and under great difficulties. The knowledge he gains comes to him a little at a time and from varying sources. Some of the knowledge is erroneous and not always consistent with things he already knows. He is not always able to distinguish error from that which is true. the wrong way from the right way. Things which he ought to know he does not learn at all. In the shop the good mechanic does not give to the poor mechanic the knowledge and results of the training which distinguish the two. The trained mechanic does not readily impart information to the beginner which would make the beginner a competing mechanic.

What a young man should have as a result of the common schools is a broad idea of the arts and processes. and of kinds of machinery by which processes are carried out. He should know much of the nature of materials, and this should be on a broader ground giving both wider knowledge and experience than that which would be gained in a school of a particular trade. This should be so broad that a young man would have a good preparation for any one of a number of trades and not be confined to instruction in a particular trade. He should have instruction in school in a variety of activities, because in the practical work in factories the division of labor there found necessary has a tendency to confine him narrowly to the particular trade in which he is employed.

I have therefore come to the conclusion that the great need of our system of education is the provision of industrial schools that receive children at the ages at which they now drop out of our grammar schools, and that the work of these industrial schools should be completed when the pupils reach the age of about sixteen years.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS. (2).

Have no doubt that some sort of school as outlined in question No. 7 of Form "D" would be of great advantage both for employer and employee. In factories like our own where unskilled labor is employed, a rudimentary knowledge of shop practice and the handling of tools would enable the employee to obtain a position, to the exclusion of one without such knowledge, and at better pay.

ENGINES. (1).

It seems difficult in a modern industrial establishment to properly train boys to become good general workmen unless a special department under instructors be created for the purpose of teaching and developing the boys to a point where they can enter the main establishment.

Systematic manufacture of nearly everything produced in the modern industrial establishment tends to a division of labor to such an extent that each detail part is produced by men especially trained for that part only; hence the boy entering such an establishment becomes familiar with but one operation, and becomes simply a part of the mechanism he operates. Shop economics under present conditions of commercial competition forces this scheme of organization; hence those boys only who have superior physical and mental endowment can be expected to pass higher up through the various departments, becoming understudies and in time fill the positions of foremen, superintendent, and manager.

There has at no time in the past been a sufficient supply of such boys, and the future offers even greater opportunities for advancement.

The average common or high school graduate aspires to a professional career, his parents often sacrificing to pay cost of preparation. The yearly compensation of many of these so-called genteel vocations, due to overcrowding of professional ranks, may average considerably less that that earned by a skillful mechanic. Often the deluded boy in his desire to escape the social stigma of "greasy mechanic" finds out too late in life that the skilled mechanic has the best end of the proposition, is equally well respected in the community, and is able to give his children greater opportunities because of a larger income.

The average industrial establishment needs good material, such as ambitious, home-bred boys having a *good, common school education.* Unfortunately, in our larger towns and cities the proper material from which to recruit and fill the ranks of our skilled mechanics is not available because their fathers (those skilled mechanics of the past and present) do not wish their boys to learn trades; hence the sons of day laborers and helpers are received for apprenticeships. Many of these, either through home environment, insufficient education or absence of ambition, lower the industrial standard; but in time even this class also becomes ambitious that their boys shall not follow in their footsteps. Many industrial establishments are to-day filled with incompetent workmen who would not be tolerated under other conditions.

Many establishments, notably machine shops and foundries, doing a general line of work to order, still require the old-fashioned, skilled, thinking workmen; and the problem, how shall we get enough? Men will not follow these trades except their compensation is as great as men of equal caliber in any other vocation or occupation of industrial life. Special inducements should, therefore, be made; clean, pleasant factories well lighted and ventilated; modern toilet and accessories provided.

To supply this superior class of leading workmen undoubtedly training schools established on a practical working basis, properly equipped under competent instruction, forming as it were an extension or auxiliary to the common school system of the State, will do much. They will at least try out, determine, encourage, or fix in the mind of the boy whether he should con-

tinue in a trade or not. Graduates of such schools possessed of practical preliminary training will be welcomed by manufacturers who in consideration will start them in at higher wages on their necessary postgraduate course in his establishment.

It is quite impossible for many industrial establishments under the conditions of modern competition and increasing commercial pressure to extend the system of the old-fashioned apprenticeship, such as was privileged to pass successively through each department of a general establishment. The average industrial establishment is scarcely able to afford time to train its own men and would welcome recruits from a properly organized, officered, and equipped industrial school where boys receive their preliminary training under commercial conditions. Attention being given to simple theory to explain and assist good practice in the art taught. Too much theory and too little practice make failures; and the reverse is equally true. Inasmuch as such an industrial training comes logically and necessarily under the classification of a trade school, supplemental and following the common school courses, it should in no sense aim to be purely technical or compete with colleges teaching science or independent schools of technology.

ENGINES. (2).

I would say that the trouble with our industrial work begins with the child. The children are petted and not controlled; next, during the school age the great importance of an education is constantly hammered into them, both by parents and teachers. The old lie that no one ever amounts to anything unless he is educated is told over and over again; the word "educated" meaning learning out of books and in school, and that learning to *do* is no part of an education. When the boys and girls leave school they have had nothing in the line of duties of life, nothing that helps them in the least toward earning a living, no knowledge of their worthlessness for anything; and those who seek the opportunity to learn a trade want to know, as do their parents, what they are going to get.

It is a strange fact that parents are willing to pay for their children's education in school, and want to be paid for allowing them to be educated in a trade. Under favorable circumstances boys can be made to earn something in a machine shop, but they ought not to be paid for it; they are getting the most valuable part of their education, if they are to be workmen in the shop. If schools where boys and girls can learn trades are on a par with the high schools, and the apprentices in one have the same standing as the scholars in the other, and the outside shops refuse to pay apprentices, then conditions ought to improve.

FIREARMS.

In our opinion the difficulty in the way of training American boys and girls for industrial work lies both in the lack of proper preliminary education and in the limited opportunity afforded the apprentice in many of our manufacturing establishments, where specialization makes it possible for a youth to acquire efficiency in but one branch of the trade he may be trying to master.

The more general introduction of manual training in the preliminary school course would, we believe, be beneficial, the students being made familiar with the more simple elements of the crafts in general. There seems to be a tend-

ency on the part of our educators to disregard the importance of the common school course, their efforts being directed more toward the development of the high school. While it is not our desire to criticise adversely this higher cultural education in so far as it prepares the student for college and the professions, yet the fact remains that but a very small percentage of our boys and girls are able to avail themselves of its advantages. What we need is a more practical common school course, and the establishment of trade schools in the larger centers; the preliminary or common school course to include manual training, the trade schools to give instruction in the various vocations. The instructors should make an effort to assist in determining what trade or vocation the student is best qualified to pursue, so that from the start a definite object may be in view.

It should be impressed upon the employer that a higher degree of efficiency is ultimately attained if the apprentice is given instruction in the various branches of the work in hand, no attempt being made to specialize until after a general knowledge of the trade is acquired.

GOLD AND SILVERWARE.

We have two classes of American boys; the extraction of foreigners and consequently the first generation of Americans; the other, the extraction of several generations of parents born in this country.

The first we find invariably furnish the best material for mechanical pursuit, as they have been less pampered by luxuries, and invariably their parents have had a difficult row to hoe and to bring up their family. These boys furnish the best material for mechanical development, provided they have enjoyed a complete public school course, and if their parentage were German, English, or of Irish nationality, although in recent years, we have found that boys of Italian parentage rated intellectually with the German, English and Irish.

These boys, in connection with thorough public school education, and if they had some refinement in home life, make excellent material, being industrious, and in rotation of nationalities mentioned, they quickly adapt themselves to become thorough artisans. However, here again is a distinction in ability, we find that boys of German extraction lend themselves more readily to the higher arts, whereas the other nationalities lend themselves more readily to mechanism and more laborious part of the industries.

The second class of boys born of parents several generations in this country, we are sorry to say does not give the same satisfaction for the following reasons:

Usually the home environments are more genteel; their education of a higher order, and their spirit of independence unduly developed in most instances. Also these boys are not put to work at the age of sixteen or seventeen, but usually pass through the first stages of a college or preparatory school education, and they invariably feel their importance.

While their education within a year of their entering into a factory would promote them more rapidly than the boys mentioned in the first class, the great difficulty is to get them to submit to the small wage, usually $4 per week to start with, and also to the menial work which is required in the beginning more or less, is repulsive to them. They invariably complain to their parents that the job is not what it is cracked up to be and they find

hearty co-operation in their complaint at home. This invariably means that the boy leaves his position without any comment. His parents never take the trouble to investigate whether his conclusions are correct or otherwise; whereas boys of foreign extractions, if they have any complaint to make, we are honored with a visit of parent to find out what the trouble is, but it seems the boy of so-called American extraction, is sufficient unto himself, and is permitted to regulate his own affairs in a large measure. The usual results are that he lands in some office where his education momentarily will give him a larger earning capacity, but his future is usually curtailed by the over production of labor in that capacity.

LOCOMOTIVES.

The present movement in the direction of trade schools is a fitting one. We cannot have in this country too many trade schools or too much intelligent interest in them and their development. I believe that the trade school will meet one part of the problem of preparing industrial recruits for the future, and meet it admirably. Of course nobody believes that a trade school can teach a trade and make a finish of it. The trade school, however, if intelligently conducted, will constitute an excellent preparation for tradesmanship. The trade school, however, will meet only that branch of the problem which has to do with such trades as painting, carpentry, plumbing, pipe fitting, coppersmithing and similar branches.

The problem of preparing recruits for large manufacturing organizations requiring a variety of men well skilled in such trades as boiler making, hammersmithing, forging, highly specialized machine work and highly specialized foundry work is different. They must, I believe, make it their business to teach their own boys in their own way because these trades cannot be taught at school. We must take this into our own hands and must do it quickly, and incidentally we must try to instill ideas of true citizenship and correct living into this training.

For boys who are to enter large organizations, I believe the training by the organization itself is indispensable. For boys who are not to enter large organizations or where highly specialized training is not required, the trade school will serve admirably. In my mind the whole problem revolves about the specialization. Wherever the work is specialized, I think the training must be also.

In the trade school itself the greatest difficulty lies in imparting one thing, namely: A proper conception of the value of time. The school which skills the hand and the brain, which does not simultaneously imbue the student with the idea that to be commercially successful the work must be done at a satisfactory cost, fails of its object.

RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS.

In my opinion the most serious difficulty in the way of training American boys and girls for industrial work lies in the attitude of the public with reference to the social standing of young persons engaged in industrial work. This difficulty is most pronounced in the larger towns and cities, but does not prevail to a great extent in the villages. In the latter, young persons take their social standing from the standing of their family, and not from

their employment. Many instances of this kind have come under my observation. The remedy which seems feasible would be to so mould public opinion that the social standing of any person should be based on their individuality and character rather than on their employment. If this is done a more intelligent class of boys and girls would be attracted to industrial training.

Second, I believe that some form of industrial training in schools is absolutely necessary to supplement the training possible under commercial conditions.

SHEET METAL STAMPING.

I am a firm believer in the work of the technical high schools; the few boys we receive from those schools are incomparably superior, from every point of view, to those boys who come from the grammar schools direct. They are not only trained to a greater or lesser degree technically, but they have learned the dignity of labor and are persistent and consistent workers.

STEEL.

In my judgment the most serious difficulty met with by the American boy entering our industry is a desire for too rapid advancement, and an unwillingness to serve what might be called an apprenticeship of sufficient length of time to qualify him for further advancement and higher position. I think that the trouble does not lie in the educational facilities offered the young American, nor in our social standards, but probably in the conditions under which modern industry is prosecuted. The work of the first few years is extremely arduous, advancement is slow, and opportunities for discouragement are many. The boy with the necessary grit and ambition, with an ordinary amount of mental power, usually has no trouble in attaining a responsible position.

With reference to your second topic: I do not believe any form of industrial training in schools is absolutely necessary, but I do believe it is advisable and does help a boy to advance more rapidly. Any form of training whereby a boy actually uses his hands as well as his mind, and can see the effect of his creative efforts, is valuable.

STOVES (1)

American life is becoming more and more industrial. This boy is absolutely ignorant of matters industrial either as to industrial economics or the ethics of labor having had no opportunity to learn. He sees the form and accepts it for the substance. Seeing the manager at his desk he seeks to prepare himself for a manager's place by imitating his good clothes and white collar not knowing that the knowledge and training of the shops is the most important part of the manager's equipment. The boy must be taught this and not be taught a different attitude towards hand-labor. This can and should be done in the schools.

In the summer our schools stand idle; the heavy investment in plant and buildings not earning interest. The children are idle likewise killing time in the streets the best of summer schools in which to learn viciousness and acquire bad habits. Open up the schools! Bring the children in and put tools in their hands; thus their interest will readily be awakened to any work then presented and the energy, worse than wasted in the street, may be

turned to their profit. Interest them with the work and much more important things than manual dexterity may be taught. Of all the things that should be taught, it may be remarked in passing, manual dexterity, or better, a high degree of skill in any particular trade is, in our opinion, the least important.

STOVES (2)

Such schools (trade schools) conducted by industrial establishments could be made successful, we think, but the governing influence of one class of men in the administration would result in the restriction of some important functions of such schools and consequently a one sided development of the students or apprentices. Furthermore the fact that the community would receive greater benefits from such schools is an argument for placing them under State or community administration at public expense.

STRUCTURAL IRON.

The greatest difficulty in my opinion in the way of training American boys for industrial work lies largely in the objection so many boys in these days have to learning trades, as their ambition seems to be to obtain clerkships, salesmen's positions and office work. They seem to think that to be a mechanic is beneath them and that they are not liable to rise socially. Another difficulty lies in the fact that the hours required in mechanical work are long, although in the large cities mechanics usually work fewer hours than many of the clerks and salesmen; in the country the hours are longer. Nearly all the boys that we employ are foreigners, who do not seem to have that prejudice against mechanical work, which the native born American has imbibed.

Another difficulty is the careless way in which employers generally treat their boys. Instead of having them regularly taught to become mechanics they are placed in the works and allowed to shift for themselves, doing all sorts of heavy and disagreeable work, sometimes for two or three years before they are put in positions where they are able to learn the trade in such a manner as to entitle them to a proper compensation. Boys generally become discouraged by this treatment and leave after a few months.

With reference to school training, it would certainly be very desirable to teach all boys who have any intention of going into mechanical work the rudiments of the different lines of manufacturing. Boys who can file and chip, and understand the use of ordinary tools, are very much more valuable than boys who know nothing about it, and who require sometimes months to learn in a manufactory what a boy could be taught in weeks in a training school. Competent mechanical teachers could be obtained to give boys a lesson each day of one hour or two in the use of tools without great expense.

From my own experience I have found it necessary to give boys regular advances in salary from year to year, and encouragement in every possible way, in order to incite them to greater effort and to make them feel that they really would accomplish something in the line which they have selected. Encouragement accomplishes a great deal more than reprimand. Although we have no man especially in charge of the boys in our employ, I think it advisable to adopt that plan, selecting some intelligent and kindly man in whose care all boys should be placed, and who would be held responsible for them.

WAGONS AND TRUCKS.

We think there should be night schools for every trade in every large city of the United States, where apprentices in the different trades should be compelled to go or be fined. The employer or parent of such a boy should be compelled to send him to the school or be held responsible. Also, a boy should be under contract with his employer for a term of years and not be able to leave him unless he can show proof that he is being mistreated. At the end of his apprenticeship he should be examined as to his ability in his trade and if he passes this examination satisfactorily he should be given a sort of diploma.

III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.

FURNITURE.

I have been an employer of labor in this country for the last fifteen years, and during all that time there has never been a mother or father who has ever come to me and asked me if I would take their son and teach him the trade which I pursue, and if this country is to get a foothold commercially in the business world, that is, if we are going to try to sell our surplus manufactured products to foreign countries and compete with the older countries we must have skilled mechanics who can produce the merchandise quickly, cheaply and right.

PIANOS.

The difficulty of thoroughly training boys lies, in my opinion, mostly in that they have not the same amount of patience to go through a thorough practical training that the boys in the former generation displayed. Take our trade, for instance, which is comprised of a great number of branches, beginning with the casemaking, bellying, finishing, fly finishing, regulating, varnishing, polishing, etc. Boys in my time were obliged to learn casemaking before they could attain to the finishing branches. Here of late, owing largely to the fact of specializing the work (cutting it up into subbranches), apprentice boys pay less attention to learning the trade than they do to making money. In fact, just as soon as they have learned one branch they are going in for the wages rather than for knowledge and training.

Industrial training at schools would not have as good an effect as a technical training. The kind of boys that are willing to learn nowadays are usually not so well equipped with the technical training, and therefore this would be of more benefit, in my opinion, to the proper training of boys than the industrial training at the schools.

IV. LEATHER GOODS.

SHOES.

We have the conviction that a boy or girl whose hands have been taught some productive usefulness under the direction of capable teachers during the period of mental development, in the public schools, will find themselves much better prepared for the duties of life than where the entire development has been conducted along mental lines, and so far as they continue to high school if they could be given industrial training under clear, pure-minded teachers, they would become men and women ready to take a place of use-

fulness in the community, rather than expert ballplayers, etc. And, moreover, how much better citizens they would make by thus escaping the rough, profane associations of the shop during apprenticeship, where they become proficient in profanity and lewdness, and imbibe the crude doctrines of socialism and anarchy.

V. Printing and Paper Goods.

ENVELOPES AND PAPER BOXES.

I am firm in my belief that a manual training department should be added to every public school in the United States, devoting one hour per day to the training of these children, regardless of sex, by competent teachers who are well paid. I say "well paid" because the salaries at the present time are small and in the last year I could have picked forty girls out of the factory who were earning more at the bench than the school teachers in our public schools. If we make the position of school teacher a desirable one from the point of salary and position, we should have no trouble in getting skilled labor, and by adopting the manual training system we will produce both teachers and pupils in a few years who will be more capable of carrying on the duties that they meet with through life.

I believe that the public schools should each maintain a mechanical or industrial department, free to all who enter. It is an undisputed fact, and a national history, that of the children who enter school, from the age of 8 or less, that only one out of twelve ever enter high school, and at this point I would like to call your attention to the fact that we are taxing the poor people of this country to maintain high schools for the benefit of the wealthier people who are able to pay the tuition for high schools — yet we are taxing the poor people to support the same. If we are going to continue taxing them for the support of high schools, why not give them a fair chance to get the education that is essential to them when they finish school, so they will be able to earn a good living from the start? It is not fair to the poor people to continue taxing them for a high school unless we are going to give them the manual training school that they can enjoy.

The first fifteen years of a child's life are when you are going to form his speech and his character. It is the time when, if you are going to make men, you would distill into their youthful minds the principles that you would like to have and see in our American citizens. With the use and knowledge of a mechanic he would be enabled to make a good living and the principles that you try to put in a child's mind would be backed up by an income which would help him to carry out and use the education that he has attained.

The writer has just been through one factory that discontinued the employment of all American people and installed instead Slavonians, Swedes and Italians, who are producing 36 per cent more than the Americans and who are right at their post all the time ready for work. The difference seems to be that one class is looking to see how much they can get rid of and the other how much they can produce.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (1).

One of the serious difficulties in the way of training American boys and girls for industrial work in any trade is the haphazard manner in which it

is taught. There is nothing thorough about it. A boy or girl is put into a certain department of a trade, and they acquire only a knowledge of the particular branch at which they work. They must depend for their training on the foreman and the journeymen who are working there. There is no scientific method connected with it. The boy or girl simply picks up knowledge and experience from what they see others do. If the method employed is wrong they are taught wrong. It would be much better to have the boy or girl go through a scientifically arranged course in an industrial school, where the groundwork of their trade education would be both thorough and absolutely correct.

I firmly believe that some form of industrial training school, to supplement the training of commercial conditions, is necessary. My personal preference, after considerable thought, would be for the training school to be an adjunct of the grammar school, and that certain portions of the school hours should be devoted to training in some particular trade.

If this should not be practical, then I would establish training schools which graduates of the grammar schools might enter, and take a two years' course at the particular trade they desired to learn. This school should be conducted under the auspices of the city, controlled and governed by the local board of education, with men selected as instructors who are known to be practical and capable in the particular line in which they are to instruct. In addition, a committee of practical representative business men should be formed into an honorary board, which would take an interest in industrial education, and which committee would act as an advisory board. This committee could consist of, say, five men, each one chosen from a particular line of business that is being taught in the school. For bookbinding let a prominent bookbinder be selected. For carpentry let a prominent carpenter be selected, and so on through the trades.

I am not opposed to unionism. Far from it. I would rather deal with unions than individuals, but I do want the members of the union to be properly educated in their particular line of trade, and the school as above outlined would in a few years fill the ranks of the unions with well-trained mechanics. The result would be that the employers would give the preference to the men so educated, and could depend on obtaining a higher class of journeymen.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (2).

(1) The most serious difficulty in the way of training the young for efficient, industrial work, in my judgment, is the piecemeal character of employment. I mean by this that in many manufacturing lines no trade is really taught, but a dozen departments construct a single factor in the article made and the apprentices can, with difficulty, get beyond a single department. In other words, they do not learn a trade, but a fraction of a trade. This affects them disastrously in life, because it narrows their abilities, and with narrowing ability it naturally causes a narrowing of opportunity. The skillful, all-round workman has been sacrificed to the modern celerity of manufacturing. In the printing business, for example, we are building up a class of operators who can only run a typesetting machine. They are in no sense craftsmen and in time will not doubt enforce a distinct line between the advertising man and job compositor and the machine operator. It is

very difficult, for example, to bring up an apprentice in a large newspaper office, because of the pressure which insists upon getting the most out of everybody by putting him at the one thing he can do best. The unions, with considerable justice, argue that the trade can only be learned properly in job offices or in small country offices, where a boy can turn his hands to many things owing to the easier conditions that prevail in such establishments. They discourage, therefore, apprenticeship training in large shops. All this, in my judgment, while profitable to the employer in one sense, is a distinct loss in another in that it sacrifices versatility for speed and in the end will necessitate the employing of more men and considerable loss of time through inability to adjust the several kinds of work accurately.

(2) I think that practical, industrial training in schools will become necessary in order to overcome the above tendency. I mean by this, a practical school wherein the apprentice will do real work, produce real articles and prepare himself to be an all-round accomplished workman. Unless young people are so trained they cannot progress, but will remain an automatic part of the industry in which they are engaged, unable to advance and exposed to considerable hardship under unfavorable industrial conditions. It will be very hard, for example, to find in a New England shoe factory one who can make a shoe from start to finish. You will find people who have been for years engaged in setting eyelets, nailing heels or turning channels, not one of whom could do the work of the other, nor could any one of them turn out a complete article.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (3).

When should the preparation begin? This is an important question and, in my judgment, the one which requires the most careful consideration if we are to have practical industrial work. The foundation must be laid, the rudiments must be learned, and the time for this is before the boy or girl is too old for rudimental study or child's work. This rudimental industrial training should be carried on between the ages of 8 and 14 years. At this early age the boy or girl can be taught and be made interested in practical demonstration, when at an age of 16 or more their ideas are too advanced for beginner's work. Without the foundation properly laid the superstructure cannot be properly built. Where can this rudimental industrial education be better carried on than in an industrial department in our public schools?

Apprenticeships are too limited among the trades. Factories are always looking for the best men for workmen in their several departments who will be producers at a profit to their employers. It is not to be expected that proprietors of factories will allow their departments to be devoted to industrial education more than the business demands and they can make it profitable. Our public schools, with departments properly equipped for industrial education, both for lower and higher grades, are the places to provide our boys and girls with the necessary instruction to properly play the game in the industrial world.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (4).

I have no faith in apprenticeship training schools. A trade cannot be taught like arithmetic. It is largely absorbed by apprentices, rather than

taught, and no cramming process can hasten competency. A printer cannot become competent until the physical part of the work is absolutely mechanical and he is unconscious of the operations of his hands. This condition requires at least an apprenticeship of five years to acquire. The great need of our trade is "post-graduate" schools — for journeymen. I know many printers who can produce most artistic effects in printing, and not one who can tell why these certain combinations are artistic. Their skill is purely intuitive. There are certain fundamental or basic rules in artistic designing, and an evening school which would teach an ambitious journeyman printer how to apply these basic rules to his class of work would, I believe, be very popular and would raise the standard of printing.

VI. Textiles.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

We are doing white embroidery of a character that is not at the liking of the American girl. Among our about 200 hands are all nations — except Americans. Anything and everything somebody learns is undoubtedly to his advantage some day. On our special line, as said, we employ imported help only, as there is no other obtainable. The best school of learning or teaching is undoubtedly the business itself.

KNIT GOODS.

(1) The school life of a boy is as a rule too easy. The boy has little or no regular task to perform, so grows up careless and indifferent. The school work calls for no physical endurance and may be slighted at the will of the pupil. Much of small practical value is included in the course of study; the children themselves realize this and the tendency is to produce lazy men. Of late years the city schools are recognizing the need of technical education, and experimental courses in manual training have been started. These courses are superficial and time given to the work is so scant that the boy really never learns the use of his tools, and results obtained are to my mind of small value.

(2) The unfortunate common idea that a fortune awaits the boy, which may be gained by small effort on his part, and the closely related fallacy, "the world owes each man a living," instills into the boy's mind an unwillingness to start in at the foot of the ladder and buckle down to hard labor. The boy expects good things to come easily. His early education and training running along parallel lines, he cultivates a sort of foolish pride which makes him unwilling to hire out unless he receives the equal compensation of a man, whose equal he is not. It is to my mind a significant fact that most rich men were reared on farms, consequently while boys they learned to work. Even the better class of boys, those who take thought and have ambitions, when over-paid are looking for an easy job, wearing better clothing, and never soiling their hands. The boy will not stick to an industrial plant long enough to work up in it.

(3) This point can be made briefly: "The curse of the tobacco habit." Nearly all the boys entering a mill smoke cigarettes and frequently use tobacco in different forms. This injures their nerves for fine work and renders them dull and stupid, often termed "dopey."

(4) It is next to impossible for the average boy to obtain a technical education if he so desires; there is no trade school within his means; he must learn in the shops; here he not only must learn, but has little assistance from his foreman. The boss is jealous and prevents rather than assists an ambitious boy, therefore it is evident some trades institution within the reach of all is needed.

I can sum up my thought briefly as follows:

(1) Cut out some of the frills of the school course, as music, drawing and physical culture. Teach in their place the "gospel of hard work" in a *practical* trade department, where *practical* courses in *practical* work can be supplemented by *practical* labor on *practical* machinery.

(2) Wage an effective war on the use of tobacco by minors.

(3) Teach the boys in school that manual labor is no disgrace; that skillful workmen frequently make more pay and are just as contented as office men.

SILK LABELS.

Give them a public school education, meaning the boys. When they have graduated they are about 14 to 15 years old, then they can decide what trade to learn. Every bright boy likes to handle tools, but that does not teach him a trade. My advice would be to find our what profession he wants to select, send him to some trade school or factory; if not, let him go to a high school.

VII. CLOTHING AND LAUNDRIES.

LAUNDRY.

Industrial training schools are a grand thing for some classes of business, but in our particular line it would not work out unless there was a large laundry conducted under your Department in various cities, and that would be a very expensive proposition, but you could pick out, after a careful inspection, the better class of laundries and have them co-operate with you in the education of such boys and girls who would care to engage in our line of business. All the school training necessary would be that they be able to intelligently read and write, having an ordinary school education. In the event of their parents having neglected their school training up to the ages of 12 and 16 years, they could still be employed by us in minor positions and at the same time attend night school, compelling them to show their employer a school card which could be signed by their teacher every night. This would enable the children to become self-sustaining in a very short time, for among the poorer classes to-day they are forced to send their children out to labor for a few dollars per week in order to keep their homes together, and you will no doubt bear me out when I make the statement that the streets of New York are full of children who neither go to school nor work, owing to the fact that the factory laws will not permit and there are not school places enough to provide for them, or their parents have not the means to provide suitable wearing apparel or to give them the attention they demand to prepare them for school if there were room.

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest difficulty with training the American boy or girl does not seem to be in the method used, but in the fact that there is a deplorable lack of

the true desire to be "trained." It has become almost impossible to find boys or girls willing to put themselves in harmony with their instructor, and thereby making it doubly hard to impress sufficiently upon their minds that they cannot learn all the details necessary in a minute, so to speak. The social standards are, in a way, partially responsible for this; the great desire to "make money" seems to have been instilled from the cradle, and naturally unfits the person for the comparatively short time of thorough apprenticeship that produces the valuable worker.

The desire for overdressing their positions, allowing the attention to continually wander during working hours, is something that has to be treated by a different method than mere training. The most striking example of this evil is to be found in the large department stores and in many of the factories where girls are employed. A capable training school for ordinary industries, under the direction of people thoroughly skilled in their work, is the most satisfactory method, but hardly applicable for a class of workmen such as we, personally, require, and presume this holds true with many other people.

It appears to the writer that the first step in a boy's education should be that their parents should continually impress the fact that strict attention is the first requirement under all conditions. With this in mind it is then simple for the instructor to wield the boy's thoughts in the right direction. This may seem rather fanciful, but one who has been brought in direct touch with young people cannot but realize how important it is. There has never been in any industrial age better business opportunities than there are to-day, but only for the one who uses his brain; not merely carrying out certain rules, as there are machines which could do this very much better. Find the system by which the young people are satisfied to be taught, and chances for their betterment will grow with astonishing rapidity. If modern common school education contained, in reality and not theoretically, the untold value of willingness to learn, satisfaction with a task *only* when well done, and the ability for waiting a reasonable length of time for advancement, which would be sure to come, the bugbear which always confronts the employer without doubt would become a thing of the past. Make a point of the dignity of skilled workmanship, the satisfaction of doing things correctly and of giving honest thought and the required time to any task, and the pay envelope will carry larger figures, in shorter time, that by any other method.

IX. Building Industry.

ELECTRICAL WORK.

The same habits sought to be taught the apprentice for two centuries or more past, of carefulness, economy, sobriety, and other moral qualifications, are just as valuable to-day as they were then, these characteristics being entirely separated from manual skill and mental capacity. Modern shop or works methods aim to eliminate the individual shortcomings, whether of heart or hand, of the operative, and seek to secure at least a minimum of efficiency which will secure a profit to the employer.

In reply to your second inquiry my experience is, in a large majority of cases boys will not seek supplementary training, and I believe elementary instruction will secure more valuable results. I fear the time is still remote when employers and trades unions will unite in requiring of the prospective

journeyman a minimum of skill, the former reserving to himself the privilege of discharging the incompetent and the latter desiring the membership of all the individuals engaged in the calling irrespective of their skill, defending their action by the privilege of the employer before mentioned.

GENERAL BUILDING (1).

The difficulty arises through many causes. The boy and girl are not taught to think before they act. In other words, the first part of an industrial education is to impress upon the child the idea of forming in his own mind what would be the most congenial for him, and what would be most fitting to his condition. If the child was brought up with an objective point in view, when he reached the age of 14 or 15 he would know whether he desired a trade or commercial life; therefore, I do not think that the child is to blame. The social standards have something to do with it. Too many children are impressed by their parents that mechanical arts are not of high enough standards socially, hence the child turns away from those industries.

I do believe that a form of industrial training in schools is necessary, but I do not believe in combining rudimentary education, industrial training and commercial training under one school. After a child becomes educated in the rudimentary lines, or in other words, a common school education, he should then be taught to think of his future life and prepare to enter either a trade or industrial school or a commercial school. When taking up a trade or commercial life his whole time, thought, and attention should be given to that work until he becomes conversant with the rudiments of the trade or art.

GENERAL BUILDING (2).

I notice a distinct aversion on the part of the young American boy to enter a trade, and many of them, the sons of mechanics, prefer to go into shops, stores or factories, where their dress is not an exponent of their earning capacity. If some tendency could be introduced in our common schools to have the young men thoroughly appreciate the responsibility and pride that a good mechanic in any trade is entitled to feel in himself and his trade, it might help somewhat to do away with the false pride which is evidenced by the manner of employment they seek.

MASONRY.

From my personal experience both as apprentice and employer I believe that the apprentice system as now existing in the mason trade is unsuccessful because too many boys start without a serious intention of becoming skilled mechanics, being induced to start by the prospect of high wages at the end of four years, or by the wishes of parents that they learn a trade, without regard to inclination or ability.

There is practically no interest taken in the boy by the workmen with whom he comes in contact, and trade jurisdiction as now enforced by the unions narrows his experience down to a single branch, making it less interesting and giving him no training for general supervision as foreman or superintendent. I believe that trade schools, combined with experience on the buildings, would be a great improvement on present conditions, the apprentice spending certain parts of the day or week at each, thus gaining in receiving proper instruction as to both theory and method, and having an opportunity to put same into practice at the building.

PLASTERING.

The most serious restriction at present is the restriction of the number of apprentices employed by the trades unions, regardless of the number of men employed and of the responsibility of the firm or individual signing apprenticeship agreement. We have always a waiting list of the best type of young men ready to learn our trade and find that as a rule they make the very best mechanics.

PLUMBING.

In my judgment the difficulty is that proper attention is not given by the employer or the journeyman to the education of the apprentice. In some instances, the boy is indifferent, careless and showing no desire to improve, in others if he is ambitious and bright, he does not receive the opportunity to advance that is due him, owing to a prejudice that exists among the older mechanics. I believe trade schools should be established in connection with our public schools and the child given an opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of the trade he may select. The trade school has passed the experimental stage.

TILE SETTING.

In our judgment the most serious difficulty in the way of training American boys for industrial work is the attitude of the labor unions in restricting and discouraging the apprentice system in every possible way. This is done primarily to keep up wages and in some trades this repression is carried to such an extent as to seriously impair the business by reason of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient competent men. We can see no good reason why any American boy should not have the right to learn any trade he chooses and be paid what he is worth while learning. If union mechanics are obtained from the helpers of the trade and the latter charge $100 or $150 fee for admission into their union, as is the case in many trades, poor but worthy boys are excluded. After a business experience of over thirty years the writer is convinced that State industrial and trade schools are the best and only solution of this problem. The private trade schools are accomplishing much, but of course, they can only partially do this work.

V.

RULES AND AGREEMENTS OF LABOR UNIONS IN REGARD TO APPRENTICES AND HELPERS.

The following extracts from the constitutions of national trade unions and from rules and trade agreements of local unions are not comprehensive, but are included as being typical and representative. Certain of the agreements were made several years ago and may not represent the exact situation at the present time. The extracts are arranged by groups of trades (as in Table F in Chapter III), the matter from the constitutions of national organizations being followed by matter from the rules and agreements of local unions, arranged alphabetically.

I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Constitution:

Art. XIII, Sec. 1. It being impossible for the I. U. to formulate and maintain a general apprentice law within its jurisdiction, it hereby grants to each Subordinate Union the power to regulate its own apprentice laws, subject to the following restrictions reserved to the I. U., and to be enforced by the Executive Officers:

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Subordinate Unions to keep a correct roll of all apprentices, together with their time of entering upon their apprenticeship and discharge from the same.

No Subordinate Union shall be allowed to indenture apprentices to journeymen. Sons of members of the B. and M. I. U. shall be exempt from this rule.

Sec. 3. Should any employer or firm suspend or give up business, it is the duty of a Subordinate Union to provide a place for any apprentices that may be thrown out of employment and desire to finish their time, and at the expiration of their apprenticeship they shall, if found competent, be entitled to journeymen's wages upon joining a Union. No Subordinate Union shall be allowed to indenture any apprentice to firms, corporations or manufacturers inside of the jurisdiction of any other Union.

Sec. 4. Any apprentice leaving his employer before his time of apprenticeship expires, without a written discharge from his employer, stating cause, etc., or in the event of the death of his employer, or as before provided in Section 2 of this Article, shall not be countenanced by any Union working under the jurisdiction of the International Union, nor shall he be allowed to work with members of said Union. Each and every apprentice binding himself to serve a stated term shall be required to fill his contract with his employer, or leave the business entirely.

Any member of the B. and M. I. U. who knowingly vouches for the initiation of a runaway apprentice in any Local Union shall be liable to a fine of $10.00.

2. All regularly assigned apprentices shall be required to serve three years. Subordinate Unions will not be allowed to issue permits to any apprentice "known as roving permits"; this part not to relate to apprentices of bona-fide contractors of a city who may from time to time take contracts outside of the jurisdiction of the Union in which the apprentices are enrolled.

Sec. 5. The International Union recommends the following form of Contract for Indenture to all Subordinate Unions, in order that the system may be as near uniform as possible; each Union to make such terms or stipulations to the filling out of the same as they, in their judgment, may deem best. But no Contract for Indenture is to be made for a term of less than three years.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this ..... day of ..... A. D. 190.., between ..... of the City of ....., County of ....., and State of ....., APPRENTICE, of the one part, and ..... of the same place, EMPLOYER, of the other part.

WITNESSETH: That said ....., who is a minor of the age of ..... years, by and with the consent ....., his ....., endorsed hereupon, hath voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, put and bound himself an apprentice to said ..... to learn the art, trade and business of a ....., and as an apprentice to serve from this date, for, and during, and until the full end and term of ..... years ..... during which time the said apprentice shall serve his said employer faithfully, honestly and industriously; his secrets keep and his lawful directions obey, and at all times protect and preserve the goods and property of his said employer, and not suffer or allow any to be injured or wasted. He shall not engage in said art, trade or business to which he is apprenticed on his own account during said apprenticeship, nor be absent from his said employers service during working hours without leave of his said employer (unless he shall be sick and unable to work); but in all things shall conduct himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during the said term .....
.....
.....

And the said employer shall keep said apprentice employed during the entire building season, and shall use and employ the utmost of his endeavors to teach, or cause him, the said apprentice, to be taught or instructed in the art, trade or business of a .... in all its branches, and shall continue so to do during said apprenticeship, and shall from time to time advance said apprentice in the work of said trade, art and business, in such manner and at such times as to thoroughly develop the capacity of said apprentice, and enable him to be an efficient and acomplished workman therein:

And the said ....., employer as aforesaid herein and hereby agrees to keep in his own employ and not transfer to any other employer and pay ....., apprentice as aforesaid, for his services as such apprentice as follows: .....
.....
.....
which shall be for the sole use of said apprentice.

AND for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each to the other firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the ..... day of ..... A. D. 190.., in triplicate.

..... (L. S.)
..... (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
.....
.....

I hereby consent to, and approve of the binding of my son (or charge) .... as in the within Indenture mentioned, and approve of the terms and conditions of said Indenture, and hereby certify that my son (or charge) is of the age of ....years and no older.

Dated ..... day of ..... A. D. 190...

In consideration of the covenants and agreements to be performed by .... to and with my son (or charge) .....

specified and contained in the within Indenture, I do hereby bind myself to the said ..... for the true and faithful performance and observance by the said ..... of the matters and things by him to be performed and observed in and by the said Indenture. I do hereby covenant to and with the said ..... that the said ..... shall in all things, well and truly perform and observe the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of ....., A. D. 190...

..... (L. S.)

In presence of.....

.....

Buffalo Local No. 36 (Stone Masons) — Agreement:

Art. VIII. All employers represented in this agreement shall have the privilege of employing two apprentice boys, and said apprentices to serve an apprenticeship of four years each.

In case an employer represented in this contract feels that he can give permanent employment to three apprentices, or should one of his regular apprentices at an early date be finishing his apprenticeship, he shall, subject to the approval of the Arbitration Board, have the privilege of engaging three apprentices.

It is further agreed that should one employer, who usually employs these apprentices, have no work for said apprentices, any contractor represented in this agreement, shall have, subject to the approval of the Joint Arbitration Board, the privilege of employing such apprentices until their services are needed by their original employer.

Poughkeepsie Local No. 44 — Agreement:

Art. VII. That no Mason builder shall be entitled to have an apprentice until he is in business two years, and no contractor shall have more than two apprentices at one time. The first apprentice must serve two years before he is entitled to a second apprentice; said apprentices must be indentured to this Union.

Rochester Local No 39 — Agreement:

Art. V. The number of apprentices to be allowed to each Contractor shall be left to the committee of arbitration.

Art. XIII. Before a Contractor shall take an apprentice he shall file a sworn statement with the arbitration committee showing the number of days he has worked Masons between the first of April and the first of December of the year previous.

Art. XIV. The arbitration committee on receiving such statement, shall give to such Contractor a license to take the number of apprentices he is entitled to, signed by the President and Secretary as follows: To a Contractor working on an average the previous season two Masons, one apprentice.

Art. XV. To a Contractor working on an average the previous season five Masons, two apprentices; and, for every additional ten Masons, one apprentice.

Art. XVI. On and after April 1, 1895, all apprentices indentured to learn the Mason's trade shall be indentured for four years, and their wages shall be $1.00 per day, first year; $1.50 per day, second year; $2.00 per day, third year; $2.50 per day, fourth year.

Utica Local No. 19 — Agreement:

It is further agreed that the members of the party of the first part shall have the privilege of taking an apprentice on a probationary term of two months before he is indentured.

It is further agreed that no firm, member, nonmember or members, of the party of the first part, doing business in the city of Utica, N. Y. and employing a yearly average of five members of Union No. 19, shall be allowed more than one apprentice, if employing a yearly average of over five they shall be allowed one more, but not until after the first one shall have served two years. The wages to be paid apprentices to be left with the applicant and the firm or person to whom he is to be bound, the amount so decided upon to be stated in the apprenticeship papers.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF.

Binghamton Local No. 233 — Agreement:

(Fourth) — The parties of the first part reserve the right to employ apprentices as follows: Each Contractor shall have the right to employ one (1) apprentice for the first ten (10) union carpenters that he employs, or fraction thereof; and one extra apprentice for every extra ten (10) union carpenters, or major fraction; or the contractor shall have the right to employ as many apprentices as he sees fit regardless of the number of men he may employ, providing all such apprentices are indentured in accordance with the apprentice laws of the State of New York and a copy of indenture papers are filed with the party of the second part.

Glens Falls Local No. 229 — Trade Rules:

Sec. 4. No contractor shall employ more than two apprentices with six journeymen carpenters, and all apprentices shall be governed by the rules in the locality in which he works. The apprentice's wages shall not be less than $2.00 per day.

Jamestown Local No. 66 — Agreement:

Art. VIII. The party of the first part shall be allowed one apprentice for every seven (7) Journeymen employed.

New Rochelle District Council — Agreement:

Fourth: That no more than one apprentice shall be employed by a contractor or firm of contractors to every six journeymen employed on an average during the year.

Joint District Council of Greater New York — Agreement:

Art. IV, Sec. 5. That the use of apprentices shall not be prohibited and they shall not be compelled to belong to the Union until two (2) years have elapsed. Members of the Master Carpenters' Association to notify the Joint District Council when starting apprentices. One apprentice to be allowed to every ten (10) men taken from the average employment of carpenters the previous year.

New York City Local No. 1548 (*Butchers' Fixtures Makers*) — *Agreement:*

Sec. 14. Only one (1) apprentice shall be allowed to every ten (10) men, and the age of such apprentice at beginning of apprenticeship shall not be over eighteen (18) years; three years shall be the term of such apprenticeship in all cases, at the end of said term, if he remains a member, he must be capable of demanding the minimum rate of wages.

North Tonawanda Local No. 369 — *Agreement:*

Art. 2. No overtime to be worked by apprentices.

Art. 3. The rate of wages for apprentices shall be twenty cents per hour, the first year; twenty-five cents per hour the second year. One apprentice will be allowed to every eight Journeymen.

Oneida Local No. 1243 — *Rules:*

Sec. 10. Any contractor who employs five carpenters continuously shall be entitled to one apprentice, providing the following rules governing apprentices are complied with:

Apprentices must first apply to the Business Agent for a permit, stating experience, age, etc., and the contractor he contemplates working for.

He shall also observe all the rules laid down in this schedule, except as to wages, which will be governed by agreement between employer and apprentice. After the apprentice has complied with the above rules and conditions, he shall be furnished by the Business Agent with the quarterly working card (stamped "apprentice" on the face) for which he shall pay ten cents per month, and in no case will any apprentice be recognized unless he is in possession of such quarterly card, paid in full to date.

He also pledges himself to become a member of the United Brotherhood after his second year's experience and at the end of three years thereafter his name shall be recorded on the books as a Journeyman Carpenter and entitled to all privileges, and no person over 25 years of age shall be accepted as an apprentice.

Sec. 22. The Initiation Fee shall be for a new member or apprentice Ten Dollars ($10.00) and for all ex-members who have left the Union since January 1, 1906, the Initiation Fee shall be Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) and six months' dues in advance.

Poughkeepsie Local No. 203 — *Agreement:*

Art. VI. All carpenters and apprentices shall be properly equipped and ready to commence work at the proper time. They shall also be at shop or building in ample time to be taken to another place for work.

Art. IX. Any boy of good moral character, between the ages of 17 and 21, may be taken as an apprentice to serve 3 years with one master carpenter (amount of work permitting), his wages for the first year to be $6 per week and to be advanced each succeeding year until his term of apprenticeship expires. One boy to every 5 men or fraction thereof may be taken on and Union No. 203 to have no jurisdiction over apprentices until they have been employed for 3 months.

Rochester (Monroe County) District Council — Agreement:

Sixth. It is further agreed that no contractor shall employ more than one apprentice to each five journeymen in his employ, but shall be allowed the privilege of employing as many laborers as he sees fit; but in no case shall the said laborers be allowed to use carpenter's tools. Any one working at the trade less than three years and being under the age of twenty-one shall be classed as an apprentice.

Schenectady Local No. 146 — Rules:

Sec. 5. No contractor shall employ more than one (1) apprentice to every five (5) journeymen carpenters and all apprentices shall be governed by the rules of the locality in which he works. "No apprentice shall be under seventeen (17) nor over twenty-five (25) years of age at date of admission."

Sloatsburg Local No. 389 — Agreement:

Sec. 4b. That hereafter no apprentice shall be admitted into the Local nor employed as such by any employers, if he be above the age of twenty-one (21) years. And before he shall be allowed to learn the trade he shall sign an indenture with some recognized employer, wherein he shall agree to bind himself to said employer for the term of three (3) years. And the said employer shall agree to teach said apprentice the craft of a carpenter and joiner, Local Union 389 being a party to said indenture, and the said apprentice shall receive as wages during the term of his apprenticeship as follows viz.: For the first year, one dollar ($1.00) per day, for the second year, one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per day, for the third year, two dollars ($2.00) per day and at the end of his apprenticeship he shall be entitled to the full union scale of wages as a journeyman carpenter and joiner.

Syracuse District Council — Agreement:

Working Rules. Sec. 8. Any contractor who has signed our agreement and who employs five carpenters continuously, will be entitled to one apprentice, providing the following rules governing apprentices are complied with:

Sec. 9. All apprentices must first apply to the Business Agent and give age, residence, experience, etc., and the contractor he contemplates working for, when the Business Agent is empowered to grant him a working card (stamped "apprentice" on face) for which he shall pay ten cents per month for the first year. He must observe all laws of this schedule except as to the rate of wages, and must not be over 21 years of age, and must join the Union after his first year's service, and work as apprentice for two years thereafter.

Sec. 22. The initiation fee shall be for * * * an apprentice Fifteen Dollars ($15.00).

White Plains Local No. 53 — Agreement:

Art. III. Boy's wages, minimum for first year, $1.25 per day; second year, $1.75 minimum; third year, improvers' wages. Boys to work same hours as journeymen. Not more than one apprentice boy will be allowed to a shop unless the employer has in his employment an average of twenty (20) journeymen employed during the entire year. After the boy has served two

(2) years he shall be classed as an improver, and so paid. The employer will then have the privilege of putting on another apprentice boy, providing he employs five or more journeymen. All boys starting at the trade shall sign papers for three (3) years. the first (1st) and second (2d) years he shall be kept employed and paid full time unless he absents himself through sickness or other cause; the third (3d) year he shall be classed as an improver, and so paid. No boy to start to work for employer unless he has a Privilege Card from the Local Union 53 or the Business Agent. No boy to start at trade before the age of seventeen (17) or after twenty-one (21) years of age. Employer to take boy on trial for thirty (30) days, when, if he proves satisfactory, all parties interested shall sign apprentice papers or contract. Apprentice boys shall at all times be subject to the working rules and laws of Local 53.

One improver shall be allowed for each five journeymen employed.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF.

Constitution:

Art. IV. Sec. 7. Each L. U. shall adopt its own apprenticeship and helper system, as the peculiar conditions of each district may require.

Art. VI. Sec. 2. Any electrical worker who is not able to qualify as a journeyman member, but who is otherwise eligible, may be admitted as an apprentice, provided he has worked three months at the trade.

Art. II. Sec. 1. The objects of the I. B. are, namely: To establish an apprentice system, to maintain a higher standard of skill, to encourage the formation of schools of instruction in L. U.'s for teaching the practical application of electricity and for trade education generally, etc.

Binghamton Local No. 325—Agreement:

An apprentice or helper shall serve at least three (3) years at the electrical business before he shall be allowed to become a journeyman. When such helper desires to become a journeyman, he shall apply to the Local in writing; such application shall then be referred to the examining board who shall examine such applicant as to his competency. If said helper is found acceptable to said board, he shall then pay the balance of initiation fee which may have been in force at the time of his initiation.

No helper or apprentice shall be allowed to do any electrical work unless working with a journeyman, except one who has worked at the business at least two years and one-half, and receives at least one dollar and fifty cents per day.

No journeyman shall be allowed more than one apprentice or helper in any shop.

Ithaca Local No. 409—Agreement:

Sixth. A journeyman is one who has served three (3) years at the business, one year as a helper and two years as an apprentice, and has passed the examination required by the Local.

Seventh. There shall be but one helper or apprentice to every journeyman employed, said Contractor to be considered as a journeyman.

Eighth. An apprentice or helper shall not be worked except under the per-

sonal direction of a journeyman, the working rules governing helpers or apprentices shall be the same as those governing journeymen. No helper or apprentice shall be allowed to work more than three months without being registered by and obtaining a working card from this Union.

New York City, Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York —Agreement:

Helper —A man who has worked at the electrical construction business, as described in Article III., more than two years, and passed the examination provided for herein and has been admitted to the Union. After having worked for four years in the business, a Helper shall take the examination for Journeyman provided for herein, paying the regular examination fee.

Apprentice — A boy under nineteen years of age. After serving two years at the business, apprentices shall take the examination provided for herein, paying the regular examination fee; having passed the required examination, they shall be admitted to the Union. Apprentices failing to pass the regular examination shall be given a second trial within six months. The employer shall be entitled to one apprentice for each ten union men he has employed weekly on an average for the past two years. These apprentices shall not be allowed to connect machines, switchboards, panel boards, switches or fixtures.

Art. VI. All applicants for membership in the Union shall go before the Executive Board of the Union, with proper credentials, and shall be obliged to pass an examination by the Joint Board of Examiners. Such examination shall be final.

Art. XI. The employer is entitled to one Helper for each journeyman employed.

Art. XII. Helpers may do journeymen's work while actually employed in assisting a journeyman. Apprentices shall be allowed to do any work not stipulated in Article X.

Art. XIX. Second Year Helpers not to exceed Two Dollars and Twenty Cents ($2.20) per day.

Rochester Local No. 86 — Agreement:

I b. All electrical workers who have not the certificate of the Joint Examining Board are apprentices or helpers.

III b. The wages of apprentices or helpers shall be:

$3.00 per week for the first six months.

$6.00 per week for the second six months, provided a certificate of registration issued by the Joint Examining Board is filed with the employer.

$7.50 per week for the second year.

$9.00 per week for the third year.

V. (a) No shop shall be allowed an apprentice unless employing one journeyman.

(b) No more than one apprentice to each journeyman shall be employed.

(c) All apprentices shall be registered with Examining Board.

II (a) Forthwith upon the execution of this contract there shall be selected by the parties three persons who shall constitute a Board of Examiners to act upon all applications for the positions of journeyman electrical worker, and apprentices; two to be selected by parties of the second part to this agreement, and the third by the party of the first part.

(b) The Board of Examiners shall forthwith upon their selection qualify by accepting in writing their appointments, and frame and adopt Rules and Regulations governing its procedure for the examination of all applicants for journeymen's certificates, and the registration of apprentices.

(c) The Board of Examiners shall, over the signature of its members, issue to such as shall successfully pass the examination therefor, the following certificate:

BE IT KNOWN

That ..... upon his application, has been duly examined as to his qualifications as a journeyman in Electrical Construction, etc., and this is to certify that he has passed a satisfactory examination and is in all things qualified to enter upon electrical work as a journeyman.
Dated .....

Schenectady Local No. 140 — Agreement:

4th. Wages shall not be less than * * * 18¾ cents per hour for helpers or apprentices.

5th. Apprentices or helpers shall only do wiremen's work while assisting wiremen.

6th. The number of apprentices or helpers in any shop shall not exceed the number of journeymen in said shop.

Syracuse Local No. 43 — Agreement:

Fourth. The minimum rate of wages for helpers of two years' experience shall be not less than two dollars ($2.00) per day, provided they have passed the examination required by the By-Laws of Local No. 43.

Sixth. There shall be allowed a helper to every shop that employs at least one journeyman, and only one member of a contracting firm to be allowed to work with tools. Both parties to this agreement hereby pledge their best efforts to carry out the provisions of this clause, consistent with honest and mutual friendship between the parties hereto. No Contractor or member of firm to be considered a journeyman as referred to in this article. Helper to be selected by the party of the first part, subject to 60 days trial before registration.

Seventh. A helper may be employed to the next three additional journeymen employed and one to every two additional journeymen thereafter in each shop, but shall not perform any journeyman's work unless accompanied by a journeyman, unless emergency shop work limited to two hours.

White Plains Local No. 505 — Agreement:

Art. 3. That workmen shall be divided into two (2) classes, viz.: Journeymen and helpers. Each employer or firm is entitled to one (1) journeyman.

No contractor shall hire any apprentice until he is registered in this Local.

Art. 4. A helper may do journeyman's work only when actively assisting a journeyman.

Yonkers and Mt. Vernon Local No. 501 — Agreement:

Ninth. Helpers shall not be required to work after 12 M. on Saturday except at the rate of double time.

Tenth. Helpers shall not be required to report at the shops before 7:45 A. M.

Eleventh. Helpers working beyond the city limits shall leave on train or car which leaves that point closest to 8 A. M., and return on the train or car which leaves nearest to job at 5 P. M.

Twelfth. Helpers working within the city lines and not reporting at the shop, shall be on the job and ready to commence work at 8 A. M. and stop work at 5 P. M.

Sixteenth. The minimum rate of wages for helpers shall be $2.20 per day.

Seventeenth. No contractor shall at any time employ more than one helper to each two wiremen employed, and on no job shall there be more helpers than journeymen.

Eighteenth. An apprentice is one who has served less than eighteen months at the electrical trade.

Nineteenth. No contractor shall employ more than one apprentice to every six wiremen employed, except where there is less than six wiremen employed, then one apprentice may be employed.

Twentieth. An apprentice may accompany a wireman and make up cord pendants and can do any work other than running wire, conduits, moulding or any connections. A second year apprentice may accompany a wireman on any job.

Twenty-first. An apprentice may be employed by the party of the first part for a period of one month before being required to register with Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W.

LATHERS, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF WOOD, WIRE AND METAL.

Constitution:

Article XIX.— Sec. 1. Apprentices shall in no case be admitted into any local union of the W. W. & M. L. I. U., in excess of one apprentice to each local and one additional one to each twenty members, said apprentice not to be under the age of 16 years or over the age of 21 years, and in no case shall the secretary of any local union send in the name of an apprentice for a number until such time as said apprentice shall have served his time of apprenticeship at the trade of lathing. The matter of shop distribution of apprentices is to be left entirely to the will of the local. This law shall not affect any existing agreements until their expiration.

Sec. 2. The local union Seceretary shall forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer the names of all apprentices to be registered at headquarters and in no case shall any local union issue a transfer to any apprentice that has not served the specified time at the trade of lathing which shall in no case be less than two years.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, BROTHERHOOD OF.

Constitution:

Whereas, our craft has suffered to an alarming extent from the constantly increasing number of incompetent men drifting into our ranks, it behooves us to use our best efforts to establish some means whereby the standard of skill may be raised and encouragement given to young men to become apprentices and thoroughly master the trade.

The indenturing of apprentices is the best means of securing that efficiency which is desirable, and of giving to the employer a guarantee that some

return will be made to him for his effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, all L. U.'s and D. C.'s under our jurisdiction should endeavor to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

Sec. 253. All boys engaging to learn the trade of painter, paperhanger and decorator shall register with the L. U. in the locality where they are employed. Local unions and D. C.'s shall keep a record of such apprentices and forward a copy of same to the G. S.-T. Where the working card system is in force apprentices shall be furnished with an apprentice card Should an apprentice be compelled to leave the locality where he commenced his apprenticeship the L. U. must furnish him a Clearance Card, stating the length of time he has served at the trade.

Sec. 254. Apprentices in the last year of their service shall be entitled to a seat in the Union free of charge, but have no vote. On completion of their apprenticeship they shall be placed on the roll as beneficial members subject to the provisions of the Constitution governing benefits. No capitation tax is required on apprentices. In cities where business agents are employed, Local Unions may charge $1.00 initiation fee and not less than ten cents per month dues.

Sec. 255. Any boy engaging to learn the trade of painting, paperhanging and decorating or other allied trades must be under the age of twenty-one years at the time of his registration, unless special dispensation is granted by the G. E. B., and shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of three consecutive years.

Sec. 256. A boy who has contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years shall on no pretense leave said employer without his consent, unless there is a just cause, or in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by his employer; an apprentice leaving except for good reasons shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any L. U. in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

Sec. 257. Each L. U. and D. C. shall make regulations limiting the number of apprentices employed in each shop to one for such number of journeymen as may seem just.

Sec. 258. When an apprentice completes his time and becomes a qualified journeyman the Financial Secretary shall place him on the list of beneficial members (subject to the laws governing such members), and he shall pay full dues and regular assessments. The Financial Secretary shall notify the General Office that he has been placed on the beneficial roll.

Buffalo District Council — Rules:

Rule 4. No journeyman painter or apprentice will be permitted to mix colors or arrange scaffolding, prepare pots or brushes, or perform any labor whatsoever, previous to the regular starting time, or after the regular quitting time, unless he receives pay at the overtime rate.

Rule 10. Any boy or person not more than 20 years of age may engage himself to learn the trade of Painting, and must serve an apprenticeship of at least three consecutive years.

Rule 11. All apprentices must be indentured to their employers, and registered in one of the Local Unions, when they will be provided with a working card.

Rule 12. One apprentice shall be allowed to 10 men or less, two to 20 men, and not more than two apprentices in any shop. All apprentices must be regularly registered in one of the Local Unions.

Buffalo Local No. 45 (Sign Painters)—Agreement:

It is further agreed that there shall be but one apprentice allowed in any shop, and the total number of helpers and apprentices shall not exceed the number of journeymen regularly employed.

Apprentices must be indentured by Local 45 and governed by the apprentice laws of said local.

Cohoes Local No. 71—Agreement:

Sec. 5. That the boss shall have one or more men before he is entitled to an apprentice. The apprentice shall not be over twenty-one years of age and he shall obtain an official blank form of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union to fill out and sign, said blank to be signed by the employer and countersigned by the President of the Local Union.

Elmira Local No. 324—Agreement:

Third. That each employer shall be allowed one apprentice for each five men or fraction thereof.

Ithaca Local No. 178—Agreement:

Art VIII. One apprentice to every ten (10) men actually employed.

Jamestown Local No. 498—Agreement:

Article VII. Each shop shall be allowed one apprentice. Apprentices must meet all the requirements of the constitution.

Millbrook Local No. 900—Agreement:

Section VII. One apprentice shall be allowed to every eight men or fraction thereof. Such apprentice shall be subject to the rules of the constitution governing apprentices, and he shall not be over twenty-one years of age when starting his apprenticeship.

New York City:

Section 18. Apprentices: The dues of Apprentices shall be One ($1.00) dollar per quarter, payable in advance.

B. Apprenticeship Cards will be issued to Applicants under the age of Twenty (20) years, only upon recommendation of their Employer.

C. Apprentices upon reaching the age of 21 Years and having served 3 Years at the Trade will be admitted to full Membership upon the Payment of $5 Init. Fee.

D. The Wages of an Apprentice, shall be as follows: $1 per Day for the first Year, $2 per Day for the second Year, $3 per Day for the third Year, and Journeyman's wages at the end of the fourth Year.

E. Employers who employ 10 Journeymen or less shall be entitled to 1 Apprentice, but no Employer shall be entitled to employ more than 2 Apprentices.

F. Apprentices shall be allowed one-half Strike Benefit.

G. No Apprentice shall be allowed to start or finish alone, any Job, under a Penalty of $25 for each offence, until after the 3rd year of his Apprenticeship.

H. District Councils shall have full control over all Apprentices and Honorary Members.

Poughkeepsie Local No. 155 — *Agreement:*

Art. VII. That each shop shall be allowed one apprentice subject to the rules of our Constitution governing apprentices, and he shall not be over twenty-one years of age when starting to learn.

Rochester Local No. 150 — *Agreement:*

Art. IV. Each shop shall be allowed one apprentice, and but one apprentice to every five journeymen employed.

Rochester Local No. 235 (*Varnishers and Polishers*) — *Agreement:*

Art. V. And it is further agreed that no more than one apprentice to six journeymen shall be allowed. In shops where less than six journeymen are employed an apprentice will be allowed.

Art. VII. Any one who has not followed the trade three years and under the age of nineteen, shall be classed as apprentices, and any one over the age of sixty, and all apprentices shall have the privilege of making their own terms with their employers, and shall abide by all shop rules.

Rochester Local No. 286 (*Paperhangers*) — *Agreement:*

Art. V. Each shop shall be allowed one apprentice to every five journeymen workmen.

Troy Local No. 12 — *Agreement:*

Sec. 4. Each shop employing not less than five men shall be entitled to one apprentice.

Watervliet Local No. 511 — *Agreement:*

Sec. 4. One apprentice to every eight (8) journeymen, providing there is one or more journeymen working.

White Plains Local No. 250 — *Agreement:*

There shall be but one apprentice to five journeymen, and not more than two in any shop at any time. All apprentices shall be subject to the Constitution.

PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, OPERATIVE.

New York City Local No. 25 — *Rules:*

Sec. 1. There shall be no apprentice taken to learn the trade except on being indentured in accordance with the following formula: An employer being one year in business shall have one apprentice; two years in business, two

apprentices; three years in business, three apprentices, and no person shall be indentured who is more than eighteen (18) years of age.

Sec. 2. Three (3) copies of indenture papers shall be issued — a copy each for employer, apprentice and the Society. All apprentices shall serve a term of not less than four years at the trade and that with one employer.

Sec. 3. All apprentices shall be members of the Society and shall pay one 1 dollar initiation and twenty (20) cents per month dues, and at the expiration of their term of apprenticeship they shall be admitted into this Society free of initiation fee.

Sec. 4. It shall not be permissible for an apprentice to work at other work than plastering for the employer to whom he is indentured.

Sec. 5. An employer can have a fourth apprentice provided he takes a member's son, and that one of his apprentices is serving the last year of his apprenticeship.

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, STEAM FITTERS AND STEAM FITTERS' HELPERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, UNITED ASSOCIATION JOURNEYMEN.

Constitution:

Sec. 112. It is the opinion of the United Association that Local Unions throughout our jurisdiction should use their best efforts and endeavors to abolish all Helpers and Apprentices, so far as possible, until such time as Local Unions are otherwise advised by a Convention or by referendum vote.

Sec. 149. Steam or Sprinkler Fitters' Helpers applying for membership in a Steam or Sprinkler Fitters' Local shall pass a satisfactory examination as Steam or Sprinkler Fitter before they can become eligible to membership.

Buffalo Local No. 36 — Agreement:

Art. X. Only one apprentice shall be allowed to the first three journeymen or fractional part thereof, and one apprentice to every additional three men employed, and only one improver to be allowed to each shop.

Cohoes Local No. 354 — Agreement:

Art. III. That all Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' apprentices shall be registered with the Journeymen and Licensed Employers and there shall be one apprentice to each shop and one additional apprentice to the first two additional Journeymen and one to each three additional Journeymen thereafter. There to be no more than three apprentices in any one shop. During the term of this agreement should an apprentice quit or be discharged for cause, his place may be filled provided there are not more apprentices than one to each three Journeymen.

Art. IV. That each apprentice shall serve three years without handling tools. The next, or fourth year, he shall be allowed to work on a job with a Journeyman. The next or fifth year he shall be furnished with a working card by Local Union 354, subject to the rulings of the Local, and may then have a kit of tools and do any work that his employer may direct. And it is further agreed that helpers may be employed from time to time to assist Journeymen in heavy work.

Gloversville Local No. 253 — Agreement:

Art. II. That all Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Apprentices shall be registered with the Journeymen and the Licensed Employers and there shall be one apprentice to each shop and one additional apprentice to the first two additional journeymen, and one to each journeyman thereafter; there to be no more than three apprentices to any one shop.

During the term of this agreement, should an apprentice quit or be discharged for cause, his place may be filled, providing there are not more than one to each three journeymen.

Art. III. That each apprentice shall serve three years without handling tools. The next, or fourth year, he shall be allowed to work on a job with the journeymen. The next, or fifth year, he will be furnished with a working card by Local Union No. 253 and may then have a kit of tools and do any work that his employer may direct.

Jamestown Local No. 232 —Agreement:

Art. XII. The Master Plumber to have the privilege of replacing discharged or disabled apprentices.

Middletown Local No. 382 —Agreement:

Art. V, Sec. 1. An apprentice shall be allowed to each shop. Shops employing more than four journeymen shall be allowed one for each four journeymen employed.

Sec. 2. Every apprentice shall serve four years as helper to a journeyman. He shall then be allowed to do work and be known as an improver. At the expiration of his fifth year he shall be considered a journeyman and shall receive the standing rate of wages.

Sec. 3. A register of all apprentices shall be kept by the Secretaries of both Plumbers' Associations. The Master Plumbers shall send the names of their apprentices and the date of the commencement of their apprenticeship to both Secretaries.

New Rochelle Local No. 151 —Agreement:

4. Whereas the Master Plumbers agree to have one (1) Junior to four (4) Senior Journeymen employed in each shop.

6. The Master Plumbers and Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters agree that the scale of wages shall be two dollars and seventy-five cents ($2.75) per day for Juniors, this scale to take effect April 1st, 1907.

New York City (Bronx) Local No. 379 —Agreement:

Art. 15. Juniors. It is agreed that no Master Plumber shall be allowed to have more than one Junior or Improver working with tools to every five Journeymen or fraction of that number in his employ, and it is further agreed that no shop shall at any time have more than four such Juniors or Improvers in his or their employment and that all Juniors and Improvers shall carry a registration card issued by the Conference Board.

Art. 29. No shop or employer shall have working for him more than one

helper per man. Preference shall be given to all helpers who have been at the trade, and no helper shall be engaged or continue at work sixty days after the ratification of this agreement until they are registered, as provided by the Joint Conference Board. Card of registry may be revoked for cause by the Joint Conference Board after a hearing of parties concerned. A schedule of wages for apprentices and juniors to be arranged by Joint Conference Board and form of card to be issued as soon as practicable.

New York City (Manhattan) Locals Nos. 480 *and* 498 —*Agreement:*

Art. 16. It is agreed that after this agreement is signed by both parties that the registration of the Junior, or Improver, and Helper, cease. That all boys holding an Improver's card of three years or more in good standing at that time are to expire in three months, and shall have the privilege, upon the recommendation of his employer, to appear before the Joint Examining Board of Master and Journeymen Plumbers, as to his qualifications as a mechanic and entitled to first-class wages. Should he fail, he cannot appear again before six months have elapsed and a further recommendation as above, and if he fails then, returns as a Helper. A Helper, when deeming himself competent, may apply to the Joint Examining Board of Plumbers, through his employer, by a written application as to his qualifications to become a first-class man and member of the Journeymen Association. Failing to pass, he cannot apply again for one year. Every application to the Joint Examining Board must be accompanied by a fee of ten (10) dollars, as a charge for examination, or no attention will be paid to the same.

The Examining Board to consist of eight (8) members, four (4) from the Journeymen and four (4) from the Masters, to be elected annually.

Compensation to be fixed by the Board, with the approval of both organizations.

Stated meetings to be held, and a record kept for both Associations.

Art. 19. This agreement shall apply to mechanics in the Plumbing and Gas Fitting Trade, and not to laborers or apprentices; unskilled labor or apprentices may be employed to deliver and distribute materials in buildings, but shall not be employed to install for use any fixtures or material.

Newburgh Local No. 269 —*Agreement:*

That there will be no restriction by the union of apprentices or helpers required for the proper execution of our work.

Niagara Falls Local No. 129 —*Agreement:*

3. The Employer reserves the right to employ one improver to three journeymen or fraction thereof.

The Employer reserves the right to employ one helper to each journeyman employed.

Plattsburg Local No. 497—*Agreement.*

Art. 3. No more than one apprentice shall be employed to every two journeymen in any shop.

Art. 4. No apprentice shall be employed in any shop until two journeymen are first employed.

Art. 5. The minimum rate of wages for a journeyman shall be $3.00 per day except Juniors who have served three years and less than five years; they shall receive $2.00 per day until the end of the fifth year when they shall receive journeyman's pay.

Art. 7. No apprentice shall be allowed to work with the tools until he has served three full years and becomes a member of the U. A.

Poughkeepsie Local No. 180 —*Agreement:*

Sec. 6. No apprentice shall be admitted into the Local Journeymen's Union who has not served his apprenticeship which shall be a period of five years. At the completion of the aforesaid time he shall receive one dollar a day less than the regular wages for the first year and fifty cents a day less than the regular wages for the second year, after which time he shall receive journeymen's wages, three and 25/100 ($3.25) dollars per day.

Sec. 9. In no case shall an apprentice be employed where journeymen are not employed. In no case shall apprentices be in a majority.

Rochester Local No. 13 — *Agreement:*

Art. 4. That all juniors that are handling tools shall receive no less than $2.00 per day and at the expiration of two (2) years shall receive $3.25 per day. Before a junior is employed there must be at least two (2) journeymen employed. and before the second junior can be employed there must be a total of five (5) journeymen, and for each additional junior there must be five (5) additional journeymen. Before a junior shall be permitted to do jobbing he must have served at least four years as helper.

Art. 5. That all plumber helpers shall be registered with the Journeymen and Masters. That no more helpers will be employed for a period of two (2) years, and there shall not be more helpers than men in any one shop. Thereafter there will be one helper for three (3) men or fractions thereof, and there must be at least five (5) men employed before the second helper will be allowed. During the period of said two (2) years should any helper quit his present employer or be dismissed for cause, his place may be filled, provided there are not more helpers than one (1) to three (3) journeymen.

Art. 17. Steam Fitters' Helpers shall be registered with Journeymen and Master Plumbers, and receive $6.00 per week for the first year and $7.50 per week for the second year. There shall be no more helpers employed than journeymen.

Schenectady Local No. 105 — *Agreement:*

Art. 2. That all Juniors that are handling tools shall receive no less than $2.50 per day and at the expiration of two (2) years shall receive $4.00 per day. Before a Junior is employed there must be at least two (2) Journeymen employed, and before the second Junior can be employed there must be a total of four (4) Journeymen and for each additional Junior there must be four (4) additional Journeymen. Before a Junior shall be permitted to do jobbing he must have served at least three (3) years as Apprentice.

Art. 3. That all plumber apprentices shall be registered with the Journeymen and Masters. Hereafter there will be one apprentice for three men or fractions thereof, and there must be at least four (4) men employed before the second apprentice will be allowed. During the period of said three (3) years should any apprentice quit his present employer or be dismissed for cause, his place may be filled, provided that there are not more apprentices than one (1) to three (3) Journeymen.

Troy Local No. 61 — Agreement:

Art. 2. That all Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Apprentices shall be registered with the Journeymen and the Licensed Employers, and there shall be one apprentice to each shop and one additional apprentice to the first two additional Journeymen, and one to each three Journeymen thereafter; there to be no more than three apprentices in any one shop. During the term of this agreement should an apprentice quit or be discharged for cause his place may be filled, provided there is not more apprentices than one to each three Journeymen.

Art. 3. That each apprentice shall serve three years without handling tools. The next, or fourth year, he shall be allowed to work on a job with the Journeyman. The next, or fifth year, he will be furnished with a working card by Local Union No. 61 and may then have a kit of tools and do any work that his employer may direct. And it is further agreed that helpers may be employed from time to time to assist Journeymen in heavy work.

White Plains Local No. 299 — Agreement:

Art. 2. That there be only one Junior to a shop where only recognized Journeymen are employed.

Yonkers Local No. 152 — Agreement:

Clause 11. Boys to be regulated at the rate of four boys to five men, and that no Master Plumber shall be allowed to have more than one Junior Plumber working with tools, to every four Journeymen or fraction of that number, in his or their employment; and further, that no shop shall, at any time, have more than three Juniors in his or their employment.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, AMALGAMATED.

General Principles:

7. We favor the adoption of a legal apprenticeship system, the parents binding the boy to remain at least three years, and the employer binding himself on his part to teach the trade of sheet metal worker, but such employer shall not have more than one apprentice for every six journeymen in his employ.

New York City Local No. 11 — Agreement:

Rule 5. Every shop shall have the privilege of employing one (1) apprentice to every four men, but no shop shall have more than five (5) apprentices. Shops employing more than twenty-five (25) men to be furnished with one

(1) junior for every additional five (5) men employed, but no shop to have more than five (5) juniors. Should the Union fail to furnish the necessary number of juniors, the employer shall be entitled to employ helpers in the shop to make up the number; but as soon as the Union is able to furnish the required juniors, the said helpers must be laid off. The rate of wages for juniors to be not less than nine dollars ($9.00) per week.

In the Metal Ceiling Branch, every employer shall have the privilege of employing one (1) apprentice to every two (2) journeymen employed.

These apprentices to work under a graduated scale of wages, as follows:

First six months	$1.50	per day
Second "	1.75	"
Third "	2.00	"
Fourth "	2.50	"
Fifth "	2.75	"
Sixth "	3.00	"
Seventh "	3.25	"
Eighth "	3.75	"

The amount of his wages to be designated on his working card.

At the end of four (4) years, he shall become a journeyman and receive journeyman's wages.

When an employer takes on a boy as an apprentice, he shall at once notify the Local Employers' Association, of which he is a member, who shall at once notify the Union.

The Employers' Association of which he is a member will issue to the apprentice a card which shall be endorsed by the Union, which card will entitle him to work as an apprentice, the time of his apprenticeship shall commence from date of notification and date of card. No candidate for apprentice to be more than twenty-one (21) years of age.

An apprentice shall be at all times under the control of his employer in regard to wages, actions, etc.

An apprentice shall at the end of four (4) years be entitled to a journeyman's card, provided he has passed the regular examination and has paid to the Union the regular initiation fee.

Each apprentice shall have twelve (12) consecutive months' work in the shop during the term of his apprenticeship. No more than one (1) apprentice to four (4) journeymen can be used in the shop.

New York City (Queens) — Local No. 143 — Agreement:

Art. 6. That no apprentice going at the business shall be over eighteen (18) years of age, and shall serve four (4) years before becoming a Journeyman. That no employer shall be allowed more than one (1) apprentice for every five (5) men.

Art. 7. That when an employer hires a boy, as an apprentice, he shall notify the Union, and the date of his four (4) years' apprenticeship shall commence from that date.

Art. 8. That an apprentice working at the business four (4) years shall be declared a Journeyman and looked upon as such, unless Employer claims that he is unable to earn Journeyman's wages. Apprentices to be referred

to a committee. Said committee to consist of Employer and Committee from our Local with power to settle same.

Art. 9. That each Employer be allowed one helper when necessary, said helper not to be considered as apprentice and must not handle tools.

Newburgh Local No. 165 — *Agreement:*

Said Union recognizes the right of the Employer to make such rules, regulations and agreements as may be considered necessary by the Employer for the government of any apprentice or apprentices he may employ, such rules, etc., not to extend longer than four years for each apprentice and the Union will make no by-law, rule or regulation is regard to apprentices except such as may be satisfactory to the employer but the Union has the privilege of taking such apprentice or apprentices into the Union as a junior member after he has served three years of the four years apprenticeship period with the Employer with whom he may have an agreement such as is referred to in this agreement, but such membership in the Union is not to modify or annul any agreement he may have with the Employer in regard to wages, working rules, etc., for the fourth year of his apprenticeship.

It is further agreed that after the Union has been notified that any apprentice has been taken to learn the trade the Union will require all such apprentices to complete the four years apprenticeship in such shop before allowing him to work in any other shop with members of the I. A.

Niagara Falls Local No. 69 — *Agreement:*

Art. 3. There shall be only one helper employed for every two journeymen employed in a shop. When only one journeyman is employed, one helper will be allowed. Helpers must be laid off before journeymen.

Rochester Local No. 46 — *Agreement:*

Art. 3. Journeymen and Juniors shall be all ready to begin actual work, in shop or on job, at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m. Eight hours' work, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., shall constitute a day's work.

Art. 6. Any one working at the trade three years and less than five years shall be classified as a Junior and shall not receive less than $2.00 per day. Any one working at the trade five years of over, and at least 21 years of age, shall be classified as a Journeyman and shall receive the minimum rate of wages specified in these articles of agreement.

Art. 9. It is further agreed that no contractor shall employ more than one (1) apprentice to every three (3) Journeymen in his employ, but shall be allowed to employ as many laborers as he sees fit, but in no case shall said laborers be allowed to use Sheet Metal Workers' or Gravel Roofers' tools. All employees to be prohibited from doing work on their own account.

Trade Rules.— Rule 2. Any one classified as a Junior shall make application to become a member at once, accompanied by date of entry into trade and name of first employer.

STEAM, HOT WATER AND POWER PIPE FITTERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.

New York City Local No. 1 (*Enterprise Association*) — *Agreement:*

Rule No. 5. No steam fitter shall work with more than one helper, and where more than one steam fitter is employed on a job the number of

helpers employed shall not exceed the number of steam fitters unless the helpers are employed at carrying or distributing material.

New York City Local No. 1 (*Enterprise Association*) — *Agreement:*

It is hereby agreed between the Master Fitters' Association and the Enterprise Association that the Enterprise Association shall furnish to the members of the Master Fitters' Association all the steamfitters, members of the Enterprise Association which they demand, and who shall be competent mechanics.

In case of failure upon the part of the Enterprise Association, after eight (8) days' notice, to supply the demands of the members of the Master Fitters' Association, then the Master Fitters' Association may select from among the members of the Progress Association of Steam, Hot Water and General Pipe Fitters' Helpers of New York and vicinity such number of helpers as they choose, who have worked not less than five (5) years at the trade, and who shall work during the busy season as steamfitters and be granted temporary cards, to be issued by the Enterprise Association.

Said members of the said Progress Association shall, during that season, work for none but members of the Master Fitters' Association, and shall at once take the examination to become steamfitters; but if not accepted by the examining board of the Enterprise Association, they shall be allowed to continue to work as temporary steamfitters during the demand for steamfitters by the members of the Master Fitters' Association.

As the demand for steamfitters ceases, the helpers who have not been passed by the examining board of the Enterprise Association, shall return to the said Progress Association, but they shall be given preference when the next demand for steamfitters occurs, and they shall then take the examination above mentioned within three (3) weeks, and be granted permanent cards, if competent, as steamfitters by the Enterprise Association.

Said members of the said Progress Association, who hold or have held temporary cards, shall take the examination of the Enterprise Association every six (6) months.

New York City Local No. 80 (*Progress Association — Helpers*) — *Rules:*

No helper shall work with more than one fitter and where more than one fitter is employed on a job the number of helpers employed shall not exceed the number of fitters, unless the helpers are employed in carrying or lifting material, or in other words, as laborers; and said helpers or laborers shall be members of the Progress Association.

Helpers' pay, $3.00 per day; $5.00 per day as temporary fitter.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE AND.

Albany Local No. 12 — *Agreement:*

Apprentices to learn the trade may be employed in proportion of one apprentice to every seven Bridgemen, and such apprentices shall serve on erection work for a period of not less than six months before being eligible for membership in a labor organization or before receiving the rates of wages agreed upon for members of such organization. No man shall be employed as an apprentice whose age is over thirty years. The apprentices shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the foreman in charge.

New York City and Vicinity Locals Nos. 11, 35, 40, 45, 52—Agreement:

Sec. 1. When the volume of work warrants it, and upon request of a Local and consent of the Council, the books may be opened for apprentices for two weeks.

Sec. 2. Applicant must be a citizen or have declared his intention, of good moral character, and under 30 years of age, and vouched for in person by two members in good standing.

Sec. 3. Apprentices shall serve a term of at least two (2) years.

Sec. 4. Enrollment fees shall be ten ($10) dollars, dues 50 cents per month, same to be paid to Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council.

Sec. 5. Enrollment fee shall act as part payment of regular initiation fee upon his being accepted as a mechanic.

Sec. 6. At the expiration of three (3) years an apprentice who has not become competent to pass an examination as a mechanic shall be dropped from the rolls.

Sec. 7. He shall be entitled to death benefit of one hundred ($100) dollars.

Sec. 8. No apprentice thirty (30) days in arrears shall be entitled to benefits.

Sec. 9. Death benefits shall be paid by the District Council.

Sec. 10. Apprentices must have card sixty (60) days before he is entitled to benefits.

White Plains Work by Locals of New York City and Vicinity—Agreement:

3. Finishers' Helpers not to be employed on structural work. In finishing work it is understood that one (1) Helper is to be allowed to one (1) Finisher. In the erection of work one (1) Apprentice is allowed to seven (7) Bridgemen.

TILE LAYERS AND HELPERS' UNION, INTERNATIONAL CERAMIC, MOSAIC AND ENCAUSTIC.

New York City Local No. 52—Rules:

Article VII.—Section 1. Applicants for Improvers must be taken from the ranks of Helpers' locals affiliated with the I. U. in our jurisdiction.

Rule 1. To be eligible as an Improver an applicant must have been a member of the Local Helpers four years or more and must present a letter from said Local certifying to the same, signed by the President and Secretary, with the seal attached, stating the date of admission of applicant to that body.

Rule 2. The rules on membership of this Union shall govern the election of Improvers into this Union, each and every applicant shall be balloted for separately.

Rule 3. The initiation fee for an Improver into this Union shall be One Hundred ($100); Fifty Dollars ($50) of which shall be the proposition fee, the balance to be paid within ten (10) weeks of acceptance of the applicant and he shall be under the entire jurisdiction of this Union, and shall pay the regular dues and assessments of this Union from the date of his acceptance.

Rule 4. The term of Improvership shall be two years.

Rule 5. The wages of an Improver shall be four dollars ($4) per day; at the expiration of two years he shall receive the standard rate of wages paid to Tile Layers.

Rule 6. One Improver shall be allowed to work in any shop employing on an average five (5) Tile Layers steadily for one year; if ten (10) Tile Layers are employed in any shop they shall be allowed two (2) Improvers. This section will be governed entirely by conditions of the trade.

Rule 7. This Union shall select the Improvers for the trade, and reserves the right to remove them from any shop for the benefit of the trade.

Rule 8. Said applicant must pass such examination as the Executive Board decides, which must be of a practical character; and for the first two (2) months of his improvership must be under the supervision of a practical Tile Layer.

Rule 9. Any applicant failing to pass the practical examination cannot make application for membership for another year.

III. Clothing and Textiles.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Constitution:

Sec. 71. Any member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union wishing to learn a particular part of the trade outside the jurisdiction of his own Union shall make application to his Local Executive Board to intercede in his behalf with the Local Executive Board having jurisdiction over the part of the trade to be acquired; and should failure to agree follow, the request should be considered by the Joint Shoe Council. And if the decision of the Council be unsatisfactory, an appeal can be made to the General Executive Board, whose decision shall be rendered within thirty days and shall be final. In no case shall an application be considered unless the member has been one year in good standing. This is not intended to create a surplus of help in any particular part of the craft.

Hatters of North America, United.

Constitution:

Article XI.— Sec. 1. Any boy apprenticing himself to the hatting trade may, with the consent of the local association, work by the week on such terms as may be agreed upon between the local association and the employer, excepting that apprentices shall not be permitted to work by the hour, day or week at anything, the nature of which is such that a piece price may be set upon it; and in no case (when working by the piece) shall he work for less than a journeyman. A boy must finish his apprenticeship with his first employer, if possible. He shall not leave the district wherein he is registered unless the officers of the local association are satisfied that it is impossible for him to get employment therein.

By receiving a certificate to that effect, signed by the local officers and countersigned by the National President and Secretary, he may go to any other district. Any employer discharging an apprentice for an unjustifiable cause shall not be allowed to take another apprentice until such boy's term of apprenticeship expires, unless by consent of the local association. When

a boy has served a regular apprenticeship, he shall receive his traveling card from the National Secretary through the local secretary of his district, but in no case shall a local secretary give a boy his check before receiving his traveling card from the National Secretary.

Under no circumstances shall the National Secretary give a boy his card until he has served his apprenticeship in accordance with the dates furnished by the local secretaries at the time of the boy's registration.

Sec. 2. To constitute a journeyman, a boy shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of at least three consecutive years in a fair shop, and in all cases until he is twenty-one years of age. In the event of a shortage of coners in any district the local Executive Board may, with the consent of the General Executive Board, register boys between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years at this branch of the trade, the term of apprenticeship to be two years. At the expiration of the term of apprenticeship boys registered at this branch of the trade shall receive cards designated "Coners."

Sec. 3. Any boy registered in our Association who may go foul and afterward receive a card from any local association shall be subject to such penalties as the Board of Directors may impose on him, independent of any consideration given the local association for such card. It shall be the duty of local secretaries where such cases may occur to notify the National Secretary of the same. Failing to do so, they shall be liable to be fined by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 4. Any apprentice having received a national clearance in the proper manner, shall have a right to go to work in any shop in any other district where he may be able to procure employment, provided the officers of the local association of said district give their consent.

Sec. 5. All apprentices registered for finishing can be used by the employer for the first twelve months at any of the minor branches, such as soft hat curling or ironing machines or plating, the second year at flanging, but in all cases must serve their last year at the bench. They shall go under instructions for three months, and during that period their time shall be spent solely in the service of the instructor, and they shall be paid by him.

Sec. 6. All apprentices registered for the making department may be used by the employer for the first twelve months at any of the minor branches, such as forming, starting, blocking, shaving, stiffening. After this space of time the employer can put the apprentice at any branch of the business in which he may require his services, but in all cases the boy must serve his last year at sizing. Forming mills to be exempted from the operation of the nine-hour law.

Sec. 7. In factories employing more than one (1) apprentice all apprentices shall have equal opportunity; and where employed on machines each shall do his proportionate share.

Sec. 8. Apprentices shall be distributed throughout the various departments of a factory in proportion to the number of men employed in each department. Apprentices shall not pay more than ten per cent of their earnings as bench money. Any boy, in order to be eligible to the registered as an apprentice in this Association to learn the Hatting trade, must be able to speak the English language, and also have a fair practical knowledge of it.

By-Laws:

Article XVI. All shops under our jurisdiction shall be allowed apprentices in the following manner: Shops employing ten men shall be entitled to one boy, and one boy more for each additional ten men. In case of shops of less than ten men, the local associations shall have discretion in the matter and shall register boys, or not, in such shops as they may think fit. The average number of men employed during the year shall always be taken into consideration. This law shall not apply to boys holding national clearances.

Article XX.— Sec. 1. When a shop goes foul the local association may use its own judgment in relation to the apprentices in said shop.

Sec. 2. Any apprentice refusing, when ordered by the local association or its officers to leave a foul shop (where he may have been allowed to remain in accordance with the preceding Section), shall be liable to such penalty or fine as the local association may choose to inflict.

LACE OPERATIVES OF AMERICA, CHARTERED SOCIETY OF THE AMALGAMATED.

Constitution:

Article III.— Sec. 5. Any person between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years operating a lace machine for a period of less than three years, shall be known as an apprentice and shall be eligible to membership upon the same terms as a lace operative or lace weaver except that he shall pay an entrance fee of six dollars, three dollars payable at the time of his election and three dollars within four weeks thereafter.

Article IV.— Sec. 1. There shall be allowed to every nine competent workmen, one apprentice, who shall serve three years and be paid as follows: Sixty per cent the first year, seventy-five per cent the second year, and ninety per cent the third year, on one-half of the racks made on the machine, the difference to be equally divided between the teacher and the employer. In any case where the employer does not claim his share of the percentage, the same shall go to the apprentice, and where there is no teacher the apprentice shall be paid on all racks made on the machine, and shall receive the teachers' percentage.

Sec 2. In shops where there are only seven machines running single handed, such shops shall be entitled to one minor.

Sec. 3. No apprentice shall be allowed to start to operate a machine under the age of eighteen or over the age of twenty-five years, except in cases of persons who may have worked continually for five years, immediately preceding their twenty-fifth year, in a lace operating shop, and whose work has been such as to familiarize them with the running of a lace machine. Any such case may be recommended for admission by a local trade committee, to the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall have power to accept such application subject to the laws governing apprentices.

Sec. 4. In shops where it has been definitely ascertained that normal conditions prevail and competent workmen cannot be secured by employers, the Executive Board shall have full power to grant a sufficient number of minors to relieve the situation.

IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

Local Unions — Constitution:

Art. XIII.— Sec. 1. Any boy engaging himself to learn the trade of blacksmithing must serve four (4) years. He shall in no case leave his employers without just cause. Any difficulty arising between the apprentice and his employer must be submitted to the shop committee. The following ratio of apprentices will be allowed: One to each shop, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths employed, and one to every five blacksmiths thereafter. No boy shall begin to learn the trade until he is sixteen (16) years old, nor after the age of twenty-one (21) years.

Sec. 2. Apprentices who have served two and one-half (2½) years at the trade shall be eligible to membership by paying one-half the initiation fee and half the dues, and shall be entitled to full membership, and at the expiration of their apprenticeship shall pay full dues.

Sec. 3. Local unions shall do all in their power to abolish the apprentice system, and helpers shall be advanced according to merit.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF.

New York Central District Lodge No. 12 (*L. S. & M. S. R. R.*)—*Rules:*

Rule I. Boilermakers and apprentices shall as a rule perform work that is generally known as boilermakers' work.

Rule VII. New York Central Lines' Apprenticeship regulations to prevail. One apprentice shall be allowed for each shop, and one for each additional five boilermakers.

Rule VIII. Should a boilermaker or apprentice believe he has been unjustly suspended or dismissed, he shall, within five days, in the proper order, present his case to the company, in writing, and if it is found that he has been unjustly dealt with, he shall be reinstated and allowed full pay for the time lost.

Syracuse Local No. 157 (*N. Y. C. R. R.*) —*Agreement:*

Rule VII. An apprentice engaging himself to learn the boilermakers' trade must be between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-one (21) years, and shall serve a term of four years of three hundred days each, and shall be given an opportunity to learn all branches of the trade. At the expiration of this he shall receive the minimum rate of pay at the place of the employment. Boilermakers having served in the company's service three months or more upon leaving the service shall be given a clearance. Boilermaker apprentices after completing a full term or leaving the service by reduction of force shall be given a clearance. One apprentice shall be allowed for each shop and one for each additional five boilermakers.

Rule IX. Helpers and laborers will not be permitted to do boilermakers' work or be advanced to the detriment of apprentices or boilermakers.

MACHINISTS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.

Local Unions — Constitution:

Art. II.— Sec. 1. Any boy engaging himself to learn the trade of machinist must serve four (4) years. He shall in no case leave his employer without just cause, said cause to be approved by the lodge of which he is a member. Any apprentice failing to comply with this provision shall stand suspended from all benefits of this Asscciation until he returns to his employer. Failure to return to his employer within three months shall be sufficient cause for expulsion from this Association. The following ratio of apprentices shall be allowed: One to each shop irrespective of the number of machinists employed, and one to every five (5) machinists thereafter; and no boy shall begin to learn the trade of machinist until he is sixteen years old, nor after he is twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 2. Apprentices who have served two years at the trade shall be eligible for membership by paying one-half initiation fee and one-half dues and assessments, for which they shall be entitled to one-half sick, victimized and strike benefits. They shall be entitled to the Journal regularly, and full death benefits. Traveling cards cannot be granted to apprentices until they have completed their time. On the expiration of their apprenticeship, they shall obtain not less than the minimum rate of pay in their locality, and pay full dues and assessments and be entitled to full membership.

Delaware and Hudson Railroad — Agreement:

Sec. 6. An apprentice engaging to learn the machinists' trade shall not be less than sixteen or more than twenty-one years of age. One apprentice to be employed in each shop, irrespective of the number of machinists employed, and one additional apprentice to every five machinists thereafter. This rule not to affect apprentices now employed in the service. The period of apprenticeship will be four years of three hundred days per year, three years on the various machines of special jobs, and shall not serve more than six months on any machine or special job and he shall not in any case leave the service of the company without just and sufficient cause until his full apprenticeship has been served.

Apprentices shall be rated as follows:

First year	$.08
Second year	.10
Third year	.13
Fourth year	.16

After working the four years, he shall receive not less than the minimum rate of wages paid in the shop where he is employed.

Sec. 7. Machinists and apprentices shall not be discharged or suspended without sufficient cause. If after investigation an employee is found to have been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and receive his pay for all time lost. All cases to be investigated within five days after discharge or suspension.

Erie Railroad Company — Agreement:

Four.— Helpers and handy-men will not be advanced to the detriment of machinists.

Seven.— Any apprentice engaging himself to learn the machinist trade, shall be not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-one years of age. One apprentice may be employed in each shop irrespective of the number of machinists employed and one additional apprentice for every five machinists employed therein. This rule not to affect any apprentices already in the service. The period of apprenticeship shall be four years of three hundred days per year; three years on the various machines and special jobs and he shall not serve more than six months on any one machine or special job. Apprentices shall be rated as follows:

First year, per hour	$.08
Second year, per hour	.10
Third year, per hour	.12
Fourth year, per hour	.14

And after working four years, he shall, if retained in the service, receive the following rate for the shop where he is employed:

Huntington	$.25
Galion	.25
Cleveland	.25
Meadville	.24
Buffalo	.24
Hornell	.24
Susquehanna	.24
Dunmore	.23
Jersey City	.23

Eight.— Machinists and machinist apprentices shall not be discharged or suspended without sufficient cause. If, after investigation, the employee is found to have been unjustly discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated and receive his pay for all lost time. All cases to be investigated within five days after discharge or suspension.

Nine.— This agreement does not apply to special apprentices.

New York City District Lodge No. 15 — *Agreement with Frederick Pearce Co.:*

VII. None other than machinists and machinists' apprentices shall do machinists' work.

3. There may be employed by the party of the first part one apprentice for the shop and not more than one additional apprentice for every five members or machinists employed of the party of the second part.

New York City District Lodge No. 15 — *Agreement with Rockstroh Mfg. Co.:*

III. Apprentices shall be formally indentured under the official contract adopted for a period of four (4) years to learn the machinists' trade; and at the time of making said indentures shall be between the ages of sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21) years. There may be one (1) apprentice for every five (5) machinists, and one for the shop.

New York, Ontario and Western Railroad — Agreement:

Article 5. If a machinist or apprentice is required to work overtime and such time detains him until 7:30 p. m., and on Saturdays after 6:00 p. m.,

he shall be paid not less than five hours for time worked up to three hours and twenty minutes. If he works longer than that he shall get the regular time and one-half.

Article 6. Machinists and apprentices sent out on the road shall receive full time and over time according to regular hours at home stations and in addition all necessary expenses.

Article 7. Machinists' work shall be performed by machinists or apprentices to the machinist's trade. Any person who has served an apprenticeship or had four years' varied experience at the machinist's trade, and, in the opinion of the shop foreman and shop committee, is qualified to do a machinist's work, he shall be classed as a machinist and be paid accordingly.

Sec. 3. The following classes of work shall be done by machinists or apprentices to the machinist's trade; helpers may assist only in compliance with section 2 of this article: * * *

Also all machine work where skill is necessary shall be done by machinists or apprentices to the machinist's trade, including skilled drill work.

Art. 8. Sec. 1. There shall not be more than one apprentice to each shop and one additional apprentice to each five journeymen employed. All apprentices shall be moved at least every six months.

Sec. 2. All apprentices shall receive the following rates:

First year	$0.80 per day.
Second year	1.00 per day.
Third year	1.30 per day.
Fourth year	1.60 per day.

Sec. 3. When an apprentice has served four years he shall receive journeyman's pay if competent.

Art. 15. Machinists or apprentices discharged without just cause shall be given a hearing and reinstated.

Yonkers—Agreement with Otis Elevator Co.:

(6) There may be one apprentice to the shop and one for every five machinists thereafter.

(7) No boy under the age of 16 years or over the age of 21 years shall be hired as an apprentice. The Company will furnish all opportunity possible for an apprentice to secure a complete knowledge of the machinist trade but he shall not serve more than six months on any one machine or special job and shall serve at least one year on the floor..

MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL.

Constitution:

Article IX.—Sec. 1. Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of molding shall be required to serve four years. He shall in no case leave his employer without a just cause, and any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any subordinate Union, but shall be required to return to his employer. The following ratio of apprentices shall be allowed: One to each shop, irrespective of the number of molders

employed, and one to every five molders employed thereafter; and no boy shall begin to learn the trade previous to arriving at the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Shop Committee to secure the name and age of each boy apprenticed in the shop, together with the record of the date when his apprenticeship began; also the names of parents or guardians; this date to be entered in a record book kept by the Recording Secretary.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of every member of the Union to see that a recorded apprentice be given an opportunity on all classes of work made in the shop in which he is recorded.

Standing Resolutions:

12. Resolved, That while we are opposed to entering any political party as a body, we declare it our duty to use our influence with the law-making power to secure the following objects. 2. Securing the adoption of a State apprentice law, by which all apprentices to a trade would be properly indentured.

19. Whereas, Believing that the best interests of our craft lie in promoting the education of apprentices and in inducing them to acquire a thorough technical knowledge of their trade, including a knowledge of mechanical drawing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby recommend all Local Unions to take such steps, wherever practicable, as will enable the apprentice to take a course in this study, and, as a further inducement, to pay a reasonable tuition fee for him, where such tuition cannot be obtained free.

33. Resolved, That we approve of the system of placing apprentices to work among the journeymen molders in preference to that of placing them together under an instructor.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.

Constitution:

39. Clause 1. This League recognizes four (4) years as the length of time an apprentice should serve at the trade, and shall use our influence to establish this as a universal rule.

Clause 2. The following ratio of apprentices shall be allowed: One to each shop, irrespective of the number of journeymen employed, and one to every eight journeymen employed thereafter. This ratio shall apply separately to wood and metal pattern makers.

Clause 3. No boy shall begin to learn the trade previous to arriving at the age of sixteen years.

Clause 4. Each Association must insist on all apprentices serving the recognized time of apprenticeship and on a strict compliance with the terms of any indentures existing between apprentices and employers.

Clause 5. Each Association must keep a record of all apprentices working within its jurisdiction, as to date of commencing apprenticeship, age, wages received, and date at which apprenticeship will cease.

Clause 6. All legitimate apprentices are to be registered with the Secretaries of the Associations.

WATCH CASE ENGRAVERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Constitution and By-Laws:

Article VIII.— Sec. 1. No boy shall be apprenticed without the consent of his parents or guardian, and the term of his apprenticeship shall be five (5) years.

Sec. 2. A boy must be sixteen (16) years of age before he can be taken into the Watch Case Engraving trade as an apprentice.

Sec. 3. An apprentice who has had three (3) years' experience at Watch Case Engraving shall be eligible to membership in this Association at half rates.

Sec. 4. Apprentices shall pay full balance of their initiation fee when they have served their time of five years.

Sec. 5. When an apprentice has served his full five (5) years the firm (in whose employ said apprentice has served his apprenticeship) shall be allowed to replace such apprentice upon positive proof that the same has served his full five (5) years of apprenticeship.

Sec. 6. No female shall be admitted to the engraving trade in the future as an apprentice.

Sec. 7. Apprentices shall be taught their trade in its entirety and no subdivision shall be tolerated.

Sec. 8. All apprentices will be compelled to serve their full apprenticeship (5 years) in the shop where they started to learn their trade, except when circumstances warrant a Local issuing a traveling card.

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

BOOKBINDERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF.

Constitution:

Article XV.— Sec. 1. The indenturing of apprentices is considered the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable bookbinders should possess, and also give the necessary guarantee to employers that some return will be made them for a proper effort to turn out competent workers. Local unions should, whenever practicable, endeavor to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices. The term of service shall not be less than four continuous years: Provided, that such continuity being interrupted through no fault of the apprentice, such interruption shall not work to the prejudice of the apprentice.

Sec. 2. No person shall be permitted to enter the trade as an apprentice under the age of sixteen nor over the age of eighteen years, and shall serve not less than four years at the recognized branches of the bookbinding industry: Provided, that in States and Provinces where factory age limit is less than sixteen years, fifteen years be the minimum age for apprentices.

Sec. 3. A certificate of apprenticeship shall be furnished by the General Secretary, to be issued by locals to apprentices in the beginning of their term, and presented by them to the union when application is made for admission as a journeyman.

Sec. 4. Apprentices shall not leave their employer before their term of service has expired except in case of dissolution of the firm or retirement from

business, when they shall serve the remainder of the term with some other employer.

Sec. 5. No member of this organization shall work with or in any shop where any apprentice is employed who has refused to serve the full term of apprenticeship.

Sec. 6. Every apprentice binding himself to serve a stated term shall be required to fulfill his contract or leave the trade.

Sec. 7. Should any firm dissolve or employer give up business it is the duty of the local union to provide places for such apprentices who desire to finish their time. At the expiration of their apprenticeship they will be entitled to journeymen's pay.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of each local union to keep a correct roll of all apprentices, together with the time of entering upon their apprenticeship and discharge from the same.

Sec. 9. It is enjoined upon each local union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each bindery to one for such number of journeymen as to the local union may seem just; and local unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting, and exempt from payment of dues, so that they may become better acquainted with the workings of the Brotherhood.

COMPOSITORS (INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA).

General Laws:

Sec. 44. It is the sense of the International Union that subordinate unions should not admit applicants to full membership until at least twenty years of age, as the best interests of the craft (employer and employee) will be subserved thereby. The membership of subordinate unions should, on every convenient occasion, inculcate the principles of true unionism in the minds of the apprentices within their jurisdicton.

Sec. 45. Apprentices, upon entering offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, shall be registered by local unions. A record shall be kept of such apprentices and a certificate issue to each, which certificate shall be presented to the union where application is made for membership as a journeyman, said certificate to be as follows:

Sec. 46. Subordinate unions are requested to use all means within their power to secure the privilege of governing apprentices; and they are especially enjoined to enter into negotiations with employers to the end that a person's application for apprenticeship, after serving six months in the composing room, shall be contingent upon a satisfactory report from a committee of the union relative to such person's educational qualifications.

Sec. 47. It is enjoined upon each subordinate union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each office to one for such number of journeymen as to the union may seem just; and all local unions must pass laws defining the grade and classes of work apprentices must be taught from year to year of their apprenticeship, with the aim in view that they may have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the printing trade; and all unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege

of voting, and exempt from the payment of due for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership. They shall be required to take an obligation pledging themselves to maintain the secrecy of the organization in which they desire membership.

Sec. 48. No apprentice shall leave one office and enter that of another employer without the written consent of his first employer and the president of the union, and the date of such change of offices by the apprentice shall be recorded on the books of the union.

Sec. 49. All apprentices employed on daily or weekly newspapers, magazines or publications of any description, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where machine or typesetting devices are in use, must be employed the last two years of their apprenticeship on the case, and at all the intricate handiwork of the craft, excepting the last six months of said apprenticeship, which time may be devoted exclusively to work on linotype or typesetting devices in use in the office where said apprentice is employed. Four years to constitute an apprenticeship term.

Sec. 50. Where the laws of a union admit an apprentice to conditional membership in the last year of his term, and such apprentice makes application, and is rejected on the ground of incompetency, it is not necessary or proper that union men should refuse to continue at work where such apprentice is employed.

Sec. 51. Apprentices who have not worked a sufficient time at the business to allow of their becoming members of the local union — probationary or in full — under its laws or the laws of the International Union, cannot be "rated."

Sec. 52. Local unions shall furnish The Typographical Journal to registered apprentices within their jurisdiction.

Sec. 53. Any chairman failing to report the violation of any of these laws to the local union in which he is a member shall be subject to a fine of $10.

Sec. 160. The indenturing of apprentices is considered the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable printers should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to employers that some return will be made them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen. Subordinate unions should, therefore, whenever practicable, endeavor to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices. The term of service shall not be less than four years, beginning at the age of sixteen. It is the sense of the International Union that subordinate unions should make every effort possible to secure the proper training and instruction of apprentices in offices under their jurisdiction, to the intent that they may become competent workmen.

Canandaigua Local No. 396 —Agreement:

Article XIII.— Sec. 1. The apportionment in each office shall be as follows: One apprentice to each three men employed, but there shall be only two apprentices unless there be more than nine men employed. Each newspaper office shall be entitled to two apprentices.

Sec. 2. Any boy working in a composing room shall be considered an apprentice.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman to report to the Union when a boy becomes an apprentice, also his name, age, etc., and if the boy shall leave the office the fact shall also be reported to the Union by the chairman.

Sec. 4. During the last year of apprenticeship an apprentice may be admitted to apprentice-membership upon the payment of five dollars, without the privilege of voting and be exempt from the payment of dues and assessments.

Sec. 5. All persons working under instructions shall be considered apprentices.

Elmira Local No. 19 — Agreement:

Sec. 10. Apprentices may be allowed to operate machines during the last three months of their apprenticeship, who shall be paid the wages of learners until the time of apprenticeship shall have expired.

Apprentices:

Sec. 1. Each office shall be entitled to one apprentice for every five journeymen or fraction thereof. Provided, however, that each office shall have not more than two apprentices in any one department.

Gloversville Local No. 268.—Agreement:

Fifth. That all offices shall be entitled to one apprentice regardless of the number of journeymen employed; offices employing five and less than ten journeymen, two; offices employing ten or more journeymen, three.

Lockport Local No. 67.— Constitution:

Art. XIII. The term of service of apprentices, and other provisions relative to the same, shall be provided for in such manner as may be prescribed in the By-Laws.

Lockport Local No. 67.— By-Laws:

Art. V.— Sec. 1. Apprentices shall be considered those persons who are employed in each office to learn the trade, and shall be allowed only according to the following apportionment: One apprentice for five men.

Sec. 2. No apprentice shall work by the piece.

Sec. 3. No apprentice shall leave one office and enter another unless he obtain a release from his employer and the consent of this Union.

New York City Local No. 6 —Agreement (Book and Job):

144. The term of an apprentice shall be five years. During such time he may be assigned to do any work connected with the branch of the trade he is learning which his employer or foreman may deem proper, except as hereinbefore provided.

145. One apprentice shall be allowed to any office employing up to eight men. All offices having an excess over eight shall be entitled to one for every eight or major fraction thereof; not to include copyholders or errand-boys; such copyholders or boys to be allowed to sort and put away leads, furniture, cuts and plates, to set pi, to handle and prove galleys; but not to set, make up or distribute type, nor break up forms, nor act as bankman; nor shall

copyholders or apprentices be allowed to read or revise proof. Provided, however, that no office shall be allowed more than seven apprentices.

146. Apprentices in the last year of their term shall receive not less than two-thirds of the regular scale.

147. All boys in an office, other than copyholders and errand-boys, shall be recognized as apprentices, and all apprentices shall be registered in a record book kept for that purpose, and be granted an apprentice's certificate, endorsed for each year of service.

148. Apprentices in their fifth year may revise proofs if so required, but shall not be allowed to do first reading.

149. Apprentices shall not be allowed to set up any live matter on machines until the last three months of their apprenticeship.

150. All registered apprentices shall be between the ages of 14 and 20 years, and fifth year apprentices between the ages of 20 and 24 years.

New York City Local No. 6 — Decision of Board of Arbitration (Newspapers).

In newspaper offices, declared as such by the Union, apprentices may be employed in the ratio of one to every twenty men or a majority fraction thereof, but no more than four shall be permitted in any office.

In the first year an apprentice may be required to perform general work in the composing room at the discretion of the foreman.

In the second year an apprentice shall be employed at least 50 per cent of his time at hand composition and distribution.

In the third year an apprentice shall be employed at least 75 per cent of his time at hand composition and distribution, and shall receive one-half of the regular scale.

In the fourth year an apprentice shall be employed at least seven hours each day at hand composition and distribution, and shall receive one-half of the regular scale.

In the fifth year an apprentice shall be employed at least seven hours each day at hand composition and distribution, and in machine offices may practice on the machine, and shall receive two-thirds of the regular scale.

Apprentices shall be registered on the books of the Union and shall at all times be under the supervision of the chairman.

All registered apprentices shall be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. This age limitation shall not apply to any person employed on newspapers who shall register his desire to become an apprentice within sixty days after adoption of this scale.

Office boys (not apprentices) will be allowed to work proof presses, carry proofs and copy, and type on galleys, but shall not be allowed to handle type, proofs, copy or any printing material in any other manner whatever.

Newburgh Local No. 305 — Agreement:

6. Apprentices. One apprentice shall be allowed to every five men or fraction thereof in any office, not including press feeders, copyholders or errand boys. But where a boy sets, distributes or corrects type he shall be deemed an apprentice.

11. Apprentices shall be permitted to operate the machine during the last three months of their apprenticeship, when said machines are not in use by regular operators.

Tarrytown and Ossining Local No. 523 —Agreement:

Beginners on typesetting machines shall receive $11 per week for a period of eight weeks, and $15 per week for a period of four weeks. Beginners on typecasting machines shall receive $12 per week for a period of eight weeks, and $15.50 per week for a period of four weeks. Twelve weeks being deemed sufficient for an operator to become competent to receive journeymen's wages.

Peekskill Local No. 269 — Agreement:

Apprentices may be employed as learners, provided they are in the last three months of their apprenticeship and regularly indentured.

One apprentice to every five journeymen or a majority fraction thereof.

Rochester Local No. 15 —Agreement:

Apprentices, if not considered competent by the chairman and Foreman, after serving five years, shall receive $15 for another year.

Rome Local No. 44 — Agreement:

In all offices where apprentices are employed, the chairman of said office must obtain a written statement, from said apprentice, showing his name, age, etc. Such statement must be signed by both employer and apprentice.

Said statement to be forwarded to the President, who shall present the same at the next regular meeting and said statement must be recorded in the minutes, in full.

A learner shall receive two-thirds the regular scale, and 48 hours to constitute a week's work. Same provisions to govern as in case of learners on linotype machines.

Apprentices in offices where machines are operated shall be limited to one to every five journeymen or fraction thereof regularly employed. Machines sublet, and at the same time subject to the lessee, shall not entitle the lessee to any apprentices.

Learners shall receive two-thirds of the regular scale, forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work. Ninety days to constitute a learner's apprenticeship — thirty days at two-thirds, thirty days at $12.50, full scale at end of ninety-day period.

Schenectady Local No. 167 —Agreement:

Compositors learning to operate machines may be employed steadily for three months for not more than one month at $10.00 per week for day work and $13.00 per week for night work; for the second month they shall receive $13.00 per week for day work and $16.00 per week for night work; for the third month $18.00 per week for day work and $21.00 per week for night work, and at the expiration of that period shall receive the regular scale of wages provided for machine operators.

All apprentices after having served three years at his or her trade shall receive as weekly compensation two-thirds of the scale.

Apprentices shall be limited as follows: In all offices employing seven men or less, one apprentice; for more than seven, two apprentices, and not more than two apprentices in any case in either department.

Waverly Local No. 530 —Agreement:

The proportion of apprentices to regular journeymen shall be one apprentice to every five journeymen.

Yonkers Local No. 468 —Agreement:

Sec. 6. Beginners* on machines shall receive $15 per week for a period of eight weeks, and $18 for a period of seven weeks. Ninety days shall be deemed sufficient for an operator to become competent to receive journeymen's wages.

ELECTROTYPERS.

New York City Local No. 1 — Agreement:

Sec. 4. Any employer may have one apprentice at the branches; provided he (the employer) has four men of the N. Y. E. U. No. 1, permanently employed. Said apprentice shall not be allowed to work at building, backing or battery except as an assistant to the journeyman at the branch. He must serve one year on the floor before he can become an apprentice and five years under instructions in the same Chapel. He must not be less than eighteen years of age. Said apprentice must appear at the next Executive Board meeting with the Chairman of Chapel and have his name and record on the Statistician's book, approved by the Union, and receive the recognized scale of wages at the expiration of his time. No apprentice will be allowed to assist at any of the branches unless the men are on full time.

Sec. 5. In Chapels where eight or more journeymen are employed, two apprentices will be allowed, the rules governing one apprentice shall govern the second apprentice.

Sec. 6. Apprentices can perform the following duties: Build up, cut down and put on connections. Trim shells, acid shells, tin shells, back up, cast guards and solid bodies and do all work appertaining to the metal pot. Coat and hang in cases, lift out cases, take off and wash shells and assist in the cleaning of the tubs, rods, etc., providing they are always under the immediate supervision of a journeyman in charge of such branch, and are not performing the duties of a journeyman, to the exclusion of a Union man.

Sec. 7. Helpers can perform the following duties: Run cases, carry forms, run the Leaders, wash pans and dead forms.

---

* Sec. 70. In machine offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, no person shall be eligible as a "learner" on machines who is not a member of the International Typographical Union, or an applicant for membership working under a permit. The time and compensation of "learners" shall be regulated by local unions: *Provided,* Regularly employed apprentices in machine offices shall be privileged to work on machines during all of the last three months of their apprenticeship, and the learners' scale shall apply to such apprentices.

Sec. 8. A recognized apprentice, who shall show a wilful disregard for his obligation to this Union and his duty thereto, by wilfully leaving the Chapel to which he has been assigned as an apprentice, or by such other overt acts as would make it impossible for an employer to continue his services, shall, upon sufficient proof being furnished, be punished by the complete withdrawal of his privilege of apprenticeship, or an indefinite suspension.

Sec. 9. An apprentice once suspended or relieved of his privilege, shall not be allowed to finish out or complete his time in any other shop than that to which he was assigned on probation. No apprentice shall be allowed to transfer from one Chapel to another without permission from this Union and his employer.

Sec. 10. An apprentice who finds that it will be impossible to complete his period of apprenticeship in a Chapel, on account of unfair treatment or other discrimination, not the direct result of his own disregard for duty and obligation to this Union or his employer, shall at once make complaint to the Executive Board in writing, corroborated by two members of his Chapel in good standing.

Sec. 11. The actions and duties of the apprentices and the candidates for apprenticeships, shall at all times be accountable to this Union by the chairmen of their respective chapels, who shall be held responsible for their conduct and treatment.

Sec. 12. If an employer or foreman discharges an apprentice before the completion of his time, and unless satisfactory reason is given to this Union for such action, such employer or foreman shall not be permitted to employ another apprentice in place of the one discharged until the expiration of the time of service of the discharged apprentice.

LITHOGRAPHERS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE AND BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Constitution of the Subordinate Associations:

Article XVII.—Sec. 1. The following rules regulating apprentices shall be adhered to: All apprentices shall be registered by the S. A., stating name, age and date of entering the branch or branches.

Sec. 2. Apprentices shall be governed as follows: In small establishments, where five or less than five journeymen are employed, one apprentice shall be allowed to every department, providing two journeymen are employed in each department. But where there are less than two journeymen employed in each department, one apprentice shall be allowed in the combined departments. In large establishments where eight (8) or more journeymen, in the combined departments, are employed, one apprentice be allowed to every five journeymen, or the majority fraction thereof.

Sec. 3. S. A.'s shall have the power to make an agreement with an employer to bind the apprentice to the employer, in order to insure the efficiency which desirable lithographers should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employer that some returns shall be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen. The term of service shall not be less than four years at the branch to which he is apprenticed.

Sec. 4. All S. A.'s shall admit to membership apprentices after their

probationary term of six months, who shall be entitled to all benefits of the Association except the privilege of voting; he shall be exempt from the payment of dues, except Mortuary assessments, until he is elected a journeyman member of the Association; all apprentices shall be required to take the obligation pledging themselves to maintain the secrecy of the organization in which they desire membership.

Sec. 5. No apprentice shall be allowed to change from the establishment wherein he is apprenticed unless by a two-thirds (⅔) vote of the members present at a regular meeting.

Sec. 6. No S. A. shall admit to full membership any person who has not served an apprenticeship of at least four (4) years. Rigid examination as to the competency of applicant shall be made by the Membership Committee.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL.

General Laws:

Sec. 32. Apprentices upon entering any photo-engraving establishment under the jurisdiction of the I. P. E. U. shall be registered through local Unions with the I. P. E. U. A record shall be kept of such apprentices at headquarters and a certificate issued to each, which certificate shall be presented to the Union when applicant is due to become a journeyman, and be forwarded with application for dues book to headquarters when said apprentice has served five years at a classified branch under the jurisdiction of the I. P. E. U. of N. A., and such certificate shall not be recognized by any other local except the one through which it was issued, unless another local shall agree to accept such certificate.

Sec. 33. It is enjoined upon each subordinate Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each office to one for such number of journeymen as to the Union may seem just; provided, that the ratio of one apprentice to four journeymen and two apprentices to seven journeymen shall be the maximum number and must not be exceeded; and all Unions are recommended to admit apprentices to meetings in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting, and paying one-half the regular local due for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership; provided, they shall be required to take the following obligations: [Obligation here omitted.]

Sec. 34. Where the laws of a Union admit an apprentice to advanced apprenticeship in the last year of his term, and such apprentice makes application, and is rejected on the ground of incompetency, it is not necessary or proper that Union men should refuse to continue at work where such apprentice is employed.

Buffalo Local No. 4 — Agreement:

Fourth — Apprentices are to serve their apprenticeship for not less than five years in one shop, beginning at the age of 16 years or over.

Fifth — The number of apprentices shall be as follows: One apprentice to the first four journeymen; one additional apprentice to be allowed for each three journeymen in excess of four; with the understanding that every office is entitled to at least one apprentice.

New York City Local No. 1 — Arbitration award:

Sec. 14. Apprentices shall be allowed in the several offices in the proportion of one apprentice to each ten journeymen regularly employed, or the majority fraction thereof, provided that not more than three apprentices shall be allowed in any one office, except that in an office with fifty or more journeymen an extra apprentice may be allowed.

It is agreed that the apprentices selected under the terms of the contract may in the first year of their apprenticeship do the work now being performed by boys in the several offices, such as albumenizing glass, washing glass, polishing and preparing zinc and copper, etc.

The wages of apprentices during the first two years of their term shall be fixed by the office, subject to a consideration of the wages now being paid boys for the same work.

All other rules governing the selection and employment of boys to be taken up and arranged for by the joint standing committee.

Rochester Local No. 22 — Agreement:

4. It is further agreed that if the conditions in any shop are such that it is not advisable to employ a printer, that the Etchers' apprentice shall do the printing at the regular apprentice wages.

7. That apprentices are to serve an apprenticeship of not less than five consecutive years in one shop, beginning at the age of sixteen years or over, and that the probationary period, after five years have been served in one branch by an apprentice shall not exceed one year.

8. That all apprentices shall be mutually and formally indentured to both parties to this agreement, and that Photo-Engravers' Union No. 22, I. P. E. U., shall recognize apprentices; and, that the wages of apprentices are to be fixed by employers; and, that such apprentices as are not satisfactory for any reason may be dismissed at the option of the employers.

9. That the ratio of apprenticeship shall be as follows: One apprentice to three journeymen, two apprentices to seven journeymen. In shops with less than three journeymen, one apprentice to each shop.

10. That the employing Photo-Engravers reserve themselves the right to require any journeyman or apprentice, when the situation may demand, or when he may be idle in his own branch, to assist temporarily in any of the several branches of the business, other than the one in which he may be chiefly employed, or specified.

PLATE PRINTERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL STEEL AND COPPER.

General Laws:

Sec. 18. It is enjoined upon each local union to make regulations regulating the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop to one for such a number of journeymen as to the union may seem just; and all unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting, and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership; provided, they shall be required to take an obli

gation pledging themselves to maintain the secrecy of the organization in which they desire membership.

Sec. 19. Where the laws of a union admit an apprentice to conditional membership in the last year of his term, and such apprentice makes application and is rejected on the ground of incompetency it is not necessary or proper that union men should refuse to continue at work where such apprentice is employed.

PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL PRINTING.

By-Laws:

Article III.— Sec. 1. Subordinate Unions should make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each office, such apprentices to be taken from Assistants' and Feeders' or Job Pressmen's Union working under the jurisdiction of the International Union. All apprentices shall serve four years, and one apprentice to be allowed to every four journeymen.

Sec. 2. In a place where Assistants' and Feeders' or Job Pressmen's Union exists, subordinate to the International Union, apprentices shall not be admitted as members of such Pressmen's Union unless holding a certificate of membership in good standing in said Assistants' and Feeders' or Job Pressmen's Union. The Assistants' Union shall have the right to organize all help working in web pressrooms for whom the Pressmen's Union have not provided a scale, and it is to be further understood that all apprentices in web pressrooms must come from the Assistants' Union.

Sec. 3. Subordinate Unions have not the right to reject a candidate for membership solely on the ground that he served his apprenticeship in an "unfair" office, but the said subordinate Union may impose such restrictions upon apprentices entering "unfair" offices within its jurisdiction as in its discretion it may deem best for the general welfare of the craft, and such apprentices shall not be received into membership except upon a strict observance of such restrictions.

Sec. 4. Where the laws of a Subordinate Union admit an apprentice to conditional membership in the last year of his term, and such apprentice makes application and is rejected on the ground of incompetency, it is not necessary or proper that Union men should refuse to continue work where such apprentice is employed.

Albany and Troy Local No. 23 — Agreement:

The number of apprentices shall not exceed the proportion of one to every four journeymen employed, or one to four men, two to eight men, three to twelve, four to sixteen, or in offices where there are less than four journeymen employed, it shall be permissible to have an apprentice if there be more than two cylinder presses in use.

None but members or apprentice members of I. P. P. & A. U., shall operate a printing press in any office a party to this agreement.

Buffalo Local No. 15 — (Feeders) — Agreement:

Fifth.— Ratio of apprentice cylinder feeders in each office to be one to four journeymen, or the major fraction thereof.

Buffalo Local No. 27 — Agreement:

Fifth.— The ratio of apprentices to be one for every three journeymen or major fraction thereof.

New York City Local No. 23 (Feeders) — Agreement:

No. 2.— One apprentice to every six feeders or a majority fraction thereof. Such apprentices to be registered by both the Printers' League of America and Franklin Association No. 23; and no apprentice shall be given a full card by Franklin Association No. 23 until after the fourth year of his apprenticeship unless by mutual consent of both contracting parties herein mentioned. The minimum wages for apprentices shall be as follows: First and second years $10.00, third year $11.00, fourth year $13.00, end of the fourth year the prevailing scale.

New York City Local No. 25 (Web Pressmen) — Rules:

SECTION 1. In order to provide for proper succession, without unduly infringing on the rights of journeymen, this Association claims the right to regulate the number of apprentices that may be employed.

Sec. 2. To become a regularly recognized apprentice the candidate must be indorsed by the Chapel in which he is employed to the Executive Committee, and must agree to abide by such rules and regulations as this Association may make in its Constitution or By-Laws governing apprentices. Provided, however, that no person shall be registered from a newspaper pressroom unless such person has worked at least two years in a pressroom and is employed in said pressroom on the fly or as a carrier.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary, after a candidate for apprenticeship has been approved by the Executive Committee and has complied with the foregoing rules, to register his name as an apprentice member, and on the payment of $2 to issue him a special card certifying to his standing as an apprentice. Said card shall only be issued subject to the By-Laws, Art. VI., Secs. 2 to 7, inclusive, which all apprentices are required to read, and any registered apprentice violating the laws governing apprentices shall, upon conviction, be deprived of his card.

Sec. 4. No person shall be permitted to work on presses as an apprentice without an apprentice card showing that he has been duly registered as an apprentice.

Sec. 5. No apprentice or any person except a journeyman pressman shall be allowed to work at the cutting, making or manufacturing of primary overlays for illustrations.

Sec. 6. No apprentice shall be allowed to run one press until he shall have been registered two years, nor shall he be allowed to run two presses until he shall have been registered for three years.

Sec. 7. No apprentice shall be allowed to fill any position on a newspaper press until two years after the date of his being registered as an apprentice unless a regular substitute cannot be obtained; but the full term of said apprenticeship must be served directly in connection with the press.

Sec. 9. Each newspaper office shall be allowed one apprentice to every ten pressmen; but in no case shall the number of apprentices in any newspaper Chapel exceed four. Provided, however, that in newspaper offices where

there are not ten pressmen employed such office shall be entitled to one apprentice.

Sec. 10. Any foreman of pressroom who shall have more than the number of apprentices allowed by the above laws at any one time shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not to exceed $100 for each offense.

Sec. 11. Any chairman of pressroom who shall fail to report any violation of the above laws shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not to exceed $25.

New York City Local No. 51 (Book and Job Pressmen)—Rules:

Article V.—Sec. 1. In order to provide for proper succession, without unduly infringing on the rights of journeymen, this Union claims the right to regulate the number of apprentices that may be employed.

Sec. 2. To become regularly recognized apprentice the candidate must be indorsed by the Chapel in which he is employed to the Executive Committee, and must agree to abide by such rules and regulations as this Union may make in its Constitution or By-Laws governing apprentices.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer after a candidate for apprenticeship has been approved by the Executive Committee and has complied with the foregoing rules, to register his name as an apprentice member, and on the payment of $2 to issue him a special card certifying to his standing as an apprentice. Said card shall only be issued subject to Secs. 2 to 7 of this Article, inclusive, which all apprentices are required to read, and any registered apprentice violating the laws governing apprentices shall, upon conviction, be deprived of his card.

Sec. 4. No person shall be permitted to work on presses as an apprentice without an apprentice card showing that he has been duly registered as an apprentice.

Sec. 5. No apprentice or any person except a journeyman pressman shall be allowed to work at the cutting, making or manufacturing of primary overlays for illustrations.

Sec. 6. The term of an apprentice shall be five years, dating from the time he is first put on the floor. All apprentices shall be registered by the Typothetæ and in the Union by the Executive Committee and card records kept. No apprentice shall be given a card as a journeyman by either the Typothetæ or the Union until the expiration of his fifth year.

Sec. 7. Each office shall be allowed one apprentice to every four pressmen or major fraction thereof; provided, however, that in offices where there are four presses, two journeymen shall be employed; three presses, one journeyman and one apprentice. No one office shall have more than five apprentices. An apprentice may be assigned to do any work which his employer may deem proper, except that he shall not be allowed to cut primary overlays until after the expiration of the fourth year of his apprenticeship. The minimum wages for apprentices shall be as follows: First six months, $14; end of first six months, $15; end of one year, $16; end of two years, $17; end of three years, $18; end of four years, $20; end of five years, $22.

Sec. 8. Any foreman of pressroom who shall have more than the number of apprentices allowed by the above laws at any one time shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not to exceed $100 for each offense.

Sec. 9. Any chairman of pressroom who shall fail to report any violation of the above laws shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not to exceed $25.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL.

Constitution:

Sec. 19. It is enjoined upon each subordinate Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each office to one for such number of journeymen as to the Union may seem just.

No subordinate Union shall admit to membership any person who has not served an apprenticeship of at least five years.

An apprentice at stereotyping or electrotyping must make application for membership to the Union having jurisdiction over the office in which he serves his apprenticeship.

Where an apprentice has intermittent employment, local Unions shall require affidavit from applicant regarding time of service, such affidavits to be on file and authenticated before favorable action shall be taken on said apprentice's application for membership.

It shall be mandatory upon every chairman of chapel to register apprentices with the secretary of his local union and with the Secretary-Treasurer of the I. S. & E. U., within thirty days after employment.

In the event of such registered apprentice losing his position through no fault of his own (which fact is to be determined by the local within whose jurisdiction he has been employed) he shall be eligible to the first apprentice vacancy occurring to complete his unexpired term of apprenticeship.

Apprentices in any office under the jurisdiction of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union shall not be permitted to work more than six day or night shifts within one week.

Provided, That the Executive Board shall be authorized to permit an apprentice to work more than six days or nights when in their judgment conditions would warrant the same.

New York City — Agreement:

Sec. 5. Any column or job stereotype office employing two or three stereotypers shall be allowed one apprentice; four or six stereotypers, two apprentices; nine or more stereotypers, three apprentices.

Apprentices shall serve five years prior to their majority, three years of which they shall serve on the floor at general work and the two remaining years at practical stereotyping.

VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS OF AMERICA, UNITED ORDER OF.

New York City Local No. 4 — Agreement:

Art. 5. The party of the first part shall be allowed one apprentice for each shop, said apprentice shall serve the term of one year and shall receive $1.50 per day. No one shall be accepted as an apprentice who is under the age of 16, or over 19 years. Apprentice shall be obliged to carry the current working card of the Union.

BRUSH MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

By-Laws:

Art. II.— Sec. 12. That an apprentice must serve four (4) years at the trade, or one (1) year at a branch. He must be at least sixteen (16) years of age when beginning and must carry the Apprenticeship Card of the B. I. U.

COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

Constitution:

Sec. 111. No member of any local shall take an apprentice without the consent of his local, and in no case shall he be allowed to take an apprentice under 16 years of age; and no more than one apprentice for every ten hand coopers shall be allowed, said apprentice to serve his time of three years at the bench, the local to decide what wages he shall receive while serving his apprenticeship.

Sec. 112. Proofs of all apprentices learning the coopers' trade must be attested to by the proper officers of the local union under whose jurisdiction they may have served the whole or part of their time.

Sec. 113. The Recording Secretary of each local shall keep a complete list of all apprentices serving in his jurisdiction, and in case an apprentice quits or is discharged from the shop, the local union shall give him a card or certificate with its seal attached, showing the time he has served under its jurisdiction.

PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Constitution:

Art. XXI.— Sec. 1. All persons desiring to become members of this organization must be not less than 18 years of age and have served at least three years at the piano, organ or musical instrument industry. The secretary of the shop shall keep a complete list of all apprentices serving under his jurisdiction. But this shall not be construed so as to prohibit the acceptance of any competent mechanics formerly employed in an allied industry, the members employed in the department where the candidate secures work to be the judges of his competency.

Sec. 2. In case an apprentice quits or is discharged from a shop, the union shall give him a card or certificate, with the seal of the union attached, showing the time said apprentice has served under their jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Local unions shall have power to stipulate the number of apprentices under their respective jurisdictions. Local unions shall submit their apprentice laws, for approval, by the International Executive Board.

Sec. 4. Manufacturers who do not employ at least one journeyman for his full time shall not be allowed an apprentice.

Sec. 5. All local unions adopting apprentice laws shall be required to file a copy of such law with the International President, signed by three officers of the local union.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

New York City Local No. 70 — (*Carpet Upholsterers*) — *Agreement:*

Second.— The wages of the apprentices shall be as follows: $10.00 per week for the first year; $12.00 per week for the second year; $15.00 per week for the third year, and $18.00 per week for the fourth year — to be paid weekly. After which they shall receive the minimum rate, $24.00 per week, as per first clause of this agreement.

Sixth.— One (1) apprentice shall be allowed to every ten (10) Journeymen

Carpet Upholsterers in ratio to number employed during the period of this agreement. All apprentices shall be required to serve four (4) years at the trade before graduating as a journeyman of the craft.

WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL.

Constitution:

Art. XI.— Sec. 1. Firms employing on an average during the year five (5) men, shall be entitled to one (1) apprentice; those employing on an average ten (10) men, to two (2) apprentices; those employing on an average fifteen (15) men, to three (3) apprentices, and for each additional twenty-five (25) men there shall be allowed one (1) more apprentice. They must be registered in the book of the local association kept for that purpose, the apprenticeship to cease four (4) years from date of entering the trade.

Sec. 2. Should any registered apprentice, after having served two (2) years at the trade, be out of employment through trade failure or retirement of his employer, the local association shall endeavor to place him in such shop as they deem most advisable.

Sec. 3. Any person working at the trade as an apprentice or otherwise, for a time which in a total shall make four (4) years, provided he shall have reached the age of eighteen (18), shall not be allowed to work in any union shop as an improver, but shall take his chance of improving as a journeyman.

Sec. 4. No registered apprentice is allowed to leave a firm after the first year of apprenticeship and continue at the trade without the consent of the employer and the local association, unless it be proven that the firm is not giving him the proper instruction and opportunities to become a competent workman, or is not paying the required wages. When found necessary by a local branch, they may be called out on a strike.

Sec. 5. Registered apprentices shall be allowed the use of the library and any helps to advancement in possession of the local branch and the kind assistance and supervision of its members.

Sec. 6. Upon payment of the quarterly per capita tax and one-half of each death assessment when levied, registered apprentices will be entitled to the following benefits: One-half of the amount of insurance paid for loss of tools by fire or unavoidable accident, one-half of the amount paid to single members when on strike, and fifty dollars to beneficiaries in case of death.

New York City Local — Agreement:

Seventh.— One apprentice shall be allowed to every firm employing from one (1) to five (5) carvers; two (2) apprentices to every firm employing from five (5) to ten (10) carvers; three (3) apprentices to every firm employing from ten (10) to fifteen (15) carvers or more; three (3) apprentices being the limit in any shop. All apprentices shall serve four (4) years and shall receive work and proper instructions during their term in all the branches of wood carving.

WOOD WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, AMALGAMATED.

Constitution:

Sec. 70. Apprentices over sixteen years of age and under nineteen years of age may become honorary members. They shall pay the same dues and be

entitled to the same benefits as other honorary members. Apprentices shall serve three years at the trade before they will be called upon to pay full dues and become entitled to full benefits. No additional initiation fee or assessment shall be charged an apprentice on account of becoming a full member.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Elmira Local No. 879 — Agreement:

One apprentice allowed to every ten mechanics or, if firm wishes, more. He or they must have been indentured according or in accordance with the laws of the State. No apprentice shall be over twenty-one years of age, when starting his apprenticeship.

Troy Local No. 636, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America — Agreement:

Art. 3. The employer agrees to employ only one apprentice for every ten (10) mechanics. But he shall have the right to put to work as many apprentices as he may choose providing said apprentices are indentured according to the laws of the State of New York, and a copy of the indentured papers are filed with the Secretary of the District Council of Troy, N. Y., for each apprentice so hired. No apprentice shall be over twenty-one (21) years of age when starting to serve his apprenticeship.

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

BREWERY EMPLOYEES.

Rochester — (Including Coopers, Engineers, and Firemen) — Agreement:

One apprentice shall be allowed for each twenty men; he shall not be less than eighteen and no more than twenty years of age. The term of apprenticeship shall be two years; during such term thorough instruction shall be given in all branches of the trade and he shall become a member of the Union at the expiration of his apprenticeship. The wages of apprentices for the first year shall be at the discretion of the employer, but not less than nine dollars ($9.00) per week, but for the remaining year of the term shall not be less than ten dollars ($10.00) per week. Apprentices shall be bound by all the other conditions of this agreement.

IX. TOBACCO.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Constitution:

Sec. 214. All persons learning cigar making or packing must serve at least three years. Proofs of same must be attested by officers of local unions under whose jurisdiction said apprentices shall have served the whole or part of his or her time. The recording secretary of each local union shall keep a complete list of all apprentices serving in his jurisdiction. All persons learning cigar making or packing must serve three years, but not longer

without the consent of the local union. All apprentices shall be honorary members of the union until their term of apprenticeship has ended, when they must become paying members. Any cigar maker taking a packer's job, who is a packer, shall deposit his card in the Packers' Union, if one exists in said place. In places where there is a Cigar Packers' Union all members packing cigars shall be compelled to deposit cards with the Packers' Union.

Sec. 215. In case said apprentice shall quit or be discharged from a shop the union shall give him a card or certificate, with the seal of the union attached, showing the time said apprentice shall have served under their jurisdiction.

Sec. 216. Local unions shall have power to stipulate the number of apprentices under their respective jurisdictions. Local unions shall submit their apprentice laws, for approval, by the International Executive Board.

Sec. 217. Manufacturers who do not employ at least one journeyman for his full time shall not be allowed an apprentice. It shall be optional with local unions to enforce this section on apprentices who may be learning the trade at the time of the adoption of this section.

Sec. 218. All local unions adopting apprentice laws shall be required to file a copy of such law with the International President, signed by three officers of the local union.

Amsterdam Local No. 231 — *Rules:*

Each shop shall be entitled to one (1) apprentice, two (2) apprentices to ten (10) journeymen, and no shop shall have more than two (2). Manufacturers who do not employ at least one (1) journeyman for his full time shall not be allowed any apprentices.

Auburn Local No. 311 — *Rules:*

8. All manufacturers under our jurisdiction shall be allowed apprentices as follows: One apprentice to each shop, providing they employ from one to five journeymen; two where they employ fifteen; three where they employ twenty-five, and the number to be limited.

9. Where apprentices are employed the number of men mentioned above must be kept to work steady.

Wellsville Local No. 203 — *Rules:*

Each shop shall be entitled to one (1) apprentice. The term of apprenticeship shall be three (3) years.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND WORKERS' PROTECTIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

Agreement:

4. The parties hereto further agree to the following rules with respect to the employment of apprentices:

(a) Apprentices can only be employed in diamond polishing and in no other branch of the trade; they must be at least sixteen (16) years of age and of male sex, and no agreements in writing shall be made with them. In

employing such apprentices, sons of members of the party of the second part, shall in all cases have the preference; the total number of apprentices shall in no case exceed ten per cent (10 per cent) of the number of members of the party of the second part, and they shall be distributed among the members of the party of the first part as the said party of the second part may direct, subject to the approval of the party of the first part; any apprentice so to be employed, shall be engaged within three months after the execution of this agreement, and hereafter no such apprentice shall be engaged until the holding of the next congress of the International Diamond Workers' Alliance. However, each manufacturer, member of the party of the first part, shall, during the time of this agreement, have the right to have one member of his family, or relative, instructed by one of his employees whom he may designate for this purpose, and the employee so designated, shall instruct such member of the family or relative, when so requested.

(b) The wages of apprentices shall be as follows: During the first six months of their actual and active employment, the apprentices shall receive no compensation for their work, during the four working weeks succeeding such period of actual and active employment of six months they shall receive Five Dollars ($5) per week, and every four working weeks thereafter an additional sum of One Dollar ($1) shall be added to their wages until the same shall reach the sum of Twenty-four Dollars ($24) per week, whereupon the said apprentices shall cease to be regarded as such, and shall be considered regular employees.

(c) After said apprentices shall have been employed on the bench (rear or front) for six months, the setter shall receive the compensation of Two Dollars ($2) per week for each apprentice, which said sum shall be increased by One Dollar ($1) every three months, until the full salary has been reached.

(d) Should any dispute arise in connection with the employment of such apprentices or the wages to be paid to such apprentices who do not come up to the proper standard of work, or any controversy or dispute referring to the right to discharge or cause of discharge of any such apprentices before the expiration of the apprentices' term, such controversy or dispute shall be admitted to an arbitration committee to be composed of three (3) members of the party of the first part, and three (3) members of the party of the second part, which said committee, together, shall have access to all factories. The decision of a majority of such committee shall be binding upon all questions in controversy, but should such committee, or a majority thereof, fail to agree, a disinterested party shall be appointed by the president of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade, to act as umpire, and his decision shall be binding.

(From Newspaper Clipping.)—About thirty-five apprentices are to be put in the shops to learn the polishing trade, the number being computed at one for every ten journeymen. When apprentices were barred in 1895, by an international agreement of the labor unions there were practically no Americans who understood either the art of cutting or the art of polishing the gems. Since then there has been no opportunity for Americans to learn, so that the industry is in the hands of skilled workers nearly all of whom have come from Antwerp and Amsterdam.

Polishers in each shop are to be allowed to choose their apprentices, so it is expected that in many cases sons will learn the trade, according to the custom long observed in Europe.

A committee of six men, three manufacturers and three polishers, are to be named by the two unions to oversee the work of the apprentices. The committee will have access to all the factories. If an apprentice's work is satisfactory his pay will be increased at the end of each month to the extent of $1 a week. For unsatisfactory work he may be reduced in pay.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS' UNION, AMERICAN.

Rules:

Sec. 10. One apprentice shall be allowed each year, beginning September 1st, to every fifteen journeymen employed, or majority fraction thereof.

Sec. 11. No one shall be considered an apprentice unless they are given a regular place to gather.

Sec. 12. Apprentices shall be required to gather three (3) years as an apprentice to the firm at 10 per cent less than the journeymen gatherer's wages, and said 10 per cent to be the property of the firm. If the firm should have occasion to discharge an apprentice for a cause justifiable to the manager and Factory Committee, or should he be removed by death, or withdraw from the trade during the first year of his apprenticeship, the firm shall have the privilege of another apprentice in his stead to serve the unexpired term. No apprentice shall be allowed to work for any other firm only after the expiration of his apprenticeship.

Sec. 13. An apprentice having served three years as an apprentice to the firm must then become a member of the Association. He is then considered or recognized, as a journeyman gatherer.

Sec 14. Journeymen gatherers shall be required to gather one year before they are allowed to control a press.

Sec. 15. When a member or apprentice is required to cut off his glass with foot power, or gather for an automatic machine that requires no presser, he shall receive presser's wages instead of gatherer's; but nothing in this rule shall be construed to conflict with the provisions of section 12.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

By-Laws:

Sec. 10. That we allow one apprentice to every ten (10) journeymen employed holding steady places and three-fifths of ten journeymen holding steady places employed by one firm. This law not to be construed so as to debar any firm from taking one apprentice who may have working six (6) journeymen.

Sec. 11. Firms who from any cause reduce the number of their journeymen must also reduce the number of their apprentices in the proportion to the journeymen employed at the time of reducing their working force, so that they at all times shall be within the requirements of this law. Example: If the proportion was one (1) apprentice to three (3) journeymen before reducing their working force, the reduction would be one apprentice to three (3) journeymen.

Sec. 12. Firms starting their factories not later than March 1, 1908, shall be allowed to take their apprentices at any time during the blast, but representation shall be based upon the number of journeymen in their employ not later than March 1, 1908. Firms or furnaces starting later than March 1, 1908, shall not be allowed to take any.

Sec. 13. When the condition of the trade warrants the issuing of permits to apprentices who are unemployed, all such permits are to be uniform, and no permit to be issued to an apprentice unless it meets with the approval of the Branch controlling the factory where the apprentice is to be employed.

Sec. 14. That firms having put in an apprentice and from any cause said apprentice leaves the trade, he cannot be duplicated; but should an apprentice die during the first year of his apprenticeship, he must be duplicated during that season.

Sec. 15. An apprentice shall serve not more than five years, consisting of fifty working months from the date of being put in to blow. No loss of time to be charged against the apprentice, unless the time so lost can be reasonably attributed to said apprentice.

Sec. 16. That any journeyman or apprentice who may go to work, or continue to work in any factory where Association blowers are on a strike, shall be fined one hundred dollars in addition to their regular initiation fee, unless otherwise ordered by the President and Executive Board.

Sec 17. That no one shall be considered an apprentice unless they be put in a place to blow.

Binghamton Local No. 57 — Agreement:

Sec. 47. That we allow one apprentice for every ten journeymen employed holding steady places, and three-fifths (3/5) of ten journeymen holding steady places employed by one firm. This rule not to be construed as to debar any firm from taking one apprentice who shall have six journeymen at work.

Sec. 48. Firms who from any cause reduce the number of their journeymen must also reduce the number of their apprentices in the proportion to the journeymen employed at the time of reducing their working force, so that they at all times shall be within the requirements of this law. Example: If the proportion was one (1) apprentice to three (3) journeymen before reducing their working force, the reduction would be one (1) apprentice to three (3) journeymen.

Sec. 50. Firms having put in an apprentice, and if from any cause said apprentice leaves the trade, he cannot be duplicated; but should an apprentice die during the first year of his apprenticeship, he must be duplicated during that season.

Sec. 51. An apprentice shall serve not more than five years, consisting of fifty working months from the date of being put in to blow. No loss of time to be charged against the apprentice, unless the time so lost can be reasonably attributed to said apprentice.

Sec. 52. No one shall be considered an apprentice unless he is put in a place to blow.

GLASS WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, AMALGAMATED.

Buffalo Local No. 35 — Agreement:

Art. 5. The party of the first part hereby agrees to have one apprentice to seven journeymen regularly employed. No apprentice to be taken under fifteen and over seventeen years of age, and the apprenticeship shall extend for three years *in one shop*, of which the first six months are to be considered on probation. The wages of apprentices to be arranged mutually.

Art. 6. It is understood that in the event the party of the first part has more apprentices on than this agreement calls for, such apprentices may remain, but no more shall be put on until the proper ratio established itself through lapse or expiration.

Rochester Local No. 47 — Agreement:

Art 8. Apprentices: Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of art glass cutting and glazing shall be required to serve four years as an apprentice. He shall in no case leave his employer without just cause, and any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of local union, but shall be required to return to his employer.

B. There may be one apprentice to every five journeymen. An employer employing one or more journeymen in excess of the above number, that is, five men, may engage another apprentice.

C. It is understood that in shops where the ratio is more than above, no change shall take place until the ratio reduces itself to the proper ratio by lapse or expiration of existing contracts.

D. The apprentice shall not receive less than $6.00 per week for the first six months, and shall receive $6.50 for the next six months, $7.00 for the next six months, $8.00 for the next six months, $9.00 for the next six months, $10.00 for the next six months, $11.50 for the next six months and $13.00 for the last six months, during which period he shall attend to his work industriously and faithfully, and after fulfilling his part of the contract, he shall be entitled to rank and receive pay as a journeyman. The union will not receive an apprentice under 15 years and over 19 years of age.

Art. 9. It is further agreed that a strike to uphold articles herein set forth or to uphold union principles shall not be considered a violation of this agreement.

VI.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF NEW YORK STATE IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1909, RELATING TO CHILD LABOR, COMPULSORY EDUCATION, APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The employment of children in factories is regulated by Article VI of the Labor Law; in stores, hotels, offices, etc., by Article XI; and in the selling of newspapers by Article XII. Chapter III of Title X of the Penal Code (section 287–293), entitled "Abandonment and other Acts of Cruelty to Children," contains provisions relative to the employment of children in occupations dangerous to health or morals. Certain of these sections are printed below. See further section 418 of the Penal Code prohibiting the employment of minors as telegraph operators on railroads; and the Liquor Tax Law (L. 1896, ch. 112, § 31-f) forbidding girls to sell or serve liquors. As to registration of births, from which evidence of a child's attainment of the legal age of employment is derived, see Public Health Law (L. 1893, ch. 661, § 22, as amended by L. 1905, ch. 392).

The employment of children during the school sessions is regulated by Title XVI of the Consolidated School Law, known as the Compulsory Education Law.

Apprenticeship is regulated by Article VII of the Domestic Relations Law, and section 292-b of the Penal Code.

Industrial and reform schools are regulated by certain sections of the Charities Law; and industrial training in the public schools is provided for and regulated by Title 15 of the Consolidated School Law.

CHILD LABOR.

Employment of Children in Factories and in Mines and Quarries.

ARTICLE VI, CHAPTER 415, LAWS OF 1897, AS AMENDED: THE LABOR LAW, CHAPTER 32 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

[NOTE.— *The Penal Code, § 384-l, makes it a misdemeanor to violate or refuse to comply with the provisions of this article, which are to be strictly construed.* (*Murphy* v. *Bennett,* 11 *App. Div.* 298.)]

SECTION 70. *Employment of minors.*—No child under the age of fourteen

years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any factory in this state. No child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall be so employed, permitted or suffered to work unless an employment certificate issued as provided in this article shall have been theretofore filed in the office of the employer at the place of employment of such child. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 184.]

Derived from L. 1886, ch. 409, § 2, as amended by L. 1887, ch. 462; L. 1889, ch. 560; L. 1892, ch. 673; and L. 1896, ch. 991.

Compare the Compulsory Education Law (L. 1874, ch. 421, as amended), *post.*

The prohibition is absolute; lack of intent or knowledge not a defense (opinion of Attorney-General, January 16, 1905; City of New York v. Chelsea Jute Mills, 43 Misc. 266, where it was held, March 24, 1904, that ignorance of the child's age and an honest belief on the part of the employer that it was over age, was no defense).

But an officer of a corporation who has directed that no child shall be employed contrary to law is not liable if a subordinate, without his knowledge, illegally employs a child. *People* v. *Taylor,* decided by the Court of Appeals, Sept., 1908.

Violation is a misdemeanor (Penal Code, § 384-l) and *prima facie* evidence of negligence on the part of an employer in an action against him; *Marino* v. *Lehmaier,* 173 N. Y. 530; *Sitts* v. *Waiontha Co.,* 94 App. Div. 38; *Dragotto* v. *Plunkett,* 113 App. Div. 648; *Lee* v. *Sterling Silk Mfg. Co.,* 115 App. Div. 589; *Kenyon* v. *Sanford Mfg. Co.,* 199 App. Div. 570; *Fortune* v. *Hall,* 122 App. Div. 250.

The section does not apply to children employed in fields adjacent to canning factories, nor to sheds unconnected with such factories (opinion of Attorney-General, September 22, 1905).

§ 71. *Employment certificate how issued.* Such certificate shall be issued by the commissioner of health or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town or village where such child resides, or is to be employed, or by such other officer thereof as may be designated by such board, department or commissioner for that purpose, upon the application of the parent or guardian or custodian[1] of the child desiring such employment. Such officer shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved, and filed the following papers duly executed, viz.: The school record of such child properly filled out and signed as provided in this article; also, evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years old or upwards, which shall consist of the evidence thereof provided in one of the following subdivisions of this section and which shall be required in the order herein designated as follows:

(a) *Birth certificate:* A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births, which certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such child.

(b) *Certificate of graduation:* A certificate of graduation duly issued to such child showing that such child is a graduate of a public school of the state of New York or elsewhere, having a course of not less than eight years, or of a school in the state of New York other than a public school, having a substantially equivalent course of study of not less than eight years' duration, in which a record of the attendance of such child has been kept as required by the compulsory education law, provided that the record of such school shows such child to be at least fourteen years of age.

(c) *Passport or baptismal certificate:* A passport or a duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth and place of baptism of such child.

[1] Section 4 of chapter 184 of the Laws of 1903 provides: "The word custodian, as used in this act, shall include any person, organization or society having the custody of said child."

(d) *Other documentary evidence.*— In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the officer to whom application is made, as herein provided, for an employment certificate, that a child for whom such certificate is requested, and who has presented the school record, is in fact over fourteen years of age, and that satisfactory documentary evidence of age can be produced, which does not fall within any of the provisions of the preceding subdivisions of this section, and that none of the papers mentioned in said subdivisions can be produced, then and not otherwise he shall present to the board of health of which he is an officer or agent, for its action thereon, a statement signed by him showing such facts, together with such affidavits or papers as may have been produced before him constituting such evidence of the age of such child, and the board of health, at a regular meeting thereof, may then, by resolution, provide that such evidence of age shall be fully entered on the minutes of such board, and shall be received as sufficient evidence of the age of such child for the purpose of this section.

(e) *Physicians' certificates.*— In cities of the first class only, in case application for the issuance of an employment certificate shall be made to such officer by a child's parent, guardian or custodian who alleges his inability to produce any of the evidence of age specified in the preceding subdivisions of this section, and if the child is apparently at least fourteen years of age, such officer may receive and file an application signed by the parent, guardian or custodian of such child for physicians' certificates. Such application shall contain the alleged age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, together with such further facts as may be of assistance in determining the age of such child. Such application shall be filed for not less than ninety days after date of such application for such physicians' certificates, for an examination to be made of the statements contained therein, and in case no facts appear within such period or by such examination tending to discredit or contradict any material statement of such application, then and not otherwise the officer may direct such child to appear thereafter for physical examination before two physicians officially designated by the board of health, and in case such physicians shall certify in writing that they have separately examined such child and that in their opinion such child is at least fourteen years of age such officer shall accept such certificates as sufficient proof of the age of such child for the purposes of this section. In case the opinions of such physicians do not concur, the child shall be examined by a third physician and the concurring opinions shall be conclusive for the purpose of this section as to the age of such child.

Such officer shall require the evidence of age specified in subdivision (a) in preference to that specified in any subsequent subdivision and shall not accept the evidence of age permitted by any subsequent subdivision unless he shall receive and file in addition thereto an affidavit of the parent showing that no evidence of age specified in any preceding subdivision or subdivisions of this section can be produced. Such affidavit shall contain the age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor. Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child's father has personally appeared before and been examined

by the officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is fourteen years of age or upwards and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. In doubtful cases such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health. Every such employment certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 184, *L.* 1905, *ch.* 518, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 291.]

See notes to section 70; cf. also sections 3 and 5 of the Compulsory Education Law, *post.*

An amendment to the Penal Code, § 384-1, subd. 5, makes it a misdemeanor to make a false statement in relation to an application for an employment certificate.

§ 72. *Contents of certificate.*— Such certificate shall state the date and place of birth of the child, and describe the color of the hair and eyes, the height and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and that the papers required by the preceding section have been duly examined, approved and filed and that the child named in such certificate has appeared before the officer signing the certificate and been examined. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 184.]

§ 73. *School record, what to contain.*— The school record required by this article shall be signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended and shall be furnished, on demand, to a child entitled thereto or to the board, department or commissioner of health. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public school or schools equivalent thereto or parochial schools for not less than one hundred and thirty days during the twelve months next preceding his fourteenth birthday or during the twelve months next preceding his application for such school record and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions. Such school record shall also give the date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of its parent or guardian or custodian. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 184, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 291.]

[§ 74. *Vacation certificates.*

Repealed by L. 1903, ch. 184, § 3. A similar provision as to mercantile establishments still remains in section 166.]

§ 75. *Report of certificates issued.* The board or department of health or health commissioner of a city, village or town, shall transmit, between the first and tenth day of each month, to the office of the factory inspector a list of the names of the children to whom certificates have been issued.

§ 76. *Registry of children employed.*— Each person owning or operating a factory and employing children therein shall keep, or cause to be kept in the office of such factory, a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of all children so employed under the age of sixteen years. Such register and the certificate filed in such office shall be

produced for inspection upon the demand of the commissioner of labor. On termination of the employment of a child so registered, and whose certificate is so filed, such certificate shall be forthwith surrendered by the employer to the child or its parent or guardian or custodian. The commissioner of labor may make demand on an employer in whose factory a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is employed or permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not then filed as required by this article, that such employer shall either furnish him within ten days, evidence satisfactory to him that such child is in fact over sixteen years of age, or shall cease to employ or permit or suffer such child to work in such factory. The commissioner of labor may require from such employer the same evidence of age of such child as is required on the issuance of an employment certificate; and the employer furnishing such evidence shall not be required to furnish any further evidence of the age of the child. A notice embodying such demand may be served on such employer personally or may be sent by mail addressed to him at said factory, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post. When the employer is a corporation such notice may be served either personally upon an officer of such corporation, or by sending it by post addressed to the office or the principal place of business of such corporation. The papers constituting such evidence of age furnished by the employer in response to such demand shall be filed with the commissioner of labor and a material false statement made in any such paper or affidavit by any person, shall be a misdemeanor. In case such employer shall fail to produce and deliver to the commissioner of labor within ten days after such demand such evidence of age herein required by him, and shall thereafter continue to employ such child or permit or suffer such child to work in such factory, proof of the giving of such notice and of such failure to produce and file such evidence shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution brought for a violation of this article that such child is under sixteen years of age and is unlawfully employed. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 184, *and L.* 1905, *ch.* 493.]

§ 77. *Hours of labor of children, minors and women.*—Subdivision 1. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in or in connection with any factory in this state before eight o'clock in the morning, or after five o'clock in the evening of any day, or for more than eight hours in any one day, or more than six days in any one week.

Subd. 2. No male minor under the age of eighteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this state more than six days or sixty hours in any one week, or for more than ten hours in any one day, except as hereafter provided; nor between the hours of twelve midnight and four o'clock in the morning.

Subd. 3. No female minor under the age of twenty-one years and no woman shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this state before six o'clock in the morning, or after nine o'clock in the evening of any day, or more than six days or sixty hours in any one week; nor for more than ten hours in any one day except as hereafter provided.

Subd. 4. A printed notice, in a form which shall be furnished by the commissioner of labor, stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and the time when such work shall begin

and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. But such persons may begin their work after the time for beginning and stop before the time for ending such work, mentioned in such notice, but they shall not otherwise be employed, permitted or suffered to work in such factory except as stated therein. The terms of such notice shall not be changed after the beginning of labor on the first day of the week without the consent of the commissioner of labor. The presence of such persons in the factory at any other hours than those stated in the printed notice, or if no such notice be posted, before seven o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening, shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

Subd. 5. In a factory wherein, owing to the nature of the work, it is practically impossible to fix the hours of labor weekly in advance the commissioner of labor, upon a proper application stating facts showing the necessity therefor, shall grant a permit dispensing with the notice hereinbefore required, upon condition that the daily hours of labor be posted for the information of employees and that a time book in a form to be approved by him, giving the names and addresses of all female employees and the hours worked by each of them in each day, shall be properly and correctly kept, and shall be exhibited to him or any of his subordinates promptly upon demand. Such permit shall be kept posted in such place in such factory as such commissioner may prescribe, and may be revoked by such commissioner at any time for failure to post it or the daily hours of labor or to keep or exhibit such time book as herein provided.

Subd. 6. Where a female or male minor is employed in two or more factories or mercantile establishments in the same day or week the total time of employment must not exceed that allowed per day or week in a single factory or mercantile establishment; and any person who shall require or permit a female to work in a factory between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock in the morning in violation of the provisions of this subdivision of this section, with or without knowledge of the previous or other employment, shall be liable for a violation thereof. [*As amended by L.* 1899, *ch.* 192, *L.* 1903, *ch.* 184, *L.* 1906, *ch.* 490, *L.* 1907, *ch.* 286, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 507.]

Compare § 161, *post.*

The limitation of the working hours of women to sixty per week is constitutional: *People* v. *Howe,* Court of Special Sessions, Oct., 1906 (Report of Com. of Labor, 1906, p. 119; Department of Labor Bulletin, Dec., 1906, p. 483).

The prohibition of the employment of women over 21 years of age between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. is unconstitutional: *People* v. *Williams,* 189 N. Y. 131 (decided by Court of Appeals, June 14, 1907).

§ 78. *Exceptions.*— Subdivision 1. A female sixteen years of age or upwards and a male between the ages of sixteen and eighteen may be employed in a factory more than ten hours a day;—(a) regularly in not to exceed five days a week, in order to make a short day or a holiday on one of the six working days of the week; (b) irregularly in not to exceed three days a week; provided that no such person shall be required or permitted to work more than twelve hours in any one day or more than sixty hours in any one week, and that the provisions of the preceding section as to notice or time book be fully complied with.

Subd. 2. In a prosecution for a violation of any provision of this or of

the preceding section the burden of proving a permit or exception shall be upon the party claiming it. [*As amended by L.* 1899, *ch.* 192, *L.* 1903, *ch.* 184, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 507.]

§ 79. *Enclosure and operation of elevators and hoisting shafts; inspection.*— * * * * * * * * * * * * *

No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed or permitted to have the care, custody or management of or to operate an elevator in a factory, nor shall any person under the age of eighteen years be employed or permitted to have the care, custody or management of or to operate an elevator therein running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

Derived from L. 1887, ch. 462, § 2, as amended by L. 1890, ch. 398, § 6, and L. 1892, ch. 673, §§ 3, 4.

§ 81. *Protection of employees operating machinery.*— * * * * * *

No male person under eighteen years or woman under twenty-one years of age shall be permitted or directed to clean machinery while in motion. Children under sixteen years of age shall not be permitted to operate or assist in operating dangerous machines of any kind. [*As amended by L.* 1899, *ch.* 192, *L.* 1904, *ch.* 291, *and L.* 1906, *ch.* 366.]

Derived from L. 1887, ch. 462, § 4, as amended by L. 1889, ch. 560, § 6, L. 1890, ch. 398, § 10, and L. 1892, ch. 673, § 8.

§ 93. *Employment of women and children at polishing or buffing.*— No male child under the age of eighteen years, nor any female, shall be employed in any factory in this state in operating or using any emery, tripoli, rouge, corundum, stone, carborundum or any abrasive, or emery polishing or buffing wheel, where articles of the baser metals or of iridium are manufactured. The owner, agent or lessee of a factory who employs any such person in the performance of such work is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each such violation. The commissioner of labor, his assistants and deputies, shall enforce the provisions of this section. [*Added by L.* 1899, *ch.* 375, *renumbered by L.* 1901, *ch.* 478, *amended and renumbered by L.* 1903, *ch.* 561.]

§ 133. *Employment of women and children.*— No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mine or quarry in this state. No female shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any mine or quarry in this state. [*Added by L.* 1906, *ch.* 375.]

Employment of Women and Children in Mercantile Establishments.

ART. XI., CHAPTER 416, LAWS OF 1897, AS AMENDED: THE LABOR LAW, CHAPTER 32 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

[NOTE.— *This Article, which is derived from L.* 1896, *ch.* 384, *was rewritten in* 1903. *Until October* 1, 1908, *its enforcement everywhere was in the hands of local boards of health. On October* 1, 1908, *enforcement in cities of the first class was transferred to the Department of Labor; elsewhere enforcement remains as before* (§ 172). *Non-compliance with its provisions is a misdemeanor* (*Penal Code,* § 384-*l, subd.* 4.).]

Section 160. *Application of article.*— The provisions of this article shall apply to all villages and cities which at the last preceding state enumeration had a population of three thousand or more.

§ 161. *Hours of labor of minors.*— No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mercantile establishment, business office, or telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment-house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or more than nine hours in any one day, or before seven o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day. But in cities of the first class no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any such establishment after seven o'clock in the evening of any day. No female employee between sixteen and twenty-one years of age shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mercantile establishment more than sixty hours in any one week; or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day of some one day of the week; or before seven o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day. This section does not apply to the employment of persons sixteen years of age or upward on Saturday, provided the total number of hours of labor in a week of any such person does not exceed sixty hours, nor to the employment of such persons between the fifteenth day of December and the following first day of January. Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal of the employees of any establishment. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255, *and L.* 1906, *ch.* 490.]

Compare section 77, *ante.*

§ 162. *Employment of children.*— No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mercantile or other establishment specified in the preceding section, except that a child upward of twelve years of age may be employed therein in villages and cities of the second or third class, during the summer vacation of the public schools of the city or district where such establishment is situated. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any such establishment, unless an employment certificate issued as provided in this article, shall have been theretofore filed in the office of the employer at the place of employment of such child. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255, *and L.* 1906, *ch.* 490.]

Compare section 70, *ante,* and Compulsory Education Law, §§ 3, 5, *post.*
Section 292-a of the Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor to send a messenger boy into disorderly houses, unlicensed saloons, etc.

§ 163. *Employment certificate; how issued.*— Such certificate shall be issued by the commissioner of health or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town or village where such child resides or is to be employed, or by such officer thereof as may be designated by such board, department or commissioner for that purpose, upon the application of the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child desiring such employment. Such officer shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved and filed the following papers duly executed, viz.: The school record of such child properly filled out and signed as provided in this article; also, evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years old or upwards, which shall consist of the evidence thereof provided in one of the following

subdivisions of this section and which shall be required in the order herein designated as follows:

(*a*) *Birth certificate.*— A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births which certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such child.

(*b*) *Certificate of graduation.*— A certificate of graduation duly issued to such child showing that such child is a graduate of a public school of the state of New York or elsewhere, having a course of not less than eight years, or of a school in the state of New York other than a public school having a substantially equivalent course of study of not less than eight years' duration, in which a record of the attendance of such child has been kept as required by the compulsory education law, provided that the record of such school shows such child to be at least fourteen years of age.

(*c*) *Passport or baptismal certificate.*— A passport or a duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth and place of baptism of such child.

(*d*) *Other documentary evidence.*— In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the officer to whom application is made, as herein provided, for an employment certificate, that a child for whom such certificate is requested and who has presented the school record, is in fact over fourteen years of age, and that satisfactory documentary evidence of age can be produced which does not fall within any of the provisions of the preceding subdivisions of this section, and that none of the papers mentioned in said subdivisions can be produced, then and not otherwise he shall present to the board of health of which he is an officer or agent, for its action thereon, a statement signed by him showing such facts together with such affidavits or papers as may have been produced before him constituting such evidence of the age of such child, and the board of health, at a regular meeting thereof, may then, by resolution, provide that such evidence of age shall be fully entered on the minutes of such board, and shall be received as sufficient evidence of the age of such child for the purpose of this section.

(*e*) *Physicians' certificates.*— In cities of the first class only, in case application for the issuance of an employment certificate shall be made to such officer by a child's parent, guardian or custodian who alleges his inability to produce any of the evidence of age specified in the preceding subdivisions of this section, and if the child is apparently at least fourteen years of age, such officer may receive and file an application signed by the parent, guardian or custodian of such child for physicians' certificates. Such application shall contain the alleged age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, together with such further facts as may be of assistance in determining the age of such child. Such application shall be filed for not less than ninety days after date of such application for such physicians' certificates, for an examination to be made of the statements contained therein, and in case no facts appear within such period or by such examination tending to discredit or contradict any material statement of such application, then and not otherwise the officer may direct such child to appear thereafter for physical examination before two physicians officially designated by the board of health, and in case such physicians shall certify in writing that they have separately examined such child and that in their opinion such child is at

least fourteen years of age such officer shall accept such certificates as sufficient proof of the age of such child for the purposes of this section. In case the opinions of such physicians do not concur, the child shall be examined by a third physican and the concurring opinions shall be conclusive for the purpose of this section as to the age of such child. Such officer shall require the evidence of age specified in subdivision (a) in preference to that specified in any subsequent subdivision and shall not accept the evidence of age permitted by any subsequent subdivision unless he shall receive and file in addition thereto an affidavit of the parent showing that no evidence of age specified in any preceding subdivision or subdivisions of this section can be produced. Such affidavit shall contain the age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor. Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child shall further have personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is fourteen years of age or upwards and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. In doubtful cases such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health. Every such employment certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255, *L.* 1905, *ch.* 518, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 291.]

Compare section 71, *ante,* and notes. False statement in relation to the certificate or application therefor is specifically denounced as a misdemeanor by amendment to the Penal Code (§ 384-l, subd. 5).

§ 164. *Contents of certificate.*— Such certificate shall state the date and place of birth of the child, and describe the color of hair and eyes and the height and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and that, the papers required by the preceding section have been duly examined, approved and filed and that the child named in such certificate has appeared before the officer signing the certificate and been examined. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255.]

Identical with section 72, *ante.*

§ 165. *School record, what to contain.*— The school record required by this article shall be signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended and shall be furnished on demand to a child entitled thereto or to the board, department or commissioner of health. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools or schools equivalent thereto or parochial schools for not less than one hundred and thirty days during the twelve months next preceding his fourteenth birthday, or during the twelve months next preceding his application for such school record and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography and is familiar

with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions. Such school record shall also give the date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of its parents or guardian or custodian. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 291.]

Identical with section 73, *ante*. *Cf.* Compulsory Education Law, § 5, *post*.

§ 166. *Summer vacation certificate.*— Children of the age of twelve years or more who can read and write simple sentences in the English language, may be employed in mercantile and other establishments specified in section one hundred and sixty-one, in villages and cities of the third class during the summer vacation of the public schools in the city or school district where such children reside upon obtaining the vacation certificate herein provided. Such certificate shall be issued in the same manner, upon the same conditions, and on like proof that such child is twelve years of age or upwards, and is in sound health, as is required for the issuance of an employment certificate under this article, except that a school record of such child shall not be required. The certificates provided for in this section shall be designated summer vacation certificates, and shall correspond in form and substance as nearly as practicable to such employment certificate, and shall in addition thereto specify the time in which the same shall remain in force and effect which in no case shall be other than the time in which the public schools where such children reside are closed for a summer vacation. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255.]

The corresponding section (74) of the Factory Law was repealed in 1903. The 1906 amendment to section 162, *ante*, permits vacation work in cities of the second class also.

§ 167. *Registry of children employed.*— The owner, manager, or agent of a mercantile or other establishment specified in section one hundred and sixty-one, employing children, shall keep or cause to be kept, in the office of such establishment, a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of all children so employed under the age of sixteen years. Such register and the certificates filed in such office shall be produced for inspection, upon the demand of an officer of the board, department or commissioner of health of the town, village or city where such establishment is situated, or if such establishment is situated in a city of the first class upon the demand of the commissioner of labor. On termination of the employment of the child so registered and whose certificate is so filed, such certificate shall be forthwith surrendered by the employer to the child or its parent or guardian or custodian. An officer of the board, department or commissioner of health of the town, village or city where a mercantile or other establishment mentioned in this article is situated, or if such establishment is situated in a city of the first class the commissioner of labor, may make demand on an employer in whose establishment a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is employed or permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not then filed as required by this chapter, that such employer shall either furnish him within ten days, evidence satisfactory to him that such child is in fact over sixteen years of age, or shall cease to employ or permit or suffer such child to work in such establishment. The officer may require from such employer the same evidence

of age of such child as is required on the issuance of an employment certificate; and the employer furnishing such evidence shall not be required to furnish any further evidence of the age of the child. A notice embodying such demand may be served on such employer personally or may be sent by mail addressed to him at said establishment, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post. When the employer is a corporation such notice may be served either personally upon an officer of such corporation, or by sending it by post addressed to the office of the principal place of business of such corporation. The papers constituting such evidence of age furnished by the employer in response to such demand shall, except in cities of the first class, be filed with the board, department, or commissioner of health, and in cities of the first class with the commissioner of labor, and a material false statement made in any such paper or affidavit by any person shall be a misdemeanor. In case such employer shall fail to produce and deliver to the officer of the board, department, or commissioner of health, or in cities of the first class to the commissioner of labor, within ten days after such demand such evidence of age herein required by him, and shall thereafter continue to employ such child or permit or suffer such child to work in such mercantile or other establishment, proof of the giving of such notice and of such failure to produce and file such evidence shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution brought for a violation of this article that such child is under sixteen years of age and is unlawfully employed. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255, *L.* 1905, *ch.* 493, *and L.* 1908, *ch.* 520.]

Cf. section 76 of the Factory Law, *ante.*

§ 168. *Wash-rooms and water-closets.*— Suitable and proper wash-rooms and water-closets shall be provided in, adjacent to or connected with mercantile establishments where women and children are employed. Such rooms and closets shall be so located and arranged as to be easily accessible to the employees of such establishments. Such water-closets shall be properly screened and ventilated, and, at all times, kept in a clean condition. The water-closets assigned to the female employees of such establishments shall be separate from those assigned to the male employees. If a mercantile establishment has not provided wash-rooms and water-closets, as required by this section, the board or department of health or health commissioners of the town, village or city where such establishment is situated, unless such establishment is situated in a city of the first class in which case the commissioner of labor shall cause to be served upon the owner, agent or lessee of the building occupied by such establishment, a written notice of the omission and directing such owner, agent or lessee to comply with the provisions of this section respecting such wash-rooms and water-closets. Such owner shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of such notice, cause such wash-rooms and water-closets to be provided. [*As amended by L.* 1908, *ch.* 520.]

§ 169. *Lunch-rooms.*— If a lunch-room is provided in a mercantile establishment where females are employed, such lunch-room shall not be next to or adjoining the water-closets, unless permission is first obtained from the board or department of health or health commissioners of the town, village or city where such mercantile establishment is situated, unless such establishment is situated in a city of the first class in which case such permission must be

obtained from the commissioner of labor. Such permission shall be granted unless it appears that proper sanitary conditions do not exist, and it may be revoked at any time by the board or department of health or health commissioner if it appears that such lunch-room is kept in a manner or in a part of the building injurious to the health of the employees, unless such establishment is situated in a city of the first class in which case said permission may be so revoked by the commissioner of labor. [*As amended by L.* 1908, *ch.* 520.]

§ 170. *Seats for women in mercantile establishments.*— Chairs, stools or other suitable seats shall be maintained in mercantile establishments for the use of female employees therein, to the number of at least one seat for every three females employed, and the use thereof by such employees shall be allowed at such times and to such extent as may be necessary for the preservation of their health. If the duties of the female employees, for the use of whom the seats are furnished, are to be principally performed in front of a counter, table, desk or fixture, such seats shall be placed in front thereof; if such duties are to be principally performed behind such counter, table, desk or fixture, such seats shall be placed behind the same.

Compare section 17 of the Labor Law (chap. 415, Laws of 1897, as amended).

§ 171. *Employment of women and children in basements.*— Women or children shall not be employed or permitted to work in the basement of a mercantile establishment, unless permitted by the board or department of health. or health commissioner of the town, village or city where such mercantile establishment is situated, unless such establishment is situated in a city of the first class in which case such permission must be obtained from the commissioner of labor. Such permission shall be granted unless it appears that such basement is not sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and is not in good sanitary condition. [*As amended by L.* 1908, *ch.* 520.]

§ 172. *Enforcement of article.*— Except in cities of the first class the board or department of health or health commissioners of a town, village or city affected by this article shall enforce the same and prosecute all violations thereof. Proceedings to prosecute such violations must be begun within sixty days after the alleged offense was committed. All officers and members of such boards, or department, all health commissioners, inspectors, and other persons appointed or designated by such boards, departments or commissioners may visit and inspect at reasonable hours and when practicable and necessary, all mercantile or other establishments herein specified within the town, village or city for which they are appointed. No person shall interfere with or prevent any such officer from making such visitations and inspections, nor shall he be obstructed or injured by force or otherwise while in the performance of his duties. All persons connected with any such mercantile or other establishment herein specified shall properly answer all questions asked by such officer or inspector in reference to any of the provisions of this article. In cities of the first class the commissioner of labor shall enforce the provisions of this article, and for that purpose he and his subordinates shall possess all powers herein conferred upon town, village, or city boards and departments of health and their commissioners, inspectors, and other officers, except that the board or department of health of said cities of the first class shall continue to issue employment certificates as pro-

vided in section one hundred and sixty-three of said chapter. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255, *and L.* 1908, *ch.* 520.]

§ 173. *Copy of article to be posted.*— Except as other provision is made by this act, a copy of this article shall be posted in a conspicuous place on every floor in each establishment wherein three or more persons are employed who are affected by its provisions. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 255, *and L.* 1908, *ch.* 520.]

Employment of Children in Street Trades.

ARTICLE XII, CHAPTER 415, LAWS OF 1897, AS AMENDED: THE LABOR LAW, CHAPTER 32 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

[NOTE.— *This Article was added by L.* 1903, *ch.* 151, *and amended throughout by L.* 1907, *ch.* 588.]

§ 174. *Prohibited employment of children in street trades.*— No male child under ten, and no girl under sixteen years of age shall in any city of the first or second class sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines or periodicals in any street or public place. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 151. *L.* 1905, *ch.* 519, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 588.]

§ 175. *Permit and badge for newsboys, how issued.*— No male child under fourteen years of age shall sell or expose or offer for sale said articles unless a permit and badge as hereinafter provided shall have been issued to him by the district superintendent of the board of education of the city and school district where said child resides, or by such other officer thereof as may be officially designated by such board for that purpose, on the application of the parent, guardian or other person having the custody of the child desiring such permit and badge, or in case said child has no parent, guardian or custodian then on the application of his next friend, being an adult. Such permit and badge shall not be issued until the officer issuing the same shall have received, examined, approved and placed on file in his office satisfactory proof that such male child is of the age of ten years or upwards, and shall also have received, examined and placed on file the written statement of the principal or chief executive officer of the school which the child is attending, stating that such child is an attendant at such school, that he is of the normal development of a child of his age and physically fit for such employment, and that said principal or chief executive officer approves the granting of a permit and badge to such child. No such permit or badge shall be valid for any purpose except during the period in which such proof and written statement shall remain on file, nor shall such permit or badge be authority beyond the period fixed therein for its duration. After having received, examined, and placed on file such papers the officer shall issue to the child a permit and badge. Principals or chief executive officers of schools in which children under fourteen years are pupils shall keep complete lists of all children in their schools to whom a permit and badge as herein provided have been granted. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 151, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 588.]

§ 176. *Contents of permit and badge.*— Such permit shall state the date and place of birth of the child, the name and address of its parent, guardian, custodian or next friend as the case may be and describe the color of hair and eyes, the height and weight and any distinguishing facial mark of such child, and shall further state that the papers required by the preceding

section have been duly examined and filed; and that the child named in such permit has appeared before the officer issuing the permit. The badge furnished by the officer issuing the permit shall bear on its face a number corresponding to the number of the permit, and the name of the child. Every such permit, and every such badge on its reverse side, shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same by the child in whose name it is issued. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 151, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 588.]

§ 177. *Regulations concerning badge and permit.*— The badge provided for herein shall be worn conspicuously at all times by such child while so working; and all such permits and badges shall expire annually on the first day of January. The color of the badge shall be changed each year. No child to whom such permit and badge are issued shall transfer the same to any other person nor be engaged in any city of the first or second class as a newsboy, or shall sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines or periodicals in any street or public place without having conspicuously upon his person such badge, and he shall exhibit the same upon demand at any time to any police, or attendance officer. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 151, *L.* 1905, *ch.* 519, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 588.

§ 178. *Limit of hours.*— No child to whom a permit and badge are issued as provided for in the preceding sections shall sell or expose or offer for sale any newspapers, magazines or periodicals after ten o'clock in the evening, or before six o'clock in the morning. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 151, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 588.]

§ 179. *Enforcement of article.*— In cities of the first or second class, police officers, and the regular attendance officers appointed by the board of education who are hereby vested with the powers of peace officers for the purpose, shall enforce the provisions of this article. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 151, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 588.]

§ 179-a. *Violation of this article, how punished.*— Any child who shall work in any city of the first or second class in any street or public place as a newsboy or who shall sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines or periodicals in violation of the provisions of this article, shall be arrested and brought before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction to commit a child to an incorporated charitable reformatory or other institution and be dealt with according to law; and if any such child is committed to an institution, it shall when practicable, be committed to an institution governed by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child. The permit and badge of any child who violates the provisions of this article may be revoked by the officer issuing the same, upon the recommendation of the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child is attending, or upon the complaint of any police officer or attendance officer, and such child shall surrender the permit and badge so revoked upon the demand of any attendance officer or police officer charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this article. The refusal of any child to surrender such permit and badge, upon such demand, or the sale or offering for sale of newspapers, magazines or periodicals in any street or public place by any child after notice of the revocation of such permit and badge shall be deemed a violation of this article and shall subject the child to the penalties provided for in this section. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 151, *L.* 1905, *ch.* 519, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 588.]

Certain Employments of Children Prohibited.

PENAL CODE (LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 676).

§ 291. *Children not to beg, et cetera.*— Any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years who is found:

1. Begging or receiving or soliciting alms, in any manner or under any pretense; or gathering or picking rags, or collecting cigar stumps, bones or refuse from markets; or

* * * * * * * * * * * *

5. Coming within any of the descriptions of children mentioned in section two hundred and ninety-two, must be arrested and brought before a proper court or magistrate, who may commit the child to any incorporated charitable reformatory, or other institution, and when practicable, to such as is governed by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the child, or may make any disposition of the child such as now is, or hereafter may be authorized in the case of vagrants, truants, paupers or disorderly persons, but such commitment shall, so far as practicable, be made to such charitable or reformatory institutions. * * * [*As amended by L.* 1886, *ch.* 31, *L.* 1888, *ch.* 145, *and L.* 1905, *ch.* 655.]

* * * * * * * * * * * *

§ 292. A person who employs or causes to be employed, or who exhibits, uses, or has in custody, or trains for the purpose of the exhibition, use or employment of, any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years; or who having the care, custody or control of such a child as parent, relative, guardian, employer, or otherwise, sells, lets out, gives away, so trains, or in any way procures or consents to the employment, or to such training, or use, or exhibition of such child; or who neglects or refuses to restrain such child from such training, or from engaging or acting, either

1. As a rope or wire walker, gymnast, wrestler, contortionist, rider or acrobat; or upon any bicycle or similar mechanical vehicle or contrivance; or,

2. In begging or receiving or soliciting alms in any manner or under any pretense, or in any mendicant occupation; or in gathering or picking rags, or collecting cigar stumps, bones or refuse from markets; or in peddling; or

3. In singing; or dancing; or playing upon a musical instrument; or in a theatrical exhibition; or in any wandering occupation; or,

4. In any illegal, indecent or immoral exhibition or practice; or in the exhibition of any such child when insane, idiotic, or when presenting the appearance of any deformity or unnatural physical formation or development; or

5. In any practice or exhibition or place dangerous or injurious to the life, limb, health or morals of the child, is guilty of a misdemeanor. But this section does not apply to the employment of any child as a singer or musician in a church, school or academy; or in teaching or learning the science or practice of music; or as a musician in any concert or in a theatrical exhibition, with the written consent of the mayor of the city, or the president of the board of trustees of the village where such concert or exhibition takes place. Such consent shall not be given unless forty-eight hours' previous notice of the application shall have been served in writing upon the society mentioned in section two hundred and ninety-three of the penal code, if there be one within the county, and a hearing had thereon if requested, and shall be revocable at

the will of the authority giving it. It shall specify the name of the child, its age, the names and residence of its parents or guardians, the nature, time, duration and number of performances permitted, together with the place and character of the exhibition. But no such consent shall be deemed to authorize any violation of the first, second, fourth or fifth subdivisions of this section. [*As amended by L.* 1884, *ch.* 46, *L.* 1886, *ch.* 31, *and L.* 1892, *ch.* 309.]

Not an unconstitutional infringement of the parents' rights or the rights of the child: 8 N. Y. Cr. 383; People v. Ewer, 141 N. Y. 129.

§ 292-a [Imposes penalty for sending a messenger boy to an unlicensed saloon or disorderly house on any errand except to deliver telegrams at the door.]

Payment of Wages to Minors.

Chapter 272, Laws of 1896: The Domestic Relations Law, Chapter 48 of the General Laws.

§ 42. *Payment of wages to minor; when valid.*— Where a minor is in the employment of a person other than his parent or guardian, payment to such minor of his wages is valid, unless such parent or guardian notify the employer in writing, within thirty days after the commencement of such service, that such wages are claimed by such parent or guardian, but whenever such notice is given at any time payments to the minor shall not be valid for services rendered thereafter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Chapter 671, Laws of 1894, as Amended: The Compulsory Education Law,* Title 16 of the Consolidated School Law.

Section 1. *Short title.* — This chapter shall be known as the compulsory education law.

§ 2. *Definitions.* — When used in this act, the term school authorities means the trustees, or board of education, or corresponding officers, whether one or more, and by whatever name known, of a city, union free school district, common school district, or school district created by special law; the term persons in parental relation to a child, includes the parents, guardians or other persons, whether one or more, lawfully having the care, custody or control of such child. A child under sixteen years of age, required by the persons in parental relation to such a child to attend upon lawful instruction at a school or elsewhere, upon which such child is entitled to attend, is lawfully required to attend such school. A child between eight and sixteen years of age, who is required by law to attend upon instruction, and is required by the persons in parental relation to such child to attend upon lawful instruction at school or elsewhere upon which such child is entitled to attend, is lawfully required to attend upon such instruction, and if not required by the persons in parental relation to such child to attend upon any instruction, is lawfully required to attend a public school. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 459.]

---

* Derived from L. 1874, ch. 421. A similar law exists for Indian children (L. 1904, ch. 424, printed in part in the Commissioner of Labor's Report for 1904, p. 92).

§ 3. *Required attendance upon instruction.* — Every child between eight and sixteen years of age, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, shall regularly attend upon instruction at a school in which at least six common school branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography are taught, or upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than at school, as follows: every such child between fourteen and sixteen years of age, not regularly and lawfully engaged in any useful employment or service, and in cities of the first and second class such child to whom an employment certificate has not been duly issued under the provisions of the labor law, and every such child between eight and fourteen years of age, shall so attend upon instruction as many days annually, during the period between the first days of October and the following June, as the public school of the district or city in which such child resides, shall be in session during the same period. Every boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age, in possession of the school record provided for in section four-a of this act and who is engaged in any useful employment or service in a city of the first class or a city of the second class and who has not completed such course of study as is required for graduation from the elementary public schools of such city, and who does not hold either a certificate of graduation from the public elementary shcool or the preacademic certificate issued by the regents of the university of the state of New York or the certificate of the completion of an elementary school issued by the education department, shall attend the public evening schools of such city, or other evening schools offering an equivalent course of instruction, for not less than six hours each week, for a period of not less than sixteen weeks in each school year or calendar year. If any such child shall so attend upon instruction elsewhere than at a public school, such instruction shall be at least substantially equivalent to the instruction given to children of like age at the public school of the city or district in which such child resides; and such attendance shall be for at least as many hours of each day thereof as are required of children of like age at public schools; and no greater total amount of holidays and vacations shall be deducted from such attendance during the period such attendance is required than is allowed in such public school to children of like age. Occasional absences from such attendance, not amounting to irregular attendance in the fair meaning of the term, shall be allowed upon such excuses only as would be allowed in like cases by the general rules and practice of such public school. [*As amended by L.* 1896, *ch.* 606, *L.* 1903, *ch.* 459, *L.* 1907, *ch.* 103, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 585.]

§ 4. *Duties of persons in parental relation to children.* — Every person in parental relation to a child between eight and sixteen years of age, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, shall cause such child to so attend upon instruction, or shall present to the school authorities of his city or district proof by affidavit that he is unable to compel such child to so attend, except such child to whom an employment certificate shall have been duly issued under the provisions of the labor law, and who is regularly employed. A violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, punishable for the first offense by a fine not exceeding five dollars, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Courts of special

sessions and police magistrates shall, subject to removal as provided in sections fifty-seven and fifty-eight of the code of criminal procedure, have exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance to hear, try and determine charges of violations of this section within their respective jurisdictions. [*As amended by L.* 1896, *ch.* 606, *L.* 1903, *ch.* 459, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 485.]

§ 4a. *School record.* — Any principal or chief executive officer of a school to whom application shall have been made for a school record required under the provisions of the labor law shall issue such school record to said child as follows: Such school record shall be issued and signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended and shall be furnished, on demand, to a child entitled thereto or to the board, department or commissioner of health. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools or schools equivalent thereto or parochial schools for not less than one hundred and thirty days during the twelve months next preceding his fourteenth birthday or during the twelve months next preceding his application for such school record and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and has received during such period instruction in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar and geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions. Such school record shall also give the date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of its parent or guardian or custodian. [*Added by L.* 1907, *ch.* 585.]

§ 5. *Persons employing children unlawfully to be fined.* — It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ any child under fourteen years of age, in any business or service whatever, during any part of the term during which the public schools of the district in which the child resides are in session; or to employ any child between fourteen and sixteen years of age who does not, at the time of such employment, present in a city of the first class or a city of the second class, an employment certificate duly issued under the provisions of the labor law, or elsewhere the school record hereinbefore provided; or to employ, in a city of the first class or a city of the second class, any child between fourteen and sixteen years of age who is not in possession of the employment certificate hereinbefore mentioned and who has not completed such course of study as the public elementary schools of such city require for graduation from such schools and who does not hold either a certificate of graduation from the public elementary school or the preacademic certificate issued by the regents of the university of the state of New York or the certificate of the completion of an elementary school issued by the education department, unless the employer of such child, if a boy, shall keep and shall display in the place where such child is employed and shall show whenever so requested by any attendance officer, factory inspector, or representative of the police department, a certificate signed by the school authorities of* such school officers in said city as said school authorities shall designate, which school authorities, or officers designated by them, are hereby required to issue such certificates to those entitled to them not less frequently than once in each month during which said evening school is in session and at the close of the session of said evening

* So in original.

school, stating that said child has been in attendance upon said evening school for not less than six hours each week for such number of weeks as will, when taken in connection with the number of weeks such evening school will be in session during the remainder of the current or calendar year, make up a total attendance on the part of said child in said evening school of not less than six hours per week for a period of not less than sixteen weeks, and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section or who shall fail to keep and display certificates as to the attendance of employees in evening schools when such attendance is required by law shall, for each offense, forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the city or village, or to the supervisor of the town in which such child resides, a penalty of fifty dollars, the same, when paid, to be added to the public school moneys of the city, village or district in which such child resides. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 459, *L.* 1905, *ch.* 280, *L.* 1907, *ch.* 103, *and L.* 1907, *ch.* 585.]

Constitutionality of statutes affirmed in City of New York v. Chelsea Jute Mills, 43 Misc. 266 (March, 1904).

§ 6. *Teachers' records of attendance.* — An accurate record of the attendance of all children between eight and sixteen years of age shall be kept by the teacher of every school, showing each day by the year, month, day of the month and day of the week, such attendance, and the number of hours in each day thereof; and each teacher upon whose instruction any such child shall attend elsewhere than at school, shall keep a like record of such attendance. Such records shall, at all times, be open to the attendance officers or other persons duly authorized by the school authorities of the city or district, who may inspect or copy the same; and every such teacher shall fully answer all inquiries lawfully made by such authorities, inspectors or other persons, and a willful neglect or refusal so to answer any such inquiry shall be a misdemeanor. [*As amended by L.* 1903, *ch.* 459.]

§ 7. *Attendance officers.* — The school authorities of each city, union free school district, or common school district whose limits include in whole or in part an incorporated village, shall appoint and may remove at pleasure one or more attendance officers of such city or district, and shall fix their compensation and may prescribe their duties not inconsistent with this act, and make rules and regulations for the performance thereof; and the superintendent of schools shall supervise the enforcement of this act within such city or school district; and the town board of each town shall appoint, subject to the written approval of the school commissioner of the district, one or more attendance officers, whose jurisdiction shall extend over all school districts in said town, and which are not by this section otherwise provided for, and shall fix their compensation, which shall be a town charge; and such attendance officers, appointed by said board, shall be removable at the pleasure of the school commissioner in whose commissioner's district such town is situated. [*As amended by L.* 1896, *ch.* 606, *L.* 1903, *ch.* 459, *and L.* 1905, *ch.* 280.]

§ 8. *Arrest of truants.* — The attendance officer may arrest without warrant any child between eight and sixteen years of age found from his home, and who then is a truant from instruction upon which he is lawfully required to attend within the city or district of such attendance officer. He shall

forthwith deliver the child so arrested either to the custody of a person in parental relation to the child, or of a teacher from whom such child is then a truant, or, in case of habitual and incorrigible truants, shall bring them before a police magistrate for commitment by him to a truant school as provided for in the next section. The attendance officer shall promptly report such arrest, and the disposition made by him of such child to the school authorities of the said city, village or district where such child is lawfully required to attend upon instruction or to such person as they may direct. A truant officer in the performance of his duties may enter, during business hours any factory, mercantile or other establishment within the city or school district in which he is appointed and shall be entitled to examine employment certificates or registry of children employed therein on demand. Any person interfering with an attendance officer in the lawful discharge of his duties and any person owning or operating a factory, mercantile or other establishment who shall refuse on demand to exhibit to such attendance officer the registry of children employed or the employment certificate of such children shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [*As amended by L.* 1896, *ch.* 606, *L.* 1903, *ch.* 459, *and L.* 1905, *ch.* 311.]

As to arrest of truants, see also Code of Criminal Procedure, §§ 887–888.

§ 9. *Truant schools.* — The school authorities of any city or school district may establish schools, or set apart separate rooms in public school buildings, for children between eight and sixteen years of age, who are habitual truants from instruction upon which they are lawfully required to attend, or who are insubordinate or disorderly during their attendance upon such instruction, or irregular in such attendance. Such school or rooms shall be known as a truant school; but no person convicted of crimes or misdemeanors, other than truancy, shall be committed thereto. Such authorities may provide for the confinement, maintenance and instruction of such children in such schools; and they, or the superintendent of schools in any city or school district, may, after reasonable notice to such child and the persons in parental relation to such child, and an opportunity for them to be heard, and with the consent in writing of the persons in parental relation to such child, order such child to attend such school, or to be confined and maintained therein, under such rules and regulations as such authorities may prescribe, for a period not exceeding two years; but in no case shall a child be so confined after he is sixteen years of age. Such authorities may order such a child to be confined and maintained during such period in any private school, orphans' home or similar institution controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the persons in parental relation to such child, and which is willing and able to receive, confine and maintain such child, upon such terms as to compensation as may be agreed upon between such authorities and such private school, orphans' home or similar institution. If the persons in parental relation to such child shall not consent to either such order, such conduct of the child shall be deemed disorderly conduct, and the child may be proceeded against as a disorderly person, and upon conviction thereof, if the child was lawfully required to attend a public school, the child shall be sentenced to be confined and maintained in such truant school for a period not exceeding two years; or if

such child was lawfully required to attend upon instruction otherwise than at a public school, the child may be sentenced to be confined and maintained for a period not exceeding two years in such private school, orphans' home or other similar institution, if there be one, controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the persons in parental relation to such child, which is willing and able to receive, confine and maintain such child for a reasonable compensation. Such confinement shall be conducted with a view to the improvement and to the restoration, as soon as practicable, of such child to the institution elsewhere, upon which he may be lawfully required to attend. The authorities committing any such child, and in cities and villages the superintendent of schools therein, shall have authority, in their discretion, to parole at any time any truant so committed by them. Every child suspended from attendance upon instruction by the authorities in charge of furnishing such instruction, for more than one week, shall be required to attend such truant school during the period of such suspension. The school authorities of any city or school district, not having a truant school, may contract with any other city or district having a truant school, for the confinement, maintenance and instruction therein of childen whom such school authorities might require to attend a truant school. if there were one in their own city or district. Industrial training shall be furnished in every such truant school. The expense attending the commitment and cost of maintenance of any truant residing in any city, village or district, employing a superintendent of schools shall be a charge against such city, village or district, and in all other cases shall be a county charge. [*As amended by L.* 1896, *ch.* 606, *L.* 1903, *ch.* 459, *and L.* 1905, *ch.* 280.]

§ 10. *Withholding the state moneys by commissioner of education.* — The commissioner of education may withhold one-half of all public school moneys from any city or district, which, in his judgment, wilfully omits and refuses to enforce the provisions of this act, after due notice, so often and so long as such wilful omission and refusal shall, in his judgment continue. If the provisions of this act are complied with at any time within one year from the date on which said moneys were withheld, the moneys so withheld shall be paid over by said commissioner of education to such district or city, otherwise forfeited to the state. The said commissioner of education is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such assistants as he may deem necessary to properly carry this act into effect. He may remove such assistants from time to time and appoint their successors. He shall fix their salaries and under his direction such assistants shall investigate the extent to which this act is complied with in the cities and school districts of the state, and make such reports, and perform such other duties as the said commissioner shall determine. Such assistants shall be paid, in addition to their salaries, their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties, to be audited by the commissioner of education. [*As amended by L.* 1905, *ch.* 280.]

§ 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 12. This act shall take effect January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

§ 13. This chapter shall be known as title sixteen of the "Consolidated School Law."

APPRENTICESHIP.

[*Apprenticeship is regulated by Article VII of the Domestic Relations Law (printed below), which is enforced by the Commissioner of Labor (see § 67 of the Labor Law). The Penal Code makes it a crime to take an apprentice without the consent of the parent or guardian* (§ 292-b), *and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Title IX of Part VI) prescribes the proceedings respecting masters, apprentices and servants.*]

CHAPTER 272, LAWS OF 1896, AS AMENDED: THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS LAW, CHAPTER 48 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 70. *Definitions; effect of article.*— The instrument whereby a minor is bound out to serve as a clerk or servant in any trade, profession or employment, or is apprenticed to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft, is an indenture. Every indenture made in pursuance of the laws repealed by this chapter shall be valid hereunder, but hereafter a minor shall not be bound out or apprenticed except in pursuance of this article.

§ 71. *Contents of* indenture.*— Every indenture must contain:

1. The names of the parties;

2. The age of the minor as nearly as can be ascertained, which age on the filing of the indenture shall be taken prima facie to be the true age;

3. A statement of the nature of the service or employment to which the minor is bound or apprenticed;

4. The term of service or apprenticeship, stating the beginning and end thereof;

5. An agreement that the minor will not leave his master or employer during the term for which he is indentured;

6. An agreement that suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance for the minor during the continuance of the term shall be provided, either by the master or employer, or by the parent or guardian of the apprentice. [*As amended by L.* 1899, *ch.* 448.]

7. A statement of every sum of money paid or agreed to be paid in relation to the service;

8. If such minor is bound as an apprentice to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft, an agreement on the part of the employer to teach, or cause to be carefully and skillfully taught, to such apprentice, every branch of the business to which such apprentice is indentured, and that at the expiration of such apprenticeship he will give to such apprentice a certificate, in writing, that such apprentice has served at such trade or craft a full term of apprenticeship specified in such indenture;

9. If a minor is indentured by the poor officers of a county, city or town, or by the authorities of an orphan asylum, penal or charitable institution, an agreement that the master or employer will cause such child to be instructed in reading, writing and the general rules or* arithmetic, and that at the expiration of the term of service he will give to such minor a new bible.

Every such indenture shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county where the master or employer resides.

§ 72. *Indenture by minor; by whom signed.*— Any minor may, by the execution of the indenture provided by this article, bind himself or herself:

1. As an apprentice to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft for a term of not less than three nor more than five years; or

---

* "Consents to" in original.

2. As a servant or clerk in any profession, trade or employment for a term of service not longer than the minority of such minor, unless such indenture be made by a minor coming from a foreign country, for the purpose of paying his passage, when such indenture may be made for a term of one year although such term may extend beyond the time when such person will be of full age.

An indenture made in pursuance of this section must be signed,

1. By the minor;

2. By the father of the minor unless he is legally incapable of giving consent or has abandoned his family;

3. By the mother of the minor unless she is legally incapable of giving consent;

4. By the guardian of the person of the minor, if any;

5. If there be neither parents or* guardians of the minor legally capable of giving consent, by the county judge of the county or a justice of the supreme court of the district, in which the minor resides; whose consent shall be necessary to the binding out or apprenticing in pursuance of this section of a minor coming from a foreign country or of the child of an Indian woman, in addition to the other consents herein provided;

6. By the master or employer.

§ 73. *Indenture by poor officers; by whom signed.*— The poor officers of a municipal corporation may, by an execution of the indenture provided by this article bind out or apprentice any minor whose support shall become chargeable to such municipal corporation.

In such case the indenture shall be signed,

1. By the officer or officers binding out or apprenticing the minor;

2. By the master or employer;

3. By the county judge of the county, if the support of such child was chargeable to the county, by two justices of the peace, if chargeable to the town, or by the mayor and aldermen or any two of them, if chargeable to the city.

The poor officers by whom a child is indentured and their successors in office, shall be guardians of every such child and shall inquire into the treatment thereof, and redress any grievance as provided by law.

§ 74. *Indenture by a charitable corporation; by whom signed.*— Where an orphan asylum or charitable institution is authorized to bind out or apprentice dependent or indigent children committed to its charge, every such child shall, when practicable, be bound out or apprenticed to persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, and the indenture shall in such case be signed,

1. In the corporate name of such institution by the officer or officers thereof authorized by the directors to sign the corporate name to such instrument, and shall be sealed with the corporate seal;

2. By the master or employer; and

3. May be signed by the child, if over twelve years of age.

§ 75. *Penalty for failure of master or employer to perform provisions of indenture.*— If a master or employer to whom a minor has been indentured shall fail, during the term of service, to perform any provision of such indenture, on his part, such minor or any person in his behalf may bring an action

* So in original.

against the master or employer to recover damages for such failure; and if satisfied that there is sufficient cause, the court shall direct such indenture to be canceled, and may render judgment against such master or employer for not to exceed one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars, to be collected and paid over for the use and benefit of such minor to the corporation or officers indenturing such minor, if so indentured, and otherwise, to the parents or guardian of the child.

§ 76. *Assignment of indenture on death of master or employer.*— On the death of a master or employer to whom a person is indentured by the poor officers of a municipal corporation, the personal representatives of the master or employer may, with the written and acknowledged consent of such person, assign such indenture and the assignee shall become vested with all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of his assignor; or if such consent be refused, the assignment may be made with like effect by the county judge of the county, on proof that fourteen days' notice of the application therefor has been given to the person indentured, to the officers by whom indentured, and to his parent or guardian, if in the country.

§ 77. *Contracts with apprentices in restraint of trade void.*— No person shall accept from any apprentice any agreement or cause him to be bound by oath, that after his term of service expires, he will not exercise his trade, profession or employment in any particular place; nor shall any person exact from any apprentice, after his term of service expires, any money or other thing, for exercising his trade, profession or employment in any place. Any security given in violation of this section shall be void; and any money paid, or valuable thing delivered, for the consideration, in whole or in part, of any such agreement or exaction, may be recovered back by the person paying the same with interest; and every person accepting such agreement, causing such obligation to be entered into, or exacting money or other thing, is also liable to the apprentice in the penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in a civil suit.

Chapter 676, Laws of 1881, as Amended: the Penal Code.

§ 292b. *Taking apprentice without consent of guardian.*— A person who takes an apprentice without having first obtained the consent of his legal guardian or unless a written agreement has been entered into as prescribed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [*Added by L.* 1893, *ch.* 692.]

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Industrial and Reform Schools.

Chapter 546, Laws of 1896, as Amended: the State Charities Law, Chapter 26 of the General Laws.

§ 120. *State industrial school; managers.*— The state industrial school, at Rochester, is hereby continued for the reception of all male children, under the age of sixteen years, who shall be legally committed to such school as vagrants or on a conviction for any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitment. Such school shall be under the control and management of a board of fifteen managers appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. * * * Such managers

shall serve without compensation. [*As amended by L.* 1898, *ch.* 536, *and L.* 1904, *ch.* 167.]

§ 121. *Managers of house of refuge for juvenile delinquents in New York city.*— The society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents in the city of New York shall continue to be a corporation by the name of "The managers of the society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents in the city of New York," with all the powers conferred upon it by its act of incorporation and the acts amendatory thereof, in so far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. * * * [*As amended by L.* 1904, *ch.* 167, *and L.* 1905, *ch.* 613.]

§ 124. *Commitment of children.*— Male children under the age of sixteen years may be committed from the rural counties of this state as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitments, to the state industrial school or the house of refuge established by the society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents; but such children in the counties of New York and Kings shall be committed to the house of refuge in New York city, established by such society. * * * [*As amended by L.* 1904, *ch.* 167.]

Note.— Chapter 718 of the Laws of 1904, establishing the New York State Training School for Boys, provides for the selection of a rural site near New York city and for the ultimate abandonment of the House of Refuge, section 6 thereof reading as follows:

When such lands shall have been acquired by the state, they shall be known as the New York state training school for boys, and be used by the state for the purpose of caring for and training all juvenile delinquents properly committed thereto by courts of competent jurisdiction in accordance with existing laws authorizing commitments to the house of refuge on Randall's Island.

§ 131. *Establishing New York state training school for girls.*— The house of refuge for women at Hudson, with its board of managers and its officers and employees, is hereby continued as a reformatory institution under the name and title of the "New York state training school for girls," for the reception of all girls not over the age of sixteen years, who shall be legally committed thereto or placed in charge of such institution as vagrants or on conviction of any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitments or to place such girls therein. [*Added by L.* 1904, *ch.* 453.]

§ 139a. *Employment of inmates.*— The board of managers of such institution shall determine the kind of employment for females committed thereto and shall provide for their necessary custody and superintendence. The provisions for the safe keeping and employment of such females shall be made for the purpose of teaching such females a useful trade or profession and improving their mental and moral condition. Such board of managers may credit such females with a reasonable compensation for the labor performed by them, and may charge them with the necessary expenses of their maintenance and discipline, not exceeding the sum of two dollars per week. If any balance shall be found to be due such females at the expiration of their terms of commitment, such balance may be paid to them at the time of their discharge. To secure the safe keeping, obedience and good order of the females committed to such institution, the superintendent thereof, has the same powers as to such females, as keepers of jails and penitentiaries possess as to persons committed to their custody. [*Added by L.* 1904, *ch.* 453.]

Industrial Training in the Public Schools.

Chapter 556, Laws of 1894, as Amended: Title 15 of the Consolidated School Law.

Article VII.— Free Instruction in Drawing.

§ 21. In each of the state normal schools the course of study shall embrace instruction in industrial or free-hand drawing. The board of education in each city in this state shall cause free instruction to be given in industrial or free-hand drawing in at least one department of the schools under their charge. The board of education of each union free school district shall cause free instruction to be given in industrial or free-hand drawing in the schools under their charge, unless excused therefrom by the superintendent of public instruction.

§ 22. The board of education, or other body having supervision of the public schools in any city or union free school district in this state, is hereby authorized to establish and maintain evening schools for free instruction in industrial drawing, whenever the city authorities in any city or the qualified electors duly convened in any union free school district shall so direct, and shall make provision for the maintenance of such schools. In addition to the powers now conferred by law upon the authorities of any city, or upon the electors of any union free school district in the state, such authorities and such electors shall also have power, whenever they shall think it advisable, to raise such moneys as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Article X.— General Industrial and Trade Schools.

[*As amended by L.* 1908, *ch.* 263.]

§ 25. *General industrial and trade schools may be established.*— 1. The board of education of any city, and in a city not having a board of education the officer having the management and supervision of the public school system, may establish, acquire, conduct and maintain as a part of the public school system of such city general industrial schools open to pupils who have completed the elementary school course or who have attained the age of fourteen years, and trade schools open to pupils who have attained the age of sixteen years and have completed either the elementary school course or a course in the above mentioned general industrial school or who have met such other requirements as the local school authorities may have prescribed.

2. The board of education of any union free school district shall also establish, acquire and maintain such schools for like purposes whenever such schools shall be authorized by a district meeting.

§ 25-a. 1. *Appointment of an advisory board.*— The board of education in a city and the officer having the management and supervision of the public school system in a city not having a board of education shall appoint an advisory board of five members representing the local trades and industries. In the first instance two of such members shall be appointed for a term of one year and three of such members shall be appointed for a term of two years. Thereafter as the terms of such members shall expire the vacancies caused thereby shall be filled for a full term of two years. Any other vacancy

occurring on such board shall be filled by the appointing power named in this section for the remainder of the unexpired term.

2. It shall be the duty of such advisory board to counsel with and advise the board of education or the officer having the management and supervision of the public school system in a city not having a board of education in relation to the powers and duties vested in such board or officer by section twenty-six of this act.

§ 26. *Authority of the board of education over such schools.*— The board of education in a city and the officer having the management and supervision of the public school system in a city not having a board of education and the board of education in a union free school district which authorizes the establishment of a general industrial or a trade school is vested with the same power and authority over the management, supervision and control of such school and the teachers or instructors employed therein as such board or officer now has over the schools and teachers under their charge. Such boards of education or such officer shall also have full power and authority:

1. To employ competent teachers or instructors.

2. To provide proper courses of study.

3. To purchase or acquire sites and grounds and to purchase, acquire, lease or construct and to repair suitable shops or buildings and to properly equip the same.

4. To purchase necessary machinery, tools, apparatus and supplies.

§ 27. *State aid for general industrial and trade schools.*— The commissioner of education in the annual apportionment of the state school moneys shall apportion therefrom to each city and union free school district the sum of five hundred dollars for each independently organized general industrial or trade school maintained therein for forty weeks during the school year and employing one teacher whose work is devoted exclusively to such school, and having an enrollment of at least twenty-five pupils and maintaining a course of study approved by him. He shall also make an additional apportionment to each city and union free school district of two hundred dollars for each additional teacher employed exclusively in such schools for forty weeks during the school year. All such moneys apportioned by the commissioner of education shall be used exclusively for the support and maintenance of such schools in the city or district to which such moneys are apportioned. But the commissioner of education may in his discretion apportion to a district or city maintaining such schools or employing such teachers for a shorter time than forty weeks, an amount pro rata to the time such schools are maintained or such teachers are employed. This section shall not be construed to entitle manual training high-schools or other secondary schools maintaining manual training departments, to an apportionment of funds herein provided for.

§ 28. *Annual estimate by board of education and appropriations by municipal and school districts.*— 1. The board of education of each city or the officer having the management and supervision of the public school system in a city not having a board of education shall file with the common council of such city within thirty days after the commencement of the fiscal year of such city a written itemized estimate of the expenditures necessary for the maintenance of its general industrial and trade schools and the estimated amount which

the city will receive from the state school moneys applicable to the support of such schools. The common council shall give a public hearing to such persons as wish to be heard in reference thereto. The common council shall adopt such estimate and after deducting therefrom the amount of state moneys applicable to the support of such schools shall include the balance in the annual tax budget of such city. Such amount shall be levied, assessed and raised by tax upon the real and personal property liable to taxation in the city at the time and in the manner that other taxes for school purposes are raised. The common council shall have power by a two-thirds vote to reduce or reject any item included in such estimate.

2. The board of education in a union free school district which maintains a general industrial or trade school shall include in its estimate of anticipated expenses pursuant to the provisions of sections nine and eighteen of title eight of this act the amount that will be required to maintain such schools after applying toward the maintenance thereof the amount apportioned therefor by the commissioner of education. Such amount shall thereafter be levied, assessed and raised by tax upon the taxable property of the district at the time and in the manner that other taxes for school purposes are raised in such district.

§ 6. *Powers and duties of commissioner of education.*— The commissioner of education shall have general supervision of such schools; he shall prescribe regulations governing the licensing of the teachers employed therein; and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to provide for the inspection of such schools, to take necessary action to make effectual the provisions of this act, and to advise and assist boards of education in the several cities and school districts in the establishment, organization and management of such schools. The sum of seven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the education department for the enforcement of this act, and the commissioner of education is hereby empowered to create such positions, to make such appointments and to fix the salary of employees as may be necessary for the purposes of this act for the period of one year.

VII.

INSTITUTIONS OFFERING COURSES IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York State is splendidly provided for in the matter of higher technical education by its numerous engineering schools or departments of engineering in the universities and colleges of the State. It is not proposed to treat of this type of institution, however, as this report is not concerned with this phase of education.

New York State or, more accurately, New York City, represents a large proportion of the different types of existing institutions offering courses in industrial training. Some of these institutions have been established and in full activity for a number of years, some are hardly out of the experimental stage and others are still in process of formation. Outside of New York City very few institutions of like nature exist. Notable exceptions are the Rochester Atheneum and Mechanics Institute and evening classes in connection with the Technical High School at Buffalo.

Institutions providing industrial education outside of engineering schools on the one hand and manual training schools on the other may be divided for the purposes of study into two main groups, namely, those that seek to prepare beginners for entrance to the trades and those that aim to supplement by further instruction the training already gained in practical work. In the first class fall day and evening trade schools and general industrial or preparatory trade schools. In the second are evening or part time classes giving practical or supplementary instruction to those already engaged in practical work. Institutions of the first group in New York City are the New York Trade School, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, Pratt Institute, Hebrew Technical School, Coyne Trade School, Manhattan Trade School for Girls, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, and the industrial schools now being organized by the City of New York, as well as evening courses given at the Preparatory Trade School and St. George's Evening

Trade School. In the second group are a number of institutions offering practical trade classes in the evening and a larger number maintaining classes in drawing, mathematics, science and technical subjects.

The trade schools in New York City are mainly of the short course type such as the New York Trade School, Baron de Hirsch Trade School and certain courses at Pratt Institute. The Manhattan Trade School for Girls may be regarded as a school of this type, although the age of its students is such that it might well be termed a preparatory trade school.

The short course trade school endeavors to meet the economic problem of attendance by providing courses varying from three to ten months in length, and concentrating for the greater part of a six to eight hour day upon practical instruction. These schools do not attempt to turn out the fully equipped journeyman but rather to lay a foundation of skill and knowledge sufficient for wage earning, leaving further skill, speed and judgment to be acquired in trade practice. The courses offered in such schools for young men relate for the most part to the building trades which on the one hand require less technical skill than many of the other skilled trades, and which from the nature of their operation present special difficulties in providing instruction in regular practice.

Turning out as they do a product that is not a full journeyman, but much more than a beginner, one of the primary needs of this type of school is a recognized status for their graduates that shall accord to them definite wages and a definite relation to the standing of journeymen. Such a status, although certain approaches have been made toward it by employers, has not as yet been attained, and at present the graduates of these schools obtain employment and recognition by the labor unions under a great variety of conditions, ranging from that of journeymen to a credit of one year or even less on the apprenticeship term.

Trade and General Industrial Schools.

New York Trade School.

The first school of this type, and in fact the first successful trade school of any kind to be established in the United States,

the New York Trade School, was founded by the late Richard T. Auchmuty, in 1881. Col. Auchmuty was an architect by profession and felt very keenly the small part played by American trained mechanics in the various building trades. This condition he ascribed largely to the restrictive attitude of the labor unions toward apprentices. He recognized that the apprenticeship system in the building trades was no longer effective and that modern conditions gave no hope of its revival, and that if an adequate means of training was to be developed it must be done outside of trade practice.

In the first year of the school's existence evening courses were established in plumbing and painting, the enrollment being thirty students. As the demands for instruction grew, other classes were formed until now fourteen evening classes and twelve day classes are in operation. The attendance for the last three years has averaged about 280 for the day classes and 620 in the evening. Day courses are now given in house painting, fresco painting, sign painting, steam and hot water fitting, bricklaying, cornice and skylight work, pattern drafting for sheet metal work, tile setting, carpentry, electrical work, and plumbing. The course are four months in duration and thirty-six hours a week are devoted to instruction. The classes are restricted to young men between the ages of 17 and 24. Along with the practical instruction a certain time each week is devoted to instruction by lectures, manuals and diagrams in the scientific principles and technical methods involved in the practice of the trade.

Five employers' associations in the building trades of New York co-operate in the supervision of the classes through committees that make frequent visits to the school and advise as to methods of instruction. About 250 in the day and evening courses are graduated each year. These graduates are reported to earn from one to four dollars a day. The returns for the class of 1907–1908 show the following results:

Reported working at the trade studied at the school	98
Reported no success in getting employment	31
Reported did not seek for employment	5
Not heard from	98
Number of graduates	232

Of those who reported as being employed at the trade, forty-nine did not mention what wages they received. The balance, forty-nine in number, were earning an average of $2.36 per day. The tuition charged in the day courses varies from $25 to $45 for the four months' term. For the fiscal year 1907–08, the cost of operation was $45,858. The tuition fees amounted to $19,648. The difference between these two amounts was made up by income from the endowment of $500,000 and by donations.

BARON DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL.

The Baron de Hirsch Trade School of New York City was established in 1891 by the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. Admission is limited to Jewish young men at least sixteen years of age. The aim of the school "is to give the pupil a sufficient practical working knowledge of a trade to enable him to readily secure employment in that trade as a helper, and a proper understanding of the theory of the trade to prepare him for certain and rapid advancement to the grade of journeyman."

The school is organized on the same general plan as the New York Trade School save that no evening practical classes are maintained, it being the conviction of the officers that evening classes are not an efficient means for training beginners. Two classes are admitted each year, the course requiring five and one-half months for completion on a basis of thirty-nine hours of instruction a week. All applicants for admission are taken on trial for a period of fourteen days. At the end of this time, if the applicant has shown that he possesses ability sufficient to learn a trade, and has proven himself worthy of acceptance as a pupil, he is assigned to whatever course he seems best adapted, due regard being given to his own inclination. The following courses are offered: Machine work, carpentry, electrical wiring, plumbing, sign painting, house painting and fresco painting. The theoretical side of the trade is taught in frequent lectures and shop talks, and each pupil is required to keep a note book in which such lectures are to be copied.

During the past year (1908), 287 pupils divided in two classes have been graduated. The total number of graduates beginning with the class graduating in February, 1895, is 2,062. The records show that the enrollment during this period was about

twenty per cent greater than this figure, or in other words that about sixteen and two-thirds per cent of the number enrolled do not graduate.

The semi-annual reports up to the 21st contain returns from the four preceding classes showing their occupations and wages. The percentage reporting varies from 51.2 to 68 per cent of the total number of graduates, and of these from 82 to 87 per cent report being at work at the trades learned in school. The 21st report of December 6, 1905, gives statistics compiled in October, 1905, as to wages of the classes which graduated in January, 1904, July, 1904, January, 1905, and July, 1905. The returns show that the average wages directly after graduation of those reporting, ranged from $6.98 to $7.64 per week, an average of $7.29. The returns further show that the average increase in wages in three months was 21.7 per cent, for eight months 37.5 per cent, for fourteen months 61.5 per cent, and for twenty months 99.8 per cent. The school is maintained by the Baron de Hirsch Fund. There are no tuition fees of any kind and the annual budget amounts to $35,000.

PRATT INSTITUTE.

Certain trade classes of an advanced character are maintained at Pratt Institute. This institution was founded in 1887, and during the 21 years of its existence has given training to some 64,988 individuals. During the year 1907–08 it had 2,160 students enrolled in the day classes and 1,162 in the evening classes. The institute has a liberal endowment that enables it to make a merely nominal charge for tuition.

The institute is organized upon a departmental basis with a director at the head of each department. The departments are fine and applied arts, domestic arts, domestic science, science and technology, kindergarten, library and library school and physical training. Both day and evening classes are conducted in the first four departments. Day trade and technical classes are maintained as follows:

General Art and Pictorial Illustration	Decorative and Applied Design
	Sewing
General Art and Costume Illustration	Dressmaking
	Millinery

Dress Design and Pattern-Drafting
General Course in Domestic Science for Matrons, Dietitians, and Housekeepers
Architectural Design
Architectural Construction
Jewelry, Chasing, and Enameling
Steam and Machine Design
Applied Electricity
Applied Chemistry
Machine Construction
Carpentry and Building
Library Science

Evening trade and technical classes include:

Freehand Drawing
Life and Portrait Drawing
Ornament, Design, and Modeling
Architectural Drawing
Metal-Chasing
Wood-Carving
Clay and Wax Modeling
Sewing
Shirt-Waist Making
Children's Garments
Power Operating
Dressmaking
Drafting and Draping
Millinery
Costume Drawing
Cookery
Serving
Laundry-Work
Practical Mathematics
Technical Chemistry
Industrial Electricity
Elementary Electricity and Practical Mechanics
Electrical Machinery
Electrical Design
Mechanical Drawing
Machine Design
Mechanism
Steam and Steam-Engine
Strength of Materials
Carpentry and Building
Pattern-Making
Sheet-Metal-Work
Plumbing
Sign-Painting
Fresco-Painting
Machine-Work
Tool-Making

The day technical courses in steam and machine design, applied electricity and applied chemistry are each two years in length and represent courses that fit young men for positions of responsibility above the grade of the mechanic in manufacturing and industrial plants. They are not courses of the engineering school type but, for lack of a better term, might be called foremanship courses. These courses include mathematics, science with laboratory practice, mechanical drawing, shop work or work in the industrial laboratory and special technical subjects.

A one year course in machine construction was established in 1905. The character of this course is of a more advanced type than the trade classes before described, as applicants are required to be over seventeen years of age and to have had some practical experience in machine work — at least two years of an ordinary apprenticeship, or an equivalent — before entrance. The course is planned to prepare its graduates to fill positions as foremen

and assistant superintendents in machine shops and kindred manufacturing plants, to supply men who have sufficient skill and acquaintance with principles of machine construction to design, build, and superintend automatic machinery and special tools and appliances for cheap and accurate machine production. The course of instruction includes, besides practical work in the machine shop, instruction in elementary mathematics, mechanical drawing and tool design, and in the scientific principles underlying machine work. Thirty-seven hours a week is given to the course for a period of nine months, and the tuition is $60.

The course in carpentry and building is not intended to replace practical experience at the trade but to shorten and supplement it. The course of instruction includes mechanical and architectural drawing, plan reading and the estimating of quantities from plans and specifications, practical mathematics and elementary mechanics, in addition to the work in the shop. The latter includes bench work and wood turning, cabinet making and mill work, rough framing and interior finish, roof framing and stair building. The course is intended to give a training that will qualify the graduates to eventually take charge of work as foremen.

Students in the evening practical trade classes in carpentry and building, pattern making, machine work and tool sheet metal work, plumbing, sign and fresco painting, are almost uniformly engaged at the same trade during the day. The enrollment of these evening trade classes for the present year 1908–09 is 225.

Hebrew Technical Institute — New York City.

The Hebrew Technical Institute is an institution of a very individual character. From the early age at which pupils are admitted it might be called a preparatory trade school, but on account of the amount of scientific and technical instruction provided it deserves the name of technical school. The record of the graduates from this school shows that although they enter for most part directly upon manual work at the trades, by virtue of the scientific and technical instruction they have received, they advance in the large majority of cases to responsible positions rather than remain as members of the rank and file.

The Institute was established in November, 1883. It is supported by voluntary contributions from members of the Hebrew Technical Institute Society and tuition, use of books and tools are free. For admission to the school candidates must be residents of New York City, at least twelve and one-half years of age and must pass an examination in arithmetic, English, geography and United States history. On the average about 40 per cent of those entering the school are below fourteen years of age, and about the same percentage have not graduated from the grammar school.

The length of the course is three years, thirty hours a week during the first year and thirty-four hours during the last two years being devoted to instruction. During the first two years the pupils pursue a common course including English, mathematics, applied science, mechanical and free-hand drawing, joinery, turning, carpentry, wood carving, chipping and filing, and machine work. In the third year they continue to take a fundamental course in common of much the same character as before, but select in addition one of five special courses to which they devote two hours each day. These special courses are as follows: Mechanical drawing, wood working (various branches), machine work, instrument making, practical electricity. Practical evening courses are maintained by the Institute in tool making, instrument making, die making, machine work, pattern making, cabinet making and mechanical drawing. Machinists and men in pattern and cabinet making shops over 19 years of age are eligible to admission to these classes.

The enrollment of the day school during 1908–09 was 274. In May of 1908, eighty-two were graduated out of a class that numbered 120 at entrance. In 1907 the total number of living graduates was 701 from 624 of whom reports as to occupations had been received. Of this number 77 per cent were following various lines of industrial work directly related to their school training. The average weekly earnings varied from $8 for the class of 1907, which had been graduated less than a year, and $10 for the class of 1906, to $50 for the class of 1886. The total expenditure for the year 1908 including an item of $4,150.36 for the evening school were $45,463. The budget is met by contributions from the 2,500 members of the Hebrew Technical Institute Society and by the income from investments amounting to $200,000.

MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Manhattan Trade School for Girls was established in 1902 and has since had a vigorous and steady development. Its purpose is to train girls who are forced to labor at the earliest time allowed by law for entrance into a skilled trade. Applicants for admission must not be under 14 or over 17 years of age, and must have completed 5-A grade in the New York Public Schools or its equivalent. The following table shows the grade in the public schools reached by those entering this trade school:

	Below 5th Grade	5th Grade.	6th Grade.	7th Grade.	8th Grade.	Graduate.	High School.
1902	8%	19%	35%	26%	2%	10%	0%
1903	11%	18%	19%	29%	6%	15%	2%
1904	6%	11%	15%	25%	6%	25%	2%
1905	7%	15%	19%	19%	17%	19%	4%
1906	8%	16%	19%	23%	17%	13%	3%
1907	7%	10%	25%	23%	15%	18%	2%

The trades taught are dressmaking, millinery, machine operating, novelty work and trade art. Besides the trade training, instruction is given in business arithmetic, business English, industries and textiles, civics, ethics of trade, cost of living and in drawing and color design. Physical exercise is systematically provided and talks on hygiene and health are given. In order to provide work of a nature most helpful for the purpose of instruction and also to assist in meeting the expenses of the school, a considerable amount of order work for the trade is performed. In the school interests, from the time of its establishment a very careful study of the conditions of the trades for women in New York City has been conducted by the authorities of the school with a view to ascertaining those trades that present proper conditions for physical and moral health and which offer the best opportunities for advancement. The budget for the school for the year ending December 31, 1907, was $62,267.10. This budget was met by donations and receipts from the order department.

There are no graduates of the school in a strict sense. Students leave when they have reached a point satisfactory to their instructors and an opening is available. Certificates are granted to such students, first, if they have good school records in trade work, academic work and art work and if their spirit while at the school

has been satisfactory; second, if a satisfactory report is received from their employers after a number of months that they are doing efficient commercial work. This last report includes both skill and the attitude of the girls in the work-room. The length of time that a girl remains in the school varies according to the trade chosen: in millinery, students take from six to eight months; in elementary art trades, twelve to fifteen months; in sample mounting, about six months; in novelty work, six to twelve months; in machine operating, twelve to fifteen months; in dress-making, twelve to eighteen months, although the greater number remain only about twelve months. The work is so arranged in each trade department that about every three months there is some degree of culmination so that a student who must go out to work may be prepared in that period for some kind of wage-earning work.

Despite the fact that the tuition is free, it has been found impossible for many girls to attend on account of poverty, and to meet these cases a number of scholarships have been provided. The total number of girls in the school from November, 1907, to November, 1908, was 591.

HEBREW TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The work of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls is not so specialized on the vocational side as that of the Manhattan Trade School. Two courses of study are offered, a manual and a commercial, each covering 18 months. Both courses include academic subjects, music and physical culture, besides which the manual course includes sewing, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, cooking and housekeeping. The commercial course in addition to the general subjects includes penmanship, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and business methods.

The requirements for admission are graduation from the grammar school coupled with an examination in English and arithmetic, and an inquiry as to the applicant's need for free education. The average age at entrance has been found to be 14.7 years. The enrollment in 1908–9 is 380. About 1,000 students have graduated since the establishment of the school, of which 191 were graduated

in 1907. Returns from 820 of the graduates show the following distribution:

Occupation.	Number.	Average monthly wages.
Bookkeepers and stenographers	203	$47.75
Bookkeepers	153	51.04
Stenographers	383	62.40
Various sorts of manual work	81	35.36
Girls living at home	120	.....
Girls married	88	.....

The average wages of those reporting above as working is $49.31 per month. The annual cost of maintenance is $39,500, derived from dues and donations from members of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls Corporation.

It should be noted that the last three schools articulate closely with the elementary public schools and draw their pupils directly from this source. It should also be noted that each of these schools differs radically from the manual training high school type in that the pupils are for the most part taken at an earlier age, and that the instruction on the vocational side is given in a briefer course and in a much more intensive form.

SCHOOLS FOR GARMENT CUTTING.

Several private schools for garment cutting and dressmaking exist in New York city, prominent among which are the Mitchell School of Garment Cutting, maintained by the Jno. J. Mitchell Company, and the S. T. Taylor School. These two schools supply many cutters for the men's and women's clothing trade.

WEBBS' ACADEMY — NEW YORK CITY.

A school for shipbuilders is maintained at Webbs' Academy and Home for Shipbuilders at Fordham Heights. The objects of the school, as stated by the founder, are "to furnish to any young man, a native or citizen of the United States, who may, upon examination, prove himself competent, and of good character, a gratuitous education in the art, science and profession of shipbuilding and marine engine building, both theoretical and practical, together with board, lodging and necessary implements and materials while obtaining such education." The school was opened in 1894 and since then 125 students have been graduated from its classes. The

length of the course is now four years. Candidates for admission must be not less than 15 nor more than 20 years of age and must take a competitive examination in arithmetic, English grammar, algebra, geometry, and plane trigonometry. The enrollment for the year 1908–09 is 38. The expenses are met by the income on the endowment left by the founder.

ARTISANS' SCHOOL, SYRACUSE.

The Artisans' School at Syracuse was started in 1906 by a stock company of Syracuse manufacturers who contributed $26,000 toward the experiment of a trade school. The object of the school is to teach boys the machinists' and pattern makers' trades. It was found, by the experience of the first two years, that boys would not attend the school unless paid wages and, in consequence, the plan of the school was changed and a start was made on a new basis in September, 1908. Boys are now paid eight cents an hour for 7½ hours and 1 hour of instruction in drawing is furnished in addition. Students work upon a commercial product that is offered for sale. The expenses of the school, accommodating from 10 to 12 boys, are about $75 a week.

COYNE TRADE SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.

The Coyne Trade School of New York City is a private institution operated as a business enterprise. The school was started in 1905 and offers courses in plumbing, bricklaying, plastering and electrical wiring. The school has no regular term or time of entrance. Applicants are taken in at any time and can attend during any portion of the two daily sessions from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., or in the evening sessions on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. There is no defined length for the courses, but each worker follows a prescribed plan of instruction until he reaches a point where he is able to secure employment. The average time spent in the course in plumbing is two to three months; in the bricklaying and plastering, five weeks.

No age limits are fixed for admission. The catalogue states that students range from 14 to 60. The managers report that the average attendance including both day and evening classes

is from 300 to 500. The tuition, which is payable in advance, is uniformly $67 for each course. This sum entitles the student to the complete course of instruction regardless of the time consumed in attendance and in each case to a kit of tools of the trade.

NEW YORK STATE TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The New York State Trade School for Girls at Syracuse was established in November, 1905. Its aim is to teach the trades to girls who are compelled to go to work upon leaving the elementary schools and also to assist those already at work to better themselves. The former work is accomplished in afternoon and Saturday classes and the latter in evening classes.

In 1908 there were 225 pupils in dressmaking, 150 in cooking, 125 in plain sewing, and 130 in millinery. Girls preparing for a livelihood are admitted free, while those at work pay $3 for a term of eight weeks or sixteen lessons. The length of courses is forty weeks. The expenses of the school are met by women throughout the state interested in the education of girls.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

Large and finely equipped manual training high schools are maintained by the cities of New York and Buffalo. In New York City there are three of such schools, one for boys and two for boys and girls and in Buffalo one for boys. These schools receive a large number of students and provide instruction in shop work and drawing as well as an academic high school education. Many of the graduates of such schools go on to the engineering schools, many into business, but only comparatively few into practical or technical work in the trades.

PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, NEW YORK CITY.

No problem has attracted the study of educators during the past few years to such an extent as that of the large numbers of pupils that drop out of school at the age of 14 years to enter the industries. To provide means to retain such pupils in school until graduation or to hold them until the age of 16 and at the same time to provide them with a training that will better fit them for an industrial career is recognized as perhaps the largest educational problem of our time.

New York City is the first large city to move upon the problem. At a meeting of the Board of Education on July 8, 1908, the following resolution was passed:

"In order to give training for particular vocations or industries, your committee further recommends the establishment of separate vocational schools for the secondary ninth and tenth school years. It is recommended that different types of these schools be organized, the course in each to be two years in length, and the pupils to be those who have graduated from the public elementary schools or who have reached the age of fourteen and are prepared to undertake the required work. It is recommended that there be a general course, which is to be taken by all the pupils, and a variety of industrial courses, any one of which may be selected by the students on entrance.

"Such vocational schools are not intended to and cannot undertake to graduate journeymen or skilled mechanics, but purpose rather to give pupils skill in the use of tools and a knowledge of those processes and principles found to underlie constructive work, so that the pupil may be able to apply the knowledge thus gained to definite and concrete problems.

"It is thus hoped to do away with the situation created by specialization in industries which has rendered it so difficult for the young man to learn any one trade completely. The necessity, as has been aptly said, of stealing a trade will, it is hoped, be done away with. The pupil who has gone through this course should in a short time be enabled more efficiently and better to become a self-supporting and properly trained workman or mechanic.

"These vocational schools, moreover, are not intended in any wise to take the place of the high schools or to supersede them. They are designed for the purpose of making more efficient wage-earners by giving to boys who cannot or will not attend high schools a better and more practical training."

As a result of this action it has been decided to open two such industrial schools in New York City: one for boys in Manhattan borough and one for girls in Brooklyn. It is expected that these schools will be opened in the fall of 1909.

ROCHESTER FACTORY SCHOOL.

Almost as early as New York City, Rochester began to take steps toward the establishment of public industrial schools. After an investigation of the situation in the factories and in the schools during the summer of 1908, it was determined to establish a school for grammar school graduates, and for boys in the upper grades 14 years of age. A tentative plan was developed and was presented to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Rochester, and after consideration by the various local unions, was later discussed by the council and approved by a vote of four to one.

In the meantime an elementary school building was set apart for the work by the Board of Education and shops and drawing rooms were equipped.

On December 1st the school was opened, being thus the first school of the type to be established in the State and the first to take advantage of the State law providing for general industrial and trade schools.

Admission was first granted to grammar school graduates and to boys in the 8-A grade. Forty boys applied for admission and the school continued with this number until February 1, 1909. Two instructors were employed. On February 1st, admission was granted to 60 more boys from the 8-A and 8-B grades and two more instructors were appointed.

These 100 boys were enrolled in four classes with 25 in each class, as follows: Elementary woodworking; advanced woodworking; elementary mechanical and electrical work; advanced mechanical and electrical work.

The Factory School opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 3:00 P. M. with an hour intermission for luncheon. On Saturdays the shops run from 8:30 A. M. to 12 M. The school does not conform to the schedule of the grammar schools with respect to holidays and vacations, but will remain in session during a large part of the summer vacation.

The course of study of the first year is as follows:

Mathematics	4	hours a week
Drawing	5	hours a week
English	3½	hours a week
Spelling	1¼	hours a week
Industrial history	1¼	hours a week
Shop work	15	hours a week

(Note.— The above data are taken from the special circular issued by the New York State Department of Education upon this school.)

ST. GEORGE'S EVENING TRADE SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.

St. George's Evening Trade School is an institution that has endeavored to perform something of the same office as the last-named schools through evening work. Starting primarily as a boys' club, the purpose of the school has been to reach the boys

of the public schools and those who had started into office work and give them such an elementary trade education as would allow them better chances to gain an opening in practical work. The school was established in 1892 and now provides classes in manual training, carpentry, plumbing, mechanical drawing, free-hand drawing, sheet metal work, applied design, electrical work and printing. Boys under 12 are generally started in the manual training class and promoted to the trade class. The average age of the boys in the classes is 13 with an upper limit of 16 years of age. The electrical classes are limited to those 15 years of age or over. A fee of five to twenty-five cents a month is exacted, which covers all the expenses. About 250 boys are enrolled, each year grouped in small classes of about 16 each. A budget of $5,000 is required to maintain the school, of which $1,000 goes for the building.

Preparatory trade school, New York City.

The Preparatory Trade School, established in 1903, has for its object to give the boys and girls of the east side a practical knowledge and love of trades, to teach them to do good work and to become good citizens. The work is conducted entirely in the evening, and the courses taught include manual drawing, dressmaking, millinery, mechanical drawing, carpentry drawing, carpentry, plumbing and bricklaying. About 254 were enrolled in the year 1907–8. For children between 10 and 14 years of age the instruction is elementary and general; those over that age enter the special trade classes. A nominal tuition fee is charged. The total budget of the school is about $5,000, raised by subscriptions and donations.

Practical Evening Courses.

Certain of the institutions already mentioned, together with a number of others, provide practical courses in the evening. The large office of such classes is to give to those already started in the trades as learners a better opportunity to advance than is afforded in practical work, and to broaden the training of those employed as helpers and machine tenders to that of skilled workers. The policy of these schools, however, as to the admission is

rather varied. In some institutions admission is confined strictly to those already at work in the trade, in others such applicants are given a preference over others, while a few schools are open to beginners as well as those who have already entered the trade.

The fact that both the house and machine building trades require large numbers of employees as helpers and machine tenders who have little opportunity to broaden their training, and among whom there exist many young men of ambition capable of becoming skilled workmen, gives the evening trade school an important and legitimate place in the field of industrial education. Whether such classes offer an adequate method for training beginners is a question upon which there are divided opinions. The evening school also presents an opportunity to the journeyman whose training has been specialized or limited to gain instruction which qualifies him for advanced work.

The New York Trade School offers courses in house, fresco and sign painting, blacksmithing, steam and hot water fitting, bricklaying, plastering, cornice and skylight work, pattern drafting for sheet metal work, electrical work, pattern making, printing and plumbing. The term for evening classes is about six months in length. Classes meet for 2½ hours each on three or four evenings a week. The attendance of three consecutive terms, with one exception where only two terms are required, is necessary to qualify for a certificate.

The evening trade classes at Pratt Institute have already been mentioned. Practical evening trade classes are maintained at three manual training schools of the city of New York. The Stuyvesant School in Manhattan is for men and boys, and provides courses in carpentry, joinery, cabinet making, blacksmithing, plumbing, machine shop work, printing and typesetting and electrical wiring and installation.

The schools in Brooklyn and Long Island City admit women and girls as well and offer, in addition, courses in advanced dressmaking, millinery and domestic science. Additional courses in mathematics, in freehand, architectural and mechanical drawing, machine design, applied electricity, steam engineering, industrial chemistry and applied physics are maintained at each of the above schools. Those only are admitted who are not in at-

tendance at a day school and who are employed during the day in some regular occupation. Pupils under 21 years of age are required to furnish to the principal of the school a recommendation from their employers or other responsible person to the effect that it is the intention of these pupils to continue in the course until the end of the year. These classes are in session for a total of 120 nights, on 4 nights a week.

ROCHESTER ATHENAEUM AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, founded in 1885, is divided into five departments, all of which maintain evening classes. In 1907–8 there was an enrollment of 1,662 in these evening classes. The practical trade classes include wood work, comprising carpentry, joinery, cabinet making, pattern making, and molding, and iron work, comprising forge work, machine shop practice, metal work and jewelry, and sign painting.

The evening technical and art classes comprise mechanical drawing and machine design, statics, shop mechanics, steam engineering, gas engineering, electricity, chemistry, mathematics, freehand drawing design, architectural drawing, modeling and pottery, sewing, dressmaking, millinery and cookery. Moderate fees are charged in all classes, and the expenses, which in 1907–8 were $78,043.43, are met from the tuition fees and from voluntary subscriptions.

TECHNICAL EVENING HIGH SCHOOL, BUFFALO.

The Technical Evening High School maintained by the city of Buffalo provides practical courses in carpentry, joinery, electrical work, forging, plumbing, steam fitting, pattern making and machine shop practice as well as classes in architectural drawing, architectural design, gas engineering, steam engineering, mechanical drawing, machine design, sheet metal drafting, mathematics, mechanics, physics and chemistry. The attendance in these classes during the year 1908–9 is 769. In order to prevent overcrowding by irresponsible registration a fee of $1 is charged. This is returned if the student's attendance is satisfactory. The evening classes have grown to the full capacity of the Technical High School and classes in arithmetic and first

year mechanical drawing have been crowded out into six of the grammar school buildings.

Technical Evening Courses.

The largest work of industrial education in point of numbers is that represented by institutions giving supplementary evening instruction in drawing, mathematics, science and technical subjects to those already started in practical work. Many of the institutions providing such instruction maintain also practical trade courses, as noted above; in other cases technical instruction alone is given.

Cooper Union — New York City.

Cooper Union was established in 1859 by Peter Cooper for the advancement of science and art. The most important work of the institution has been performed through its evening classes, in which 142,158 students have been enrolled during its fifty years of existence.

The evening courses at the present time include a five-year course in general science, a five-year course in chemistry, a four-year course in electrical engineering and courses of shorter length in mechanical, architectural and freehand drawing, decorative design and clay modeling. The so-called course in general science, which has been in operation since 1864, is an individual feature of the work of the institution. It has gradually become a course in the fundamentals of mechanical and civil engineering, embracing mathematics, science, drawing and technology, and requires attendance for four or five evenings a week for a period of five years. The enrollment in the fifth year of this course is about 50 per cent of that in the first year.

Cooper Union maintains also a day technical school with a four-year course, a women's art school and courses in stenography and telegraphy. The enrollment for the present year, 1908–9, is 2,400 in evening courses and 565 in day courses. A free public library, especially strong in technical and art works, is maintained by the union as well as a museum of decorative art containing very valuable and comprehensive collections.

All instruction at Cooper Union is free. The budget for the year ending December 31, 1908, was $152,983.14. The institution is, in main, supported by endowment funds amounting to $2,797,727.67.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE — NEW YORK CITY.

The Mechanics Institute is maintained by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the city of New York. The Mechanics School and Apprentices Library were founded by the society in 1820, and both have been in continuous operation since that date. Classes are now maintained in architectural drafting, plan reading, estimating, mechanical drawing, machine design, drafting for sheet metal workers, drafting for electrical workers, pattern office drafting, ship drafting, topographical drafting, mechanism, drafting of gasoline engines and automobile parts, carriage and automobile drafting, freehand drawing, decorative design, clay modeling, mathematics, applied mechanics, physics and electrical work.

The enrollment for the year 1908–9 is 2,017. A diploma is granted for the completion of a three-year course in any subject. Instruction is free to males employed during the day, and the student body is largely made up of young men employed in the building and machine industries of New York City. The expenses of the school for the year ending December 31, 1908, were $21,378.43. These expenses are met by the income of the society derived from property and a special endowment for the school.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

A number of evening courses in scientific and technical subjects are offered at Columbia University. Young men desiring higher technical knowledge in their trades and professions are admitted to these classes without examination on the payment of fees. The courses offered during the present year are:

Applied mechanics.— Drafting; elements of machine design; engines and boilers.

Applied physics.— Management of building plants.

Architecture.— Architectural drafting; architectural practice; elements of architectural design; history of ancient, mediæval and oriental architecture.

Chemistry.— Elementary chemistry and industrial application; introduction to quantitative analysis.

Domestic art.— Hand sewing; drafting and making of garments; making of shirt waists; millinery.

Domestic science.— Foods and cooking; dietetics.

Electricity.— Elements of electricity; principles of electrical machinery.

Fine arts.— Object drawing and sketching; art photography.

Mathematics.— Elementary mathematics; advanced mathematics, including practical curve tracing and calculus.

Surveying and structures.— Plain and topographical surveying; elements of structural design; elements of strength of materials; advanced structural design.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.

Evening courses in engineering, chemistry and mathematics, some of which are of an advanced character, are given at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Certain courses are also given on Saturday afternoons. These courses may be taken either independently or in connection with the regular work of the courses in engineering and chemistry leading to the degrees of civil engineer, mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, chemical engineer or bachelor of science in chemistry. Fees ranging from $10 to $35 are charged for these courses.

ELECTRICAL SCHOOL — SCHENECTADY.

This school was organized under private management in 1904 to provide technical instruction in the evening to those engaged in the electrical industries of Schenectady. After two years of successful operation the institution was taken over by the school board of Schenectady and made part of the night school system of the city.

Instruction is given in mathematics, physics, electricity and magnetism, and mechanical drawing.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Evening courses in drawing and mathematics as well as in other subjects are offered by a number of branches of the Young

Men's Christian Association in New York City and in other parts of the State. At the West Side Branch in New York City a number of special classes are maintained. Among these are classes in interior decoration and furnishing, automobile management, plan reading and estimating, printing and publishing and structural engineering. These classes are open to all members of the Association on payment of small additional fees.

Apprenticeship Schools.

R. Hoe & Co.

Apprenticeship schools are maintained by several establishments in New York State in connection with their apprenticeship system. The oldest example of such a school is that maintained for some 36 years by R. Hoe & Company of New York City, manufacturers of printing presses. The purpose of this school is to give to the apprentices a better understanding of the work in which they are engaged and to train a superior class of workmen. Those apprentices that show attention to their work and a desire to improve themselves are admitted to the school. These are divided into seven groups, each of which meets three times a week, beginning at 5:22 p. m. after a luncheon furnished by the company. The school year is divided into two terms and commences on the first Monday in October and ends on the first Thursday in June, when a commencement is held. The full course covers a period of four years.

The instruction includes English, mathematics, geometry and freehand and mechanical drawing. In the first group instruction in arithmetic includes addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and simple and decimal fractions. The English is mainly spelling and deals with words used daily in the trade. In the second class arithmetic and English are continued. The arithmetic deals with weights, measures, percentage, square and cube root, and simple and compound proportion; in English writing and composition is taught. The third class takes up mechanics, dealing with the mensuration of geometric solids, geometry, and English. The fourth class studies the mechanics of simple machines, geometry, drafting, and English. The fifth class studies

the care and use of belting and power transmission by belts, geometry, drafting, and English, the latter including the writing of reports and letters with particular attention to punctuation and clearness of expression. In the sixth class the action of gear wheels and the forms and proportions of screws, bolts and nuts are studied. The class also studies solid geometry, drafting, and English. The seventh or post-graduate class receives further instruction in drafting. Any boys who are ambitious are taught algebra, trigonometry and calculus, and a boy who shows exceptional ability as a draftsman is taken into the drawing department.

Reports covering the work of the term are sent to the parents. Attendance at the school is compulsory once the boy has been accepted by the head master. One week before the commencement of a new term the head master calls on the foreman of each boy who has entered the shop since the commencement of the last term and learns from the foreman his opinion of the boy: if favorable the boy is accepted; if not, he is rejected and must wait until he has earned the respect of his foreman. At commencement, prizes are given to the boy in each class having the best general average in studies and to the boy having the next best average. The commencement exercises include an address by some member of the firm, distribution of diplomas and prizes, and ends with a vaudeville performance.

Apprenticeship Schools.

new york central r. r.

The largest and most important system of apprenticeship schools in New York State is that maintained by the New York Central Railroad. The working of this system is considered of such significance that a somewhat full description is appended by the superintendent of apprentices, C. W. Cross.

The Apprentice System of the New York Central Lines.

By C. W. Cross.

A development in the motive power department of our railroads, the general principles of which are equally applicable to manufacturing and commercial organizations, is the apprentice system recently introduced upon the New York Central lines and now being extended as rapidly as possible

throughout the system. While it is too soon to judge accurately of the final results, those thus far apparent, and the very rational and practical methods which are being used, indicate that it will very materially improve the labor conditions and add greatly to the efficiency of the motive power department.

Those who are familiar with the present labor situation, the lack of skilled mechanics, the difficulty in securing foremen and the gross neglect, on most roads, of a system for recruiting good men for these positions, must realize the need of improvement. The most forceful presentation of this subject which has ever been made, whether we consider the railroads alone or the manufacturing or commercial interests at large, was that made by Mr. G. M. Basford in a paper read before the Master Mechanics' Association in 1905 (*American Engineer*, page 251, July, 1905). The necessity of installing such a system and a general outline of a system which would produce successful results under present conditions was clearly presented. As these suggestions have been followed quite closely in working out the details on the New York Central lines, it is suggested that a study of the following article be preceded by a careful reading of Mr. Basford's paper.

Briefly the system adopted may be summed up under the following three heads:

1. It provides for the close supervision and instruction of the apprentices in the shop by an apprentice instructor.

2. A school is conducted by the company during working hours, the apprentice being paid for attendance, at which mechanical drawing is taught in a practical way.

3. A course of problems, carefully arranged to suit the needs of the apprentices, has been prepared which they are expected to work out on their own time.

While the system differs radically in many respects from anything that has been done in this country, it follows more or less closely the general principles governing the educational system of the British Admiralty, which has been in operation more than sixty years and according to Sir Wm. H. White has produced the majority of the men who are now occupying the most prominent positions in the ship building industries of Great Britain. In an article published in the January, 1904, issue of "Technics" he says of it: "It has given to private ship builders its leaders, who have risen from the ranks, while it has produced men holding many important and influential positions in all parts of the world."

The only system that has been carried out on a large scale in this country which at all approaches the methods used on the New York Central lines is the General Electric Co.'s apprentice school at Lynn, Massachusetts, which was described in a paper on "A Plan to Provide for a Supply of Skilled Workmen," presented by Mr. Magnus W. Alexander at the December, 1906, meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. A special shop has been fitted up at Lynn, known as the "Apprentice Training School" and for the first one and one-half or two and one-half years of the course the boys work in this shop under the directions of competent instructors. The production of this department is of commercial value. The latter part of the course is spent on regular work in the shops. A school is conducted during working hours at the expense of the company, each apprentice receiving

six hours' instruction a week. Under the New York Central system the boys come into contact with the actual shop conditions from the very first.

During the discussion of Mr. Alexander's paper, the fact was brought out very forcefully several times that manufacturing industries are suffering greatly from the lack of suitable means for recruiting skilled labor and that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the difficulty the commercial resources of the country will be seriously crippled. The same thing applies with equal force to the motive-power departments of our railroads.

It is true that here or there a railroad or a shop has given some attention to this subject, but generally speaking it has been almost lost sight of. The old methods are not suitable for the new conditions, and an adequate system cannot be installed and carried on successfully as a side issue by an officer who has already all he can do. Fortunately the formation of large railroad systems, each made up of several railroads, makes it possible to place a work of this kind in the hands of a qualified man who can give his entire time to it and employ the necessary assistants.

The purpose of such a movement, if it is to be successful, must be in line with these suggestions intimated by the following words of Mr. G. M. Basford, used in closing the discussion of his paper for the Master Mechanics' Association two years ago: "I beg you to bear in mind the pyramid — a pyramid of the rank and file, the rank and file of the workmen upon whose shoulders you stand. As the base is great and upright and strong morally and intellectually, so is the structure. No structure is great and permanent that is not right at the bottom." If steps are taken to furnish a good supply of skilled workmen, well equipped for service under modern shop conditions, there will be no trouble in developing men from among them for the highest positions.

Mr. J. F. Deems, when he became general superintendent of motive power of the New York Central lines, had under consideration the establishment of an adequate system of apprenticeship on that system, but the apprentice department was not inaugurated until March 1, 1906. On May 7, 1906, the first apprentice class, under this new plan, was started at the West Albany shop. It was, of course, realized that while there would be some advantages which would be almost immediately apparent, the most important results would not be noticeable for a number of years, and, therefore, before starting the organization, steps were taken to insure its permanency for a period of sufficient length to enable the results to be clearly demonstrated.

Although at the inauguration of the new plan there were 12 shops on the system, each of which had from 20 to 74 apprentices, apprentice schools of some kind had been carried on previously by the local managements at only four points — Elkhart, Ind., Jackson, Mich., Oswego, N. Y., and McKees Rocks, Pa. About 35 years ago an apprentice school was started at the Elkhart shops on the L. S. & M. S. railway. The sessions were held in the evening, and the school was intended primarily for the apprentices, although any one in the employ of the company was eligible for membership. This school was continued with more or less success, and in 1901, under the direction of the writer, then master mechanic, attendance was made compulsory for apprentices, and what was known as the Apprentice Association was organized. This association held meetings every

two weeks, at which reports were made by committees who had visited other shops, or addresses were made by persons skilled in different classes of work. While membership was not compulsory, the greater number of the apprentices belonged to it and the meetings were well attended.

On July 28, 1886, evening class work for the apprentices was started at the Jackson shops of the Michigan Central railroad. For the first few months the classes were held from 7 to 9 P. M., but this did not prove satisfactory, and was changed to 5:15 to 7:15 P. M. Each class met one night a week from November 1st to April 30th. Attendance of apprentices was made compulsory.

In January, 1904, an apprentice school was organized at the Oswego shops of the New York Central under the direction of Mr. W. O. Thompson, division superintendent of motive power. This class met for two hours, directly after the whistle blew at the close of the day, one day of each week. Attendance was made compulsory for the apprentices and they were paid for their time in the class, thus making it possible to enforce a somewhat more rigid discipline.

About two years ago an evening school was organized at the McKees Rocks shops of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, under the direction of Mr. L. H. Turner, superintendent of motive power, and Mr. W. P. Richardson, mechanical engineer. These classes met twice a week and attendance of the apprentices was made compulsory.

Mechanical drawing was taught at these four schools, the method being the same as that ordinarily followed, including practice in lettering, geometrical exercises, projections, copying of drawings and blue prints, making drawings of locomotive parts and making tracings.

The apprentice department is under direction of the writer, superintendent of apprentices, who reports directly to the general superintendent of motive power and devotes his entire time to this work. The office is at the Grand Central station in New York. Mr. W. B. Russell, assistant superintendent of apprentices, has charge of the educational features. Mr. Russel is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was engaged for a number of years as an instructor at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, one of the most successful trade schools in this country. He has thus had exceptional opportunities for studying boys and young men of about the same type as the apprentices in railroad shops and understands thoroughly how to arrange the work to hold their interest and so they will understand how to apply what they have learned to practical purposes. The Central organization deals with the general problems affecting the apprentice work, outlines the different courses, looks after the educational work, organizes new schools and keeps in close touch with all of the schools.

At each of the larger shops are two instructors, a drawing instructor, who in most cases is the shop draftsman and who has charge of the school work, and a shop instructor, who gives his entire time to instructing the apprentices in their shop work and to seeing that they receive the proper shop experience. Both of these men report directly to the local officers of the road, who keep in close touch with the apprentice department.

The apprentices are instructed in drawing and in shop problems by a man already in the service of the company, on the shop property, during working hours and while under pay. They are instructed in the trade in the shop

by a special instructor, who gives the whole or part of his time to this work, and who is responsible to the local shop management. The instruction in the trade is given in the shop on the regular tools in the regular run of shop work. Apprentice schedules are followed, insuring a thorough training in the trade and giving the necessary variety and work. The drawing and the problem courses are arranged to allow each apprentice to progress as rapidly as he desires, but so as to enable a single instructor to handle the classes with as many as 24 students in a class.

The character of the courses is such as to fit the standards of the road and to suit the special conditions existing locally. The method of instruction differs radically from the ordinary methods of teaching in the following points: Text books are not an essential part of the plan; there is no subdivision into subjects; all principles are clothed in problem form; there is no arbitrary standard of the amount of ground to be covered; no examinations are held. The progress and the marks of the apprentices are based on the close personal touch maintained between the instructors and the apprentices. The apprentice work can be installed at the greater number of the shops by using talent already in the service of the company.

The men in the shops, both foremen and workmen, have evinced considerable interest in the apprentice school, and there has been a demand for evening schools to give them the same advantages. In response to this, evening schools have been started at a number of places, including McKees Rocks, in October, 1906; Elkhart, November, 1906; Jackson, November, 1906; West Albany, November, 1906; Brightwood, December, 1906; Oswego, January, 1907; and Collinwood, February, 1907. These classes are open to all of the employees at all of the points; except at Elkhart and McKees Rocks, they meet for an hour and a half or two hours directly after the shop whistle blows in the evening. At Elkhart the classes meet from 7 to 9, and at McKees Rocks from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. The men are more regular in attendance and take a keener interest in the work when the meeting is held directly after the shop closes. In many cases the men live a considerable distance from the shop, and it would not be convenient for them to return after going home to their dinners.

The makeup of these classes is very interesting and will give some idea of the extent to which this work has been carried. At several of the schools where there is a full quota of apprentices and a waiting list, the boys take places as helpers until there is an opening for them in the apprentice department. These boys usually enroll in the evening classes. Boys who have finished their apprenticeship also follow up their studies in connection with the evening classes. These classes are discontinued for three or four months during the summer. The men who attend them take the same course as the apprentices, but if they desire may skip the easier portions. As a rule they prefer to take all of the work, reviewing that part with which they are familiar. They furnish all of their own material and pay the instructor (the apprentice school drawing instructor) for his time. The cost of tuition amounts to about $1.25 per month, which ordinarily includes nine lessons. The classes are held in the apprentice school room, the company furnishing this, with light and heat, free. Only the drawing work is done in class, the problems being worked outside.

These classes give the more ambitious men an opportunity for becoming more proficient and to fit themselves for better positions. They are especially

valuable for foremen and for assistant foremen who desire to "brush up" their knowledge of drawing and mathematics. As a result of the classes, the shop men are becoming more familiar with the company standards and are being drawn into closer touch with the shop draftsmen.

One of the first steps taken by the apprentice department was to draw up uniform apprentice regulations to be followed at all the shops and to arrange schedules showing the amount of time to be devoted to each part of the work for each trade. The rate of pay for the apprentices is controlled by the management of each road.

The school-room should be located near the shop buildings from which the greater number of apprentices came, in order that as little time as possible will be lost in going to and fro, and so that the boys can conveniently drop in during the noon hour. The room should be well lighted and ventilated. Provision should be made if possible for sufficient blackboard space to send the entire class to the board at one time. Floor area, including the space occupied by the filing cases, racks or tables for models and the instructor's desk, should have an average of at least 25 to 30 square feet to each member of the class, and more if possible.

At West Albany the school-room is on the ground floor of a building alongside of the machine shop and opposite the office building. A connecting room at one end contains the filing cases and large models. At Oswego, Depew, Jackson and Collinwood, the school-rooms are in the office building, the one at Depew being especially large and well lighted. At McKees Rocks a large room on the second floor of the storehouse, which is centrally located, is used. At Elkhart the school is held in a separate building which was formerly used by one of the other departments; it is well lighted, as it is comparatively narrow and has windows on both sides. The building at Brightwood on the Big Four was built especially for the school. It is of frame construction, located conveniently, and the large amount of window space furnishes splendid light. Inside dimensions of the building are 25 by 50 by 13 feet high.

The classes meet twice a week for the first two hours in the morning. The boys are bright, fresh and clean at this time of day and able to do their best work. This is much more satisfactory than evening classes, as the boys are in a more receptive frame of mind than after a long day in the shops. The schools are closed during the month of August. The boys ring in at the shop before coming to class and at the close of the session proceed directly to the shop. Strict discipline is enforced in the school.

No attempt has been made to grade the classes according to the progress made by the students except at Oswego. At that place conditions at present are such that this can be done. Care is exercised that too many boys are not taken from any one department in the shop at the same time, so as not to interfere too seriously with the shop work. The drawing course is so arranged that one instructor can look after as many as 24 boys at a time, although smaller classes may be handled to better advantage. The average number of students in a class is about 17. The class work is largely mechanical drawing, although some time is devoted to blackboard exercises in connection with the problem course, and occasionally the instructor may find it advisable to talk to the class about the work, in the drawing or problem courses. The students are also instructed from models as to shop practice and taught the principles of the steam engine and valve setting with the aid of a small stationary engine in the class-room.

The drawing course is very different from that ordinarily followed, and is based on strictly practical and common-sense lines. No time is wasted on geometrical exercises, but from the very first the student draws objects with which he is familiar and comes in contact in the shop. The first exercises are largely correctly redrawing sketches which are not in scale, the dimensions in all cases being taken from the model. New principles are introduced gradually and progress is slow but very thorough. Like the drawing course the problem course is eminently practical and is based on shop practice and company standards. No matter how simple the problems, even in simple addition and subtraction, they refer to something with which the boy is familiar in connection with his work. The problems gradually grow more difficult, taking up the simpler principles of algebra, geometry, physics, elementary mechanics, etc., but these are introduced only when necessary to solve some practical problem and are not classified as such. The boys do the greater part of the problem work at home.

It is not possible to use text-books in connection with either of the above courses. The work must be arranged to suit the special conditions met with in a railroad shop, and to be effective the problems must be tied up closely to the shop work. For instance, the drawing and problem courses for the locomotive and car department are not alike. The drawing problems are arranged on blue print sheets and when a boy is ready a problem sheet and a model are handed to him, the sheet giving the directions as to what is to be done. In this way each boy in the class can work on a different problem, and yet the work of the instructor is very little more difficult than if all were on the same problem. The problems are arranged on sheets and as soon as a boy finishes one sheet he is given another.

The instructors keep in close touch with the central organization and co-operate in getting together material for the drawing and problem courses. The methods followed in arranging these two courses are very different from those usually advocated by educators. They, however, form the real foundation of successful school work, and the rapid progress made by the apprentice schools is due largely to them.

Thus far apprentice schools have been established at ten points on the system, including West Albany, Depew, East Buffalo and Oswego on the New York Central; Elkhart and Collinwood on the Lake Shore; Brightwood on the Big Four; Jackson and St. Thomas on the Michigan Central; and McKees Rocks on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. The boys are divided into three classes at all the shops, except Oswego and East Buffalo, these two places having two classes each. The total number of apprentices enrolled in the schools at the present time is about 500. The total number of apprentices on the New York Central Lines, not including the Boston & Albany, is 667. The schools are being extended to the larger shops as rapidly as possible.

The drawing instructor is usually the shop draftsman and reports to the shop management on all matters concerning the apprentice schools, except those which are purely educational. All reports are transmitted to the central apprentice organization through the local management. The instructor is expected to keep in close personal touch with each apprentice, so much so that it is unnecessary to give examinations to determine the student's standing. He has charge of the school and checks up and assists the boys in connection with the problem course. As it is necessary for him to be at the school before

7 o'clock in the morning and as he must also devote more or less of his own time in correcting the problems which are handed him and in other duties connected with the school, he is paid extra for this service, depending on how many classes he has each week. The instructor should be at the drawing room for at least a part of the noon hour to advise and assist any of the boys who may drop in at that time.

The success of the system depends very largely upon selecting the proper men for instructors. The drawing instructor should preferably be the shop draftsman, thus being brought in close contact with shop problems and also with the men in the shop. He must be a man who will take a genuine interest in the boys and who can see things from their point of view; a man that the boys will feel free to approach either for information as to their class or problem work, or for advice as to personal matters. He should be a man to whom the boys will look for advice and assistance in forming apprentice clubs or organizations, whether intended for educational or social purposes. One instructor who is especially close to the boys is very often accosted on the street in the evening by boys who have questions to ask in connection with some problem. Some of the instructors make a practice of calling on the boys at their homes when they have been absent from the shop due to illness or other causes. A quiet talk with a careless or indifferent boy often accomplishes remarkable results.

It is the policy to have the instructors visit other schools on the system in order to broaden out and see what the other fellows are doing. A very noticeable feature at most of the schools is that on examining the methods and equipment closely, the instructor is quite likely to tell you that he got a certain idea from one point, another from still another school, etc. This feature is to some extent responsible for the rapid progress which has been made at some of the schools; it is apparently productive of important results. A periodical meeting of the instructors has been found to be advantageous. The drawing instructor has some one trained to take his place when he is absent. His duties in connection with other work may take him away from the shop for a day or two, he may be taken ill, or find it advisable to visit one of the other schools. In such cases his assistant in the drawing-room, if he has one, or one of the advanced apprentices is assigned to look after the school. At Brightwood the drawing instructor was ill for some time and his place was filled by the shop instructor.

The shop instructor is an important factor in the organization. The Collinwood shop on the Lake Shore was the first to introduce an apprentice shop instructor, and the result was so immediately apparent and important that this feature was included in the new apprentice organization when it was started. The shop instructor at the larger shops gives his entire time to looking after the apprentices. He instructs the boys at their trade and sees that they are changed from one class of work to another, in accordance with the apprentice schedules. In changing the apprentices about, the instructors consult with the various foremen, studying the situation carefully, in order to have as little friction as possible in making the changes, and so as not to interfere too greatly with the efficiency of any one department. His suggestions must of course be approved by the shop superintendent before being put into effect. He must pass upon all applicants for apprenticeship as

the official representative of the apprentice department, and is also to make recommendations as to apprentices who are unsatisfactory and should be dropped from the service; in fact, he is held responsible for the retention in service of apprentices who are incompetent or otherwise unsatisfactory. He is expected to assist and consult with the drawing instructor as far as possible.

The apprentices report to their foremen, as before, but the foremen are relieved of all responsibility of instructing them. Ordinarily very great returns are not to be expected from the introduction of an apprentice system until after a period of several years, but the work of the shop instructor has been found to almost immediately affect the shop output, and this is to be expected. The shop foremen are too busy to spend much time with the boys, and ordinarily the instruction in shop practice has been very much neglected, thus restricting the output and increasing the amount of spoiled work. The shop instructor is expected to occasionally visit other shop schools to study their methods.

The shop instructor, like the drawing instructor, must have a great deal of patience with the boys, and take a genuine interest in them. He must be a good mechanic, must have sufficient all around knowledge to enable him to look after the boys in the various trades, and his position in the shop organization should be such that the boys will look up to him. Most of all, he should be a man who will appeal to the boys and know how to convey his ideas so that they will readily understand him. He should take a broad view of the shop problems, giving the boys some idea as to the general principles affecting their work, such, for instance, as movement of material through the shop, the cost of production and the elimination of lost motion in performing their work.

In addition to what financial compensation the drawing and shop instructors receive there are other important advantages. To successfully handle their work they must study up and become more familiar with the work in the various departments of the shops. They become familiar with shop practice at other points on the system by occasional visits. If they have marked executive ability it soon becomes apparent, and this with the broader view they have of the shop operation fits them for more important positions in the organization. Nothing is quite so important in crystallizing one's ideas and broadening a man as trying to instruct others.

An effort has been made to provide sufficient blackboard space in each school-room so that the entire class, if possible, may be sent to the board at one time. A standard drawing table is used at several shops, but at others the shape of the room or equipment already at hand made it advisable to deviate from this. It is simple, but substantial and inexpensive. Drawing stools are furnished and are especially appreciated by the evening classes.

Cases are provided for filing the drawing boards and tools. Each drawing board is numbered and is filed in a corresponding space in the case, the tools being placed in an orderly arrangement on top of the board. These cases are made of seven-eighths inch pine with an oak stain finish. The section for filing the drawing boards is 19¼ inches wide, 27¼ inches deep and 42 inches high, this being sufficient for 24 boards. The drawers at the bottom are used for storing material. Racks or tables are provided for the drawing models.

Cases of various kinds are used for filing the finished drawings, the problem sheets and the solutions which have been handed in. The drawings and solutions to the problems are kept by the instructor and returned to the apprentices in lots of 50.

Each boy is furnished with a pine drawing board, shellac finish, 18 by 24 by 11-16 inch thick. These boards have ¼ by 1 inch hardwood strips mortised in each end to keep them from warping. In addition, the boy is furnished with a T-square, celluoid triangle, a wooden curve, triangular box scale, thumb tacks, erasers, erasing shield, protractor, pencils, a file for sharpening the pencils, ink, pens and pen-holders and the necessary drawing and tracing paper. As these supplies are purchased in large quantities the cost to the company is comparatively small. The boys are expected to provide their own drawing instruments, which, because of the large number of sets required, are comparatively inexpensive. A splendid set may be secured for $4.00, and very satisfactory sets can be obtained as low as $2.50.

The drawings are all made either from the actual parts or from wooden models which are easier to handle. Each school is provided with a small vertical engine and a light engine lathe, not necessarily new or up-to-date, which is used in connection with the drawing and problem course. Any number of practical problems may be based on the gearing, pulleys, etc., of the lathe and the principles of steam distribution and valve setting are taught in connection with the engine. Models of the Walschaert valve gear are also provided. At Jackson, Mr. Phelan, the shop instructor, has some wooden models for instructing the boys in quartering driving wheels, etc. At McKees Rocks, Mr. Radcliffe has constructed a model of the foundation brake gear used in connection with a four-wheel truck with inside hung brakes. At West Albany a series of charts have been furnished by one of the air brake companies, showing the different parts of their apparatus. Charts have also been furnished by a steam gauge company, showing the construction of its gauges.

Catalogs of interest to the students are kept on file at each school. In several instances catalogs or publications of special interest have been furnished to each apprentice, such, for instance, as a publication on the cross-compound locomotive, published by the American Locomotive Company and given to the apprentices of the Michigan Central, where this type of locomotive is used very largely. The Allfree-Hubbell catalog was furnished to each apprentice on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, where a number of these engines are in service.

A combination stereopticon and reflection or opaque projection lantern has been purchased by the railroad company and is used in connection with lectures given. The testing laboratories, machinery and equipment, especially at the larger shops, afford exceptional opportunities for occasional practical demonstrations in connection with the class work.

The apprentices generally have displayed considerable interest in the work of the school and the efforts which are being made to improve their opportunities. This is clearly shown in a number of ways, and especially by the earnestness with which the greater number of them are following up the drawing and problem courses. At several shops the writer called at the school during the noon hour, after the boys had eaten their lunch, and almost invariably several of them would be found working on problems, looking

up references, asking questions of the instructor, or talking the work over among themselves. Some of the boys have completed their apprentice course since the school was inaugurated, but realizing the opportunity which was being placed before them they have enrolled in the evening classes and are continuing their studies in that way. The drawings made by the boys are very good, both as to accuracy and neatness, considering the work in which they are engaged.

While only two or three of the schools have been in operation for as long as two years, a number of practical advantages have become apparent. With the greater opportunities that are being offered a better class of boys is being secured. Formerly it was difficult to keep up the full quota of apprentices at most of the shops. Now there is a waiting list for some of the trades at several shops, and apprentices are being secured for trades formerly without them. In many instances high school graduates have enrolled as apprentices. At shops where there is a waiting list it is not unusual for the boys to take places as helpers or wipers and enter the evening classes until an opening occurs in the apprentice department. This service is a sort of probation period, and those who are unsatisfactory are sifted out. The boys take a greater interest in their work in the shop, and because of the principles learned in connection with their educational work, are better able to understand the instructions given them and to carry them out intelligently. Their earning power is thus increased.

The work of the shop instructor is especially productive of immediate returns. When the apprentice is shifted to a new class of work the instructor stays right with him until he understands it thoroughly. Under the old system the foreman was supposed to instruct the apprentice. He would almost invariably be interrupted a number of times and would probably hurry off after he had half instructed the boys, expecting to return shortly. The chances were that he would forget all about it and the boy would be left to shift for himself. As one shop superintendent tersely put it, under the old system a boy after working on a machine for two or three weeks might get to a point where he could produce one-half of a mechanic's output, now he can on an average turn out seven-eighths of a mechanic's output, after three or four days. When a workman does not report for duty an apprentice can be put on the job under the direction of the instructor and the output does not suffer to any great extent. The increase in the apprentice's output due to the above causes more than offsets the loss of time due to class work, which amounts on an average to forty minutes a day for each boy. The amount of spoiled work has been very greatly reduced due to the advent of the shop instructor. The brighter boys after they have worked for several months in the drawing course are used to considerable advantage for making rough sketches or simple drawings, either of a broken part, for transmission to the mechanical engineer's office, or in connection with the shop practices.

VIII.

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

In the following lists references to the subjects of manual training and higher technical education have been omitted, and save in the case of certain material of exceptional importance only books published since 1892 and articles appearing since 1900 have been included. The lists have been revised to October, 1908.

BOOKS, GOVERNMENT AND STATE REPORTS.

Adams and Sumner. Labor Problems. New York, Macmillan, 1905. 547 pp.

Chapter XI is devoted to Industrial Education and contains a discussion of the importance of the subject; the decline of the apprenticeship system, its causes, and present status; the present provisions for trade, technical and art schools; the problems involved in trade training at the present time.

Addams, Jane. Democracy and Social Ethics. New York, Macmillan, 1905. 281 pp.

Chapter VI, Educational Methods, is devoted to a study of the educational needs of an industrial democracy. The failure of the present schools to prepare for industrial life, the fact that they are planned for but one type of mind, and that they are governed by the traditions of class and commercial education are noted. The need of education for the mass of workers in the industries, that shall make possible both social consciousness of the value, and intellectual comprehension of the meaning of the special task is presented.

Apprenticeship. Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of the State of New York, 1886. Albany, 1887. 408 pp.

Part I is a comprehensive report on various phases of the subject. The report first discusses the needs of the trades and the needs of workers. It then proceeds to describe the condition of the apprenticeship system, and gives the apprentice law of New York, together with inquiries into its working, opinions as to the necessity for apprenticeship, and a statement of the contemporaneous condition of the system in Europe. The opinions quoted are from well-known instructors, and from experts in the trades, and were given in answer to specific questions put by the Commissioner. There are also included reports of visits made to manual training schools. This part of the

report concludes with some general remarks on the subject of apprenticeship, giving a brief review of the question in its relation to the present and future of the industries.

Part II of the report deals with the subject of manual training, especially as regards its relation to apprenticeship. The work of a number of institutions for manual and industrial training is described briefly, many opinions of prominent educators with reference to manual training and public education are given, and the attitude of trades unions and labor organizations is noted.

Part III of the report relates to technical institutions and trade schools. This part of the report deals with technical education in America and Europe, describing briefly a few of the most prominent institutions of this character. The section closes with a statement of the opinions and views of labor organizations in America and in England, with reference to trade instruction.

Apprenticeship System, The. Part I, Annual Report for 1906, Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. 86 pp.

A compilation of replies to a questionaire sent to a large number of employers and officers of trade unions in Massachusetts relative to the status of apprenticeship at the present time, its regulation, condition, opinions as to restriction of numbers, and value of the system for training workmen. These tabulations, which are not comprehensive, are followed by the Massachusetts law affecting the indenturing of apprentices, by tables showing the written and unwritten regulations of the various trade unions in regard to apprentices and by a number of sample apprenticeship agreements used by some of the manufacturing establishments of the commonwealth. Some space is devoted to the opinions of employers and the unions on the restriction of apprentices. A description of the organization and work of the trade and technical schools in the State completes the document.

Apprenticeship System, The. Fourth Biennial Report Minnesota Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1894. Minneapolis, 1895. pp. 126–382.

A comprehensive report on the apprenticeship system presenting valuable statistics. The introduction traces the history of the apprenticeship system. It describes the growth of the craft guilds and gives their laws pertaining to apprentices. The rise of the factory system and the effect of machinery is discussed. The origin of the modern labor union is described and its aims, rules and attitude toward apprenticeship and trade schools are noted. The main portion of the report consists of four chapters containing the following matter:

1. A discussion at considerable length of strikes and lockouts and their relation to apprenticeship, with statistics relating to the United States and Great Britain, showing the proportion due to apprenticeship regulations and related questions.

2. An examination of the opportunities of the American boy to enter industries controlled by unions. In this chapter are given statistics gathered

by the bureau in an investigation among workmen in various industries in Minnesota with reference to the conditions under which the trade was learned and the length of the apprenticeship. A comparison is drawn between the conditions in the United States and foreign countries.

3. A digest of the laws and regulations of the national trade and labor organizations concerning apprentices.

4. The attitude of associations of employers towards apprenticeship and trade schools.

Apprenticeship System, The. Report of Education Committee of the London County Council. London, King, 1906. 45 pp.

A presentation of the decay of the apprenticeship system in London and a study of the possibilities of industrial and technical education in this field. Reveals conditions very similar to those prevailing in large centers of population in the United States.

Bibliography on Industrial Education. National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, Bulletin No. 2, 1907. 32 pp.

Classified and annotated bibliography of industrial education up to June, 1907.

Bolen, George L. Getting a Living. New York, Macmillan, 1903. 769 pp.

Chapter XI. "Learning a Trade," contains a study of the conditions under which learners now enter trades and of the relations between natural and artificial restriction of this number. The function of shop schools, manual training and trade schools is analyzed and the attitude of organized labor towards the last is considered.

Bruere, Henry. An Investigation of Trade and Industrial Schools. The International Harvester Co., Chicago, 1904. 50 pp. (Out of print.)

An account of the foundation, endowment, organization, work and methods of the institutions in the United States offering trade and industrial instruction. The report is divided into two parts: Part 1, dealing with industrial trade schools of the South, and Part 2 with industrial and trade schools and technical institutes of the North. Schools of technology are not included in the report which is limited strictly to those institutions offering instruction of direct trade training value either in day or evening courses. Practically all of the day trade schools of the country are described in the report. In the appendix a number of advanced types of apprenticeship systems are described and a statement of the needs of factory education is included. The article upon Factory Education is reprinted in *The Commons*, Vol. 9, p. 235–8, June, 1904.

Cadbury, Matheson, and Shinn. Women's Work and Wages. University of Chicago Press, 1907. 368 pp.

A survey of the condition of women's work and wages in the city of Birmingham, England. Starts with a resume of factory legislation which is followed by an analysis of the wage situation under chapters on: Wages and Expenditure, Life in the Factory, Rules and Discipline, Married Women and the Home, Social Life of Unmarried Women.

Conditions of Entrance to the Principal Trades. Bulletin of U. S. Bureau of Labor, No. 67, November, 1906, Washington. 100 pp.

An important and careful study of the changes in the organization and processes of modern industry and of the conditions under which beginners enter various trades, including the effect of differentiation and disintegration of trades in lessening the distinction between skilled and unskilled occupations and in reducing the period necessary to prepare for wage working; position of the helper system in highly specialized machine industries and its relation to unskilled immigrant labor; the employment of women and children in industries; efforts of workers to prevent the displacement of skill and all around equipment and to maintain a high standard of wages; analysis of reasons for the decadence of the apprenticeship system; the modern quasi apprenticeship system in manufacturing industries; the helper system of entrance to a trade; possibilities and limitations of trade and technical education.

Creasey, Clarence H. Technical Education in Evening Schools. London, Sonnenschein, 1905. 309 pp.

A broad and comprehensive study of the whole problem of evening technical education with particular reference to the conditions existing in Great Britain. The technical education dealt with is almost wholly of the "supplementary" kind represented by instruction in mathematics, physics, chemistry, drawing, mechanics, design and technical subjects. Practical trade instruction is referred to in only very brief terms. The book presents what is essentially the English and, in the main, the German point of view and reflects the growth and organization of the extensive system of evening technical schools that have developed in Great Britain as a result of the grants by the Science and Art Department and City and Guilds of London Institute, and of the Technical Education Acts. The function and scope of evening technical education are discussed, its special problems pointed out and subjects and methods of instruction are analyzed at considerable length.

Draper, Andrew S. Our Children, Our Schools, and Our Industries. Annual Report New York State Education Department, Albany, 1908.

A study of the school statistics of New York State as to the disappearance of children from the elementary schools and a presentation of the necessity

of industrial education not only to correct this evil but to turn the children towards industrial careers.

Dyer, Henry. The Evolution of Industry. New York, Macmillan, 1905. 307 pp.

Chapter X is devoted to Industrial Training and contains an examination of the conditions under which entrance to the trades has been gained during the different industrial stages. A combination of apprenticeship and evening technical instruction is recommended for the present situation. The value of art training from the economic and social standpoints is emphasized.

Dutton, S. T., and Snedden, D. S. Administration of Public Education in the United States. New York, Macmillan, 1908. 601 pp.

Chapter 22 deals with vocational education.

German Views of American Education, with Particular Reference to Industrial Development. Collated from the Reports of the Royal Prussian Industrial Commission of 1904, by Wm. N. Hailmann. Bulletin No. 2, 1906. U. S. Bureau of Education. Washington. 55 pp.

A synopsis of the report made by German specialists visiting the United States in 1904. Abstracts of the reports of several of the Commissioners are given including those upon the historic development of the American school, the methods of instruction pursued in the various departments of the public schools, drawing and manual training, industrial art schools, technical colleges, apprenticeship and trade schools. Comparisons with German institutions are frequent throughout the reports.

Germany, Austria and Switzerland, Industrial Education in. Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education,1895–96. Vol. 2, pp. 1215–31.

Contains data as to the general system of industrial schools in the German states and notes as to Supplementary Schools in Berlin. This is followed by a very valuable report upon the Education of Apprentices in Central Europe, in which the efforts made by the State and industrial societies to revive and strengthen the apprenticeship system are described.

Germany, Industrial Education in. Special Consular Reports. Vol. XXXIII. U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, 1905, Washington. 147 pp.

A very comprehensive and detailed description of the industrial education system of Germany, showing the evolution of industrial schools, their relation

to the general system of education and to industrial life, the character of students, nature of curricula and methods of instruction, manner of financial support and relation to government aid.

This general survey is followed by a classification of industrial schools showing their extreme differentiation both as regards the various industries and needs of varying grades of industrial workers. There follows a detailed description of the various schools with a definition of the aim and organization of each class, the time of instruction, examples of typical curricula and methods of instruction, how the schools are supported and their extent and distribution in the Empire. A special chapter is devoted to a study of the administration of industrial education in which the parts played by government, municipal and corporate direction are set forth. In this chapter the attitudes of the different States towards the question of control by the ministry of education as against control by other State departments is analyzed. This notable study closes with a very suggestive presentation of the attitude of the German people and government towards the whole matter of industrial education.

Gordon, Mrs. Oglivie. A Handbook of Employments. Aberdeen, Rosemount Press, 1908. 444 pp.

A very thorough and comprehensive study of the economic and physical conditions surrounding the workers in the industries of Scotland. The industries examined are divided into occupations requiring short periods of training and occupations requiring apprenticeship or some long period of training. An analysis of each industry is made as to the nature of the work involved, the organization and division of labor in the industry, the physical and sanitary conditions surrounding the workers, the age at which beginners are received, the weekly wages received by beginners, the length of period of training, the opportunities for advancement and the wages of skilled workers. The handbook is specially prepared for the use of boys and girls on entering the trades, industries and professions and is precisely the kind of study much needed for the illumination of the whole problem of industrial training in this country.

Hanus, Paul H. Beginnings in Industrial Education. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908. 199 pp.

A study by the chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education of the economic and educational bearings of industrial education, and an account of the work and policies of the Commission, followed by two addresses: "What Kind of Industrial Education is Needed" and "Industrial Education and Social Progress." The volume also contains an illuminating chapter upon the Industrial Continuation Schools of Munich.

Howard, Earl Dean. The Cause and Extent of the Recent Industrial Progress of Germany. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907. 147 pp.

The volume contains first a study of the facts concerning industrial conditions in Germany before 1871 and the great progress since that date, and

then an analysis of the causes responsible for this progress. In this latter portion is a chapter devoted to industrial education. In this chapter stress is laid upon the social and economic differentiation characteristic of the German people, and the intimate relation of school training to the intended vocation. The character and extent of the general and industrial continuation schools as well as of other institutions for technical training are described, and some space is devoted to the provisions for commercial education.

Industrial Commission, Report of the United States. Washington, 1901. Vol. 7. Relations and Conditions of Capital and Labor Employed in the Manufactories and General Business.

The index page contains a number of references to apprenticeship. There are answers by labor leaders to questions upon such topics as: the limitation of the number of apprentices and the enforcement of such regulations; the advantages of apprenticeship; the decline of apprenticeship and the wages paid apprentices. The testimony is very voluminous but there is a good digest in the first part of the volume.

Vol. 17. Labor Organizations, Labor Disputes, and Arbitration.

Gives also a number of references to apprenticeship in the index. These relate chiefly to the attitude of labor organizations toward apprenticeship and are summarized on pages 51–53.

Industrial Education. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. XXXIII, No. 1, January, 1909.

Contains articles by Booker T. Washington, Carroll D. Wright, James P. Haney, Charles H. Morse, Carleton B. Gibson, Herman Schneider, Charles F. Warner, J. Ernest G. Yalden, C. F. Perry, William C. Ash, J. J. Eaton, Fred W. Atkinson, Leslie W. Miller, Matthew Anderson, Florence M. Marshall, Mary S. Woolman, Magnus W. Alexander, John Wanamaker, Arthur D. Dean, C. W. Cross, N. W. Sample, W. B. Prescott and John Golden upon various general and specific phases of the industrial education problems.

Industrial Education, Symposium on. National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, Bulletin No. 4, 1907. 59 pp.

Contains studies of the position and opportunities of women, what trade training is accomplishing, and suggested schemes for industrial training with description of work of existing schools and with specific plans for trade and industrial schools.

Jones, A. J. Continuation Schools in the United States. U. S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 1, 1907. Washington, 1907. 157 pp.

Magnus, Sir Philip. Industrial Education. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, 1888. 271 pp.

A series of articles and addresses upon various phases of the problem of industrial and technical education. Much of the material, particularly the chapters upon mercantile training and education in Bavaria, may be regarded as a condensed and popular presentation of some of the studies and conclusions of the British Royal Commission on Technical Instruction of 1885 by one of the members of that commission. Important chapters are upon technical instruction in elementary schools and the organization of higher elementary or middle trade schools. The views embodied in these chapters have exercised an important influence in shaping the British governmental policy toward industrial education. Certain of these are opposed by Fabian Ware. (See Ware, F., Educational Foundations of Trade and Industry.)

Mark, H. T. Education and Industry in the United States. Special Reports on Educational Subjects. Education Department. Vol. II, part 2, pp. 101–228. London, Eyre and Spottiswood, 1902.

The writer seeks to present an outline of the movements of various kinds made in the United States, in recent years, in the direction of industrial education, based on personal conversations with prominent educators and the published reports of schools and colleges. The topic is discussed under five heads:

(1) Manual and industrial training in the public elementary schools, and the motive for such work, with brief descriptions of the work done in a number of cities.

(2) Industrial training in ordinary high schools, in manual training high schools and in commercial high schools, with accounts of the work and courses of instruction in a number of such schools.

(3) Industrial and commercial education in colleges and universities, with description of typical schools.

(4) Trade schools, with accounts of several such schools.

(5) Truant and reform schools — a very brief reference.

The first part of the article concludes with a short summary of the author's impressions. The second part contains the testimony of Dr. W. T. Harris before the Industrial Commission, January, 1899, with reference to education from the point of view of industry.

Massachusetts Commission on Industrial and Technical Education, Report of. Boston, 1906. 196 pp. (Reprinted by Teachers College, New York.)

An important study of the actual conditions under which children enter the industries, the demands of the industries upon them, the opportunities for advancement and the relation of the school to the whole problem. The first portion of the report presents the results of public hearings on industrial

education, a description of the Massachusetts school system and an account of the provisions for industrial and technical training in the State. The second portion is devoted to a report on "The Relation of Children to the Industries." In this is included the results of an examination of the industries entered by children of fourteen and fifteen. The effect of age and of school training upon the nature of the industry selected and upon future opportunities is studied, as well as the relation of the economic and social status of the family to these facts. The report of the sub-committee also contains a study of the relation of manual training, trade and technical schools to the supply of trained industrial workers. The final portions of the report are concerned with the recommendations of the committee. These include a legislative bill providing for the appointment of a State Commission of Industrial Education.

Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education, Report of. Boston, 1907. 71 pp.

Embodies a study of the situation in Massachusetts made by the Commission since its appointment, and contains a statement of the policy developed as result of this study and of numerous public meetings and conferences in different cities and towns of the State. There is added a plan of industrial schools to supplement the common school system.

Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education, Second Annual Report of. Boston, 1908. 682 pp.

Contains an account of the activities of the commission during the year 1907, their investigations and reports upon industrial schools in the United States and Europe. Much detailed data concerning these schools are given in the appendices.

Mosely Educational Commission, Report of the. London, Co-operative Printing Society, 1904. 400 pp.

Reports of twenty-six of the English educators brought to the United States in the fall of 1903 by Alfred Mosely to study educational methods in this country. Although the larger number of the reports are concerned with the different aspects of elementary, secondary or higher education, a number of the writers devote special attention to industrial education and present their impressions of various institutions for trade and technical education in the United States. These papers contain much that is suggestive concerning the attitude of the employer and trade unions in the United States towards technical education and illuminating comparisons of work accomplished by English institutions. The papers devoted to this field are those of Messrs. Robert Blair, W. P. Groser, Magnus Maclean and H. Ripper.

Motley, James M. Apprenticeship in American Trades Unions. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Nos. 11–12, Series XXV, 1907. 122 pp.

A study of the development of trade union regulation of apprentices in America. Begins with a description of early governmental regulation of

apprenticeship and then traces the evolution of union restrictions to the final stage of regulation by trade agreement. Following is a description of international trade union rules regarding apprenticeship and an estimate of their effect upon trade conditions.

National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Proceedings of the Organization Meeting. Bulletin No. 1, 1907. 44 pp.

Contains constitution and list of officers of the society for 1906–7 and addresses delivered at the organization meeting.

National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting. Bulletins Nos. 5 and 6. New York, 1908. 68 and 104 pp.

Contains addresses by employers, educators and labor representatives upon almost all phases of the industrial education problem, delivered at the Chicago meeting of the society, February, 1908.

New Jersey Commission on Industrial Education, Report of. Trenton, 1909.

Organization of State Branches of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Bulletin No. 7. New York, 1908.

Contains plans and suggestions for the organization of State branches of the national society and the proceedings of the annual business meeting of the society at the first annual convention.

Person, H. S. Industrial Education. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907. 86 pp.

A comparison between Germany and the United States as to natural resources and utilization of industrial education followed by a careful analysis of the organization of modern industry, the need of industrial education for the development of its highest efficiency and the forms most necessary and practicable for this country.

Sadler, M. E. Continuation Schools in England and Elsewhere. Manchester, University Press, 1908. 779 pp.

A very important and comprehensive survey of the whole subject of continuation and industrial improvement schools in England. The organization, attendance, administration and practical results of such schools are considered at length. A very suggestive chapter is that upon English Employers and

the Education of their Workpeople. Chapters are devoted to continuation schools in Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and France and to evening schools in the United States.

Shadwell, Arthur. Industrial Efficiency. New York, Longmans, 1906. 2 vols. 346 and 488 pp.

In this comparison of industrial methods, national characteristics, social conditions and standards of living in England, Germany and the United States frequent references are made to specific industrial and technical schools, and Chapters XVI and XVII are devoted, respectively, to elementary education and technical education. The first of these chapters is devoted to a searching analysis and comparison of the organization, ideals and methods of public elementary education in the three countries. The chapter on technical education contains a discriminating account of the institutions for industrial and technical education in Germany and England with the effect of these schools on industry, and a less accurate description of similar provisions in the United States.

Shoe Industry, Education of Workers in the. National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Bulletin No. 8. New York, 1908. 110 pp.

A study of the growth and organization of the boot and shoe industry and the conditions as to training existing in practical work. Contains a description of the boot and shoe trade schools of Europe, and concrete and detailed suggestions as to forms of education desirable for the boot and shoe industry in the United States.

Snowden, Albert A. The Industrial Improvement Schools of Wuertemberg. Teachers' College Record, New York, November, 1907.

Study of the development of the system of industrial and vocational schools and the service which they render to the State.

Technical Education, International Congress on. London, Trounce, 1897. 307 pp.

Proceedings of the fourth meeting of the congress held in London in June, 1897. Contains fifty-nine addresses with accompanying discussions upon various phases of industrial, technical, agricultural and commercial education in Great Britain, Belgium, France and Germany. Among the most important papers relating directly to industrial education are the following: Theory and Practice in Trade Teaching, Sir Philip Magnus; Training of Technical Teachers, Sidney H. Wells; Some Limitations to Technical Instruction, Sir Joshua Fitch; How Best to Encourage Technical Education among the Workmen, R. W. Baxter; Polytechnics, Quintin Hogg; Reforms in the Organization of

Technical Education, Silvanus P. Thompson; Evening Schools, Swire Smith; The True Basis of Technical Education, W. Slingo. A number of these addresses are printed in the report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1897–8. The congress has held three meetings previous and one subsequent to the London session, in different cities of France. The reports of these meetings contain much information in regard to the French attitude toward industrial education and the methods of the French schools, The last report is published by Librairie Nony et Cie, Paris.

Trade and Technical Education. Seventeenth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, 1902. Washington. 1333 pp.

The most comprehensive compilation of data relating to trade and technical education in the United States and Europe as yet published. Following a brief historical and analytical survey of the field, the first chapter is devoted to a description of the various institutions and agencies for industrial training in the United States. The development of each school is sketched, its aims, courses of instruction, tuition and form of support are described and the results as shown by the record of graduates are set forth. Neither engineering schools nor the apprenticeship system are examined in this portion of the report. In the second chapter the attitude of employers, graduates and labor unions towards these institutions is analyzed at considerable length and much suggestive matter presented. The remainder of the report consists of an exhaustive study of industrial education in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland. The schools of each country are classified, the purpose and scope of each group set forth and typical schools are described in much detail. In most cases the attitude of employers, graduates and labor unions is noted, and in a number of countries the status of the apprenticeship system is examined, and the efforts towards regulation and adjustment of the system to modern conditions are pointed out.

Trade and Technical Education in the United States. Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, No. 54, September, 1904. Washington. pp. 1369–1417.

A synopsis of the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor prepared for the exhibit of the Bureau at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The text is illustrated by a large number of cuts.

Trades for London Boys and How to Enter Them. Compiled by the Apprenticeship and Skilled Employment Association. London, Longmans, 1908. 170 pp.

An analysis of the economic and physical conditions surrounding the skilled trades in London, the methods of entering the trades, nature of the work, qualifications needed to succeed and opportunities for advancement.

Wages and Hours of Labor,— 1890–1905. Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, No. 65, July, 1906. Washington.

While this report does not deal directly with industrial education, it affords exhaustive data for studying the economic condition of workers in the industries. The data covers those industries in which the wages paid in the United States in one year were $10,000,000 or over as shown by the Census of 1900. The tables give the average wages and hours of labor, 1904 and 1905, by occupations and geographical divisions; the relative wages and hours of labor, 1890 to 1905, by occupations; the relative wages and hours of labor, 1905, in selected occupations, by cities and the average wages and hours of labor, 1904 and 1905, in selected occupations, by States. The second half of the Bulletin is devoted to a report upon the Retail Prices of Food, 1890 to 1905.

Wages and Hours of Labor, 1890–1907. Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, No. 77, July, 1908. Washington.

Ware, Fabian. Educational Foundations of Trade and Industry. New York, Appleton, 1901. 293 pp.

A study of the different ways in which England, Germany, France and America have endeavored to lay educational foundations for trade and industry. Following an analysis of national characteristics and conditions as affecting attitude towards industrial education, there is an argument against premature specialization for those who are to enter industrial pursuits. A general education is recommended supplemented after entrance to trades, by specialized instruction in evening schools. The discussion of the evolution of national systems of education in Germany and France is illuminating. Special reference is made to those features that relate to industrial, commercial, and technical education. A study of American school conditions is also presented with reference to the effect of American ideals and form of school administration upon the industrial education situation in the United States.

Women's Industrial Council. Technical Education for Women and Girls at Home and Abroad. London. No date. 64 pp.

A series of chapters upon "How Girls are Trained" in France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Belgium, London and in the Manhattan Trade School, New York City. The chapters are brief but give the general features of the institutions in the different countries with some account of the methods employed and practical results obtained.

Women's Trades. Report of the Education Committee, London County Council. London, King. 1908. 41 pp.

A study of the trades in which women are engaged in the city of London as to wages, nature of work, opportunities and need for technical education therein.

Wright, Carroll D. The Apprenticeship System in Its Relation to Industrial Education. Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education, No. 6. Washington, 1908. 116 pp.

An analysis of the value and weaknesses of the apprenticeship system. A study of the historical development of the system and its extent in the United States and foreign countries and the attitude of trade unions toward apprenticeship and toward industrial education. Classification of types of modern systems of apprenticeship and description of numerous examples:

1. Types in which shop and school are intimately connected.
2. Types of industrial education under which apprentices are controlled to some extent outside of working hours.
3. Mixed types.

A bibliography upon apprenticeship is added and the appendices contain digests of apprenticeship laws in the different States of the Union.

ARTICLES, ADDRESSES AND REPORTS FROM PERIODICALS AND PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Adams, J. B. The Working Girl from the Elementary School in New York. Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 1617–1623. February 22, 1908.

Study of the conditions under which the girl leaves school and enters the trades, showing result that evening school attendance has upon her earning capacity and the further results that might be obtained by more definite industrial training.

Albertson, R. Decay of Apprenticeship and Corporation Schools. Charities and Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 814–820. October 5, 1907.

Discusses reasons for decay of old apprenticeship system and describes instances of the new, instituted by various corporations; emphasizes the need of industrial training in the school system.

Alderson, V. C. A Plea for Technical Education for the Mechanic. American Machinist, Vol. 25, p. 1173. 1902.

An argument for free technical education for United States.

Alexander, M. W. An Experiment in Industrial Training. Machinery, Vol. 13, pp. 1–5. September, 1906.

A study of the change in modern industrial methods as affecting the training of beginners and description of the methods pursued in the apprenticeship school at Lynn.

Plan to Provide Skilled Workmen. Proceedings American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 487–502. November, 1906.

An analysis of the weakness of ordinary apprentice training and a detailed account of the shop school in the General Electric Company's works, Lynn, Mass.

Needs of Industrial Education from the Standpoint of the Manufacturer. Social Education Quarterly. Vol. 1, pp. 196–201. June, 1907.

Need of skilled workmen not supplied by our present educational system. Description of the decay of the old apprenticeship system and the evolution of the new.

Industrial Training as Viewed by a Manufacturer. Proceedings National Educational Association, 1907, pp. 796–804.

Discussion of the best method of training skilled workers demanded by the development of American industries — by the public schools or the apprenticeship system.

Allen, C. R. Educationl Progress for 1907. School Review, Vol. 16, pp. 296–319. May, 1908.

Report by the committee on educational progress of the Harvard Teachers' Association. Emphasizes three main tendencies in educational progress; one of these, the broader conception of education, indicated by the development of vocational education.

Alvord, Clinton. Apprentice Training Versus Machine-Operator Training. American Machinist, Vol. 31, pp. 205–206. February 6, 1908.

Argument from the point of view of a machine shop superintendent for the training of the machinist in the shop. Emphasizes the wisdom of training married men over 30, rather than boys.

American Industrial Education: What shall it be? Preliminary Committee Report. Proceedings Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, 1900, pp. 28–101.

A study of the institutions and methods that have appeared in the field of industrial education and their relations to American conditions.

Report of Committee on Industrial Education. Proceedings, 1907, pp. 416–444.

Outline of progress of industrial education since last report. Plea for general establishment of industrial schools giving instruction in both day and evening.

Apprentices, School for. Fiftieth Annual Report Board of Education, Chicago, 1904, pp. 116–7.

An account of the plan by which masons' and bricklayers' apprentices receive three months' instruction each year in academic subjects, drawing, and the principles and practice of building construction.

Apprenticeship in the Trades Concerned with the Production of Machinery, Status of. American Machinist, Vol. 19, pp. 1183–1203. December 24, 1896.

An investigation by the editor concerning the condition of the apprenticeship system in the above trades. Contains letters from 116 prominent machine-building establishments and important railway shops stating their practice and views regarding apprenticeship. Tables of statistics are given showing the practice and results of these establishments in a number of particulars.

Auchmuty, Richard T. The Need of Trade Schools. The Century Magazine, Vol. 33, pp. 83–92. November, 1886.

A study of the decay of the apprenticeship system and the efforts being made in Europe and America towards industrial education, followed by a description of the work of the New York Trade School.

An American Apprentice System. The Century Magazine, Vol. 37, pp. 401–5. January, 1889.

An analysis of the lack of opportunities for American boys to enter the skilled trades, the influence of labor organizations and changes in the organization of modern industry; a statement of the plan of trade training proposed by the National Association of Builders and the possibilities of trade schools in this connection. This article was followed, in The Century during the year 1889, by a series of editorials upon the general subject of labor. Several of these dealt with the problem of trade training.

Balliet, Thos. M. Manual, Trade and Technical Education. Proceedings of the National Educational Association, 1903, pp. 65–71.

An analysis of the place of manual, trade and technical education in the public school system of the United States.

The Organization of Trade Schools: From the Point of View of a School Superintendent. Proceedings National Education Association, 1903, pp. 609–12.

A statement of some needed changes in the public school system, to meet the demand for industrial education.

Baron de Hirsch Trade School, Reports of. New York, 1894–1906.

These reports issued semi-annually since 1894 contain very valuable data in regard to the occupations of graduates. The wages obtained at graduation, the wages obtained one and more years after graduation and the percentage of graduates following the trades learned are set forth in tabular form.

Barter, Frank. The Method of Training Apprentices in the Royal Dockyards of Great Britain. Cassiers, Vol. 23, p. 205. November, 1902.

Description of a very broad and thorough system of apprenticeship in government dockyards involving both practical training and instruction in drawing, mathematics, science and technology.

Becker, O. M. Modern Adaptions of the Apprenticeship System. Engineering Mag., Vol. 32, pp. 169–76, November, and pp. 321–38, December, 1906.

A study of the weaknesses of methods for developing workmen for the machine industries, and an outline of a modified apprenticeship system designed to meet present conditions.

Industrial Education in the United States. World To-day, Vol. 13, pp. 1117–1124. November, 1907.

Resumé of what has been done in education in the different States along industrial lines.

National Trades Instruction. Cassiers, Vol. 33, pp. 215–229. December, 1907.

Criticism of existing trade schools, showing how and why they fail to give the industrial training demanded by American conditions.

Bemis, E. W. Relation of Trades Unions to Apprentices. Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 6, pp. 76–93. October, 1891.

Contains replies received to a questionaire in reference to the restrictions of the number of apprentices from a large number of trades unions, and the results of interviews with labor leaders. Tables are given indicating the term of apprenticeship required in certain trades. The number of apprentices actually employed is compared with the trade union rules and the attitude of organized labor toward the whole subject of trade training is analyzed.

Trade Instruction. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 5, pp. 209–241. September, 1894.

The author answers the statements of Col. Auchmuty and others that labor organizations object to trade instruction. He declares that this is not true,

and from personal investigation concludes that labor organizations as a rule are not opposed to trade education. He contrasts European and American educational methods.

Bennett, C. A. The Manual Arts. To what extent shall they be influenced by the recent movement toward industrial education? Manual Training Magazine, Vol. 8, pp. 189–195. July, 1907.

Statement of the aims of the manual arts movement and the industrial education movement, and recommendations for the modification of the former to meet the demands of the latter.

Black, C. Trade Schools for Girls in London. Economic Journal, Vol. 16, pp. 449–454. September, 1907.

Description of the school of wainscoat making at the Borough Polytechnic Institute, London.

Bookwalter, A. G. Continuation Work, Education for the Industrial Worker. Charities and Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 856–861. October 5, 1907.

Discussion of the function of the evening vocational school and the place it should occupy in the public school system.

Brocklehurst, F. What Manchester is doing for Engineering Apprentices. Engineering Magazine, Vol. 27, pp. 247–54. May, 1904.

A description of a system of co-operation between technical school and manufacturing establishments, in regard to instruction of apprentices.

Burks, J. D. Democracy in Education. Proceedings National Education Association, 1907, pp. 787–796, and Elementary School Teacher, Vol. 8, pp. 130–142. November, 1907.

An examination of the results of our school system and a plea for vocational training.

Burlingame, L. D. An Example of the Modern Development of the Apprenticeship System. Engineering Magazine, Vol. 26, pp. 511–19. January, 1904.

A description of the apprenticeship system employed at the works of the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company.

The Apprenticeship System in America. Its Relation to Trade Schools and the Influence of each on American Exports. Cassiers, Vol. 31, pp. 72–7. November, 1906.

A plea for a modified apprenticeship system, supplemented by evening instruction for the machine trades.

The Importance of an Apprenticeship System. American Machinist, Vol. 29, pp. 316. 1906.

A description of Brown and Sharpe system of training apprentices.

Cardullo, F. E. Apprenticeship and Industrial Education. American Machinist, Vol. 29–1, p. 244. 1906.

A consideration of the disappearance of the apprenticeship system, the question of wages, bonding, and attitude of labor organizations.

Carlton, F. T. The Apprenticeship Question in America. Cassiers, Vol. 27, pp. 499–501. April, 1905.

A study of the reasons underlying the present lack of trained workmen, and an examination of the ratio of apprentices needed. Recommends combination of apprenticeship and evening technical instruction.

The Industrial Value of Manual Training. Engineering Magazine, Vol. 27, pp. 928–32. September, 1904.

An argument for manual training as a preparation for trade training.

Relation between Recent Industrial Progress and Educational Advance. Popular Science Monthly. Vol. 72, pp. 543–557. June, 1908.

Shows that the important position which our schools are occupying and our enlarged curriculum are the result of social and industrial changes. Educational movement a working-class movement.

Chamberlain, A. H. The Demand for Trade Schools: From the Educator's Point of View. Proceedings National Educational Association, 1903. pp. 602–7.

Considers the place of the trade school, and the evening continuation school in industrial education.

Clark, J. J. The Correspondence School — Its Relation to Technical Education and some of Its Results. Proceedings of

the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section D, 1906. Reprinted in Science, Vol. 24, pp. 327–34. September 14, 1906.

Exposition of the methods employed and results obtained by the International Correspondence Schools.

Cooley, E. G. Practical Education. Educational Bi-Monthly, Vol. 2, pp. 193–207. February, 1908.

Plea for a public school system which shall train the child for his future work, professional or industrial.

Cross, C. W. Apprenticeship System on the New York Central Lines. Proceedings of the Fortieth Annual Convention, Master Mechanics' Association, 1907, pp. 78–84.

Description of purpose, plan and methods of this system.

Dean, A. D. Education for Industrial Workers. Proceedings, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, 1907, pp. 494–509.

Argument for industrial training of mechanics in trade schools rather than the shop, followed by an outline for a trade school preparing students for machine trades.

Principles and Methods to be pursued in Organizing Trade Schools. Labor Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. 43, pp. 313–22. September, 1906.

A study of the problem involved in the organization of trade schools and principles essential to their solution.

Industrial Education for Shoe Workers. Labor Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. 47, pp. 146–152. March, 1907.

A study of the conditions of production in the shoe industry and a plan of schools to supply both broad and special training to workers.

Vital Needs of Evening Schools for Industrial Workers. Machinery, Vol. 13, pp. 244–6. January, 1907.

A plea for special methods and organization in evening industrial schools to meet the real needs of the situation.

Relation of Manual Training in the Public Schools to Industrial Education and Efficiency. Craftsman, Vol. 14, pp. 74–81. April, 1908.

Prize essay. Argument for industrial education which shall develop, as well as skill of hand, "the process of observation and initiative, a desire for

personal excellence of workmanship, an attitude of mind both industrial and social." Manual training in the grades should be the first step toward this ideal.

De Garmo, Charles. Training for Industrial Efficiency in the High School. Year Book of the High School Teachers' Association of New York City, 1906–7.

An examination of the German tendency towards early selection of vocation and the relation of the school system thereto, followed by a proposition for an Industrial High School for boys over 12 years old.

Dodge, James M. The Money Value of Technical Training. Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Vol. 25, pp. 40–48.

An attempt to compare earning capacity of men trained in shops and those trained in school.

Donnelly, S. B. Problem of Industrial Education in Large Cities. Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity. Monthly report, March–April, 1908, Vol. 15, pp. 58–63.

Discussion of the special need for industrial training in large cities, the difficulties presented, and the efforts being made to overcome them.

Dooley, W. H. Need of Industrial Education in the Textile Industry. Labor Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. 55, pp. 240–246. December, 1907.

Study of conditions, especially in the textile industry, which demand industrial training, and discussion of the kind of training that should be given to all who enter industrial life.

Downton, C. E. Special Apprenticeship Course. Proceedings, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, 1907, pp. 459–64.

Description of the trades course and the engineering apprenticeship course at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Draper, A. S. From Manual Training to Technical and Trade Schools. Educational Review, Vol. 35, pp. 401–11. April, 1908.

Demand of the democracy for education which shall fit the child for the trades, and how it can be brought about through the establishment of special technical and trade day and evening schools.

Trade Schools. Textile World Record, Vol. 34, pp. 82–84. January, 1908.

Contends that the public school should provide education for those who work with their hands as well as those who work with their heads; fifteen suggestions.

Entropy — Blank Industrial High-School. American Machinist, Vol. 30, pp. 338–9. September 5, 1907.

Description of an ideal industrial high school.

Industrial Training. American Machinist, Vol. 31, pp. 427–28. March 19, 1908.

Discussion of the outlook for the establishment of trade schools; emphasizes changed attitude of the workingman.

Fish, E. P. Place of Industrial Education in the Common School System. Social Education Quarterly, Vol. 1, pp. 110–122. June, 1907.

Discussion of the conditions which have made it impossible for a boy to learn a trade. Suggestion to meet the need by revising the curriculum of the elementary school with thought of industrial arts in such, and by establishing trade schools to follow the grammar schools.

Forbes, E. A. Training workmen for better jobs; twenty years work of Pratt Institute which has raised the wages of more than 60,000 people. World's Work, Vol. 15, pp. 10044–50. March, 1908.

Description of the Institute's work.

Frazee, Victor. Vocational Motive in the School. Education, Vol. 28, pp. 585–91. May, 1908.

Sketches the remodeling of the school system in accordance with the vocational idea.

Fuller, C. P. Commercial-Training Work-Shops. American Machinist, Vol. 30, pp. 389–91. September 12, 1907.

Discussion of the feasibility of establishing commercial-training workshops in the place of the old apprenticeship system.

Gates, P. W. The Apprenticeship System of the Allis-Chalmers Co. Engineering Magazine, Vol. 27, pp. 23–26. April, 1904.

A description of graded apprenticeship system for machinists, dealing with three classes of apprentices.

Geier, F. A. Engineering and Industrial Education. Results Obtained by Co-operation between Manufacturers and the University of Cincinnati as Seen Through the Eyes of a Manufacturer. American Machinist, Vol. 31, pp. 710–12. May 7, 1908.

Discussion of the need for industrial education from an economic standpoint and the part that should be taken by the manufacturer in the movement for this education.

Gibson, C. B. Industrial Education. Southern Education Review, Vol. 4, pp. 213–222. December–January, 1907–8.

Argument for the reconstruction of the public school system to include industrial training, which is demanded by the changing ideals of the people and the economic welfare of the country.

Golden, John. Importance of Industrial Education to the Workingman. Social Education Quarterly, Vol. 1, pp. 191–95. June, 1907.

Discussion by the President of the United Textile Workers, of the attitude of workingmen toward industrial education.

Governmental Co-operation in Industrial Education. Elementary School Teacher, Vol. 8, pp. 603–607. June, 1908.

Recommends that the government aid states to organize elementary schools for agriculture and the mechanic arts, by subsidies.

Grand Trunk Apprentice System. American Engineer, Vol. 82, pp. 21–26. January, 1908.

Description of system maintained by this railroad.

Haney, J. P. Vocational Work for the Elementary School. Educational Review, Vol. 34, pp. 335–46. November, 1907.

Recommends a modified course of study for certain schools, permitting vocational training in the seventh and eighth grades.

Hanus, Paul H. Industrial Education. Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 101, pp. 60–68. January, 1908.

Contends that an efficient public school system must include adequate provision for vocational training for both sexes over fourteen years of age.

Industrial Education in Massachusetts. Forty-fifth University Convention of the State of New York. 1907. State Education Department Bulletin No. 422, pp. 137–160.

Study of the considerations that have led Massachusetts to the establishment of the commission on industrial education, with a statement of the statutes of the second commission.

The Technical Continuation Schools of Munich. School Review, Vol. 13, pp. 678–83. November, 1905.

The organization and work of these schools described.

Hardy, W. L. How Shall we Train Boys Who are to Become Machinists? American Machinist, Vol. 30, pp. 904–905. December 12, 1907.

Argument for the training of machinists in the shop.

Harvey, L. D. Relation of Manual Training to Industrial Education. Proceedings Minnesota Educational Association, 1908, pp. 86–92.

Discussion of the means by which manual training courses may be made valuable for general training, and at the same time definite preparation for a special occupation.

Hayes, T. D. Public Industrial Schools. American Machinist, Vol. 31, pp. 693–694. April 30, 1908.

Discussion of the distinction between manual training schools, trade schools and industrial schools and of the growing demand for the last.

Hecter, S. L. Popular Education for Industrial Efficiency. Carpentry and Building, Vol. 30, p. 84. March, 1908.

Part of an address delivered at the annual dinner of the Builders' Exchange of St. Paul, Minn., held January 21. Dwells upon the necessity for broad and adequate training for industrial workers in the public schools; recommends reorganization of elementary schools to admit this training.

Herrick, Cheesman A. The Place of Applied Education. Educational Review, Vol. 31, pp. 180–90. February, 1906.

An argument for trade and continuation schools.

Higgins, Milton P. Progress in Industrial Education. American Machinist, Vol. 30, pp. 715–716. November 7, 1907.

Argument for industrial training that shall lead directly to efficiency in mechanical skill.

Education for the Trades: From the Standpoint of the Manufacturer. Proceedings National Educational Association, 1903, pp. 597–602.

Nature of demands upon workman in machine trades; argument for coördination of half time public school and half time commercial shop school.

Education of Machinists, Foremen, and Mechanical Engineers. Proceedings of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Vol. 21, pp. 646–78. 1900.

Cites the failure of usual methods of training to develop practical efficiency. Offers a plan of half-time school, and data as to the operation of actual school shops on a commercial basis.

Hirsch, E. G. Moral Aspects of Industrial Education. Educational Review, Vol. 35, pp. 448–454. May, 1908.

Lack of moral results in our present common school system. Introduction of manual training into the course as a remedy.

Hubbard, Charles W. Industrial Education. The School Review, Vol. 15, pp. 391–99. May, 1907.

A consideration of the relation of industrial education to the workers in unskilled industries such as the textile mills and outline of a plan for a mill school.

Hubbard, Samuel F. Commercial Value of Industrial Schools. American Machinist, Vol. 30, pp. 499–500. April 4, 1907.

Paper read before National Metal Trades Association. Analysis of different methods of trade school establishment with particular reference to employers' schools.

Jackson, Dugald C. The Availability of Correspondence Schools as Trade Schools. Proceedings Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, 1901, pp. 97–111.

A review of the organization, methods and results of existing correspondence schools.

Relation of the Engineering Schools to Polytechnic Industrial Education. Proceedings Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, 1907, pp. 363–377.

Plea for the establishment of industrial schools between the elementary trade schools and professional engineering schools of university grade.

Jinks, J. H. Manual Training at Hampton Institute and Its Relation to the Trades. Manual Training Magazine, Vol. 9, pp. 200–210. February, 1908.

Description of the manual training work and the trade work done at Hampton, and the effect of the former upon the latter.

Jones, E. D. Education and Industry. Popular Science Monthly, Vol. 64, pp. 431–44. March, 1904.

A study of educational adjustments necessary to meet the needs of modern commerce and industry.

Kingsbury, S. M. What is Ahead for the Untrained Child in Industry? Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 803–813. October 5, 1907.

Result of an investigation made for the Massachusetts commission on industrial education, 1906. Discusses the reasons why 25,000 children in Massachusetts between the ages of fourteen and sixteen are not at school, and shows the effect upon their future power of earning a living.

Lane, R. H. Our Inefficient Grammar Schools. Western Journal of Education, Vol. 13, pp. 259–69. May, 1908.

Discussion of the reasons why children leave school, with suggestions for the introduction of industrial training into the schools, as one remedy among others.

Lane, H. M. Education of Mechanics. Proceedings Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, 1905, pp. 177–83.

A brief study of the changes in modern industry as affecting apprenticeship and a proposition for a commercial school shop to train for the machine trades.

Making a Moulder. American Machinist, Vol. 28–2, p. 130. 1905.

A plan for a school for foundry apprentices.

Lang, Ossian H. The Educational Outlook. The Forum, Vol. 38, pp. 106–115. July–September, 1906.

A statement of the relation of the public school system to industrial education.

Leavitt, F. M. Industrial Education in the Elementary Schools. Manual Training Magazine, Vol. 9, pp. 377–384. June, 1908.

Plea for training of industrial workers in public schools, rather than thorough business interests. Description of the experiment in Agassiz elementary school at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Lewis, Austin. Education and the Working Class. Overland, Vol. 49, pp. 57–61.

Study of the conditions under which children enter the industries. Economic condition responsible for the failure of our school system in training for citizenship and industrial life.

Livermore, J. E. Industrial America; A Machine Shop Review. Cassiers, Vol. 32, pp. 295–303. August, 1907.

Description of the American apprenticeship system and comparison with the English.

Lovejoy, O. R. Function of Education in Abolishing Child Labor. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Supplement, July, 1908, pp. 80–91.

Recommends introduction of industrial training into school system in order to keep children at school, and thus help to abolish child labor.

McAndrew, William. Industrial Education from a Public School Man's Point of View. Educational Review, Vol. 35, pp. 109–128. February, 1908.

Argument for the introduction of industrial education into the public school system, with proposals of plans for its accomplishment.

McCracken, Elizabeth. Making the Working Girl a Craftswoman. The Outlook, Vol. 84, pp. 1013–23. December 23, 1906.

Work and results of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

M'Cullough, E. Home Study Course. American Machinist, Vol. 28–1, p. 8. 1905.

A plan for home study for apprentices in machine trades.

Mack, John G. D. Trades Training for Non-Technically Educated Men. Proceedings Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, 1901, pp. 310–20.

A description of a plan of instruction for apprentices and artisans con-

ducted at the University of Wisconsin. The school was operated for six weeks in the summer of 1901 and afforded instruction in technical subjects and shop practice.

Mangus, Sir Philip. Application of Scientific Method to Educational Problems. Science, Vol. 26, pp. 574–586. November 1, 1907.

Discussion of education as a science; how the lack of scientific method has resulted in inadequate instruction for workers. Revised curriculum must provide training that will prepare children for the trades.

Mann, C. R. Industrial and Technical Training in the Secondary Schools and Its Bearing on College Entrance Requirements. School Review, Vol. 16, pp. 425–438. September, 1908.

Justification of the introduction of industrial and technical training into the schools and the consequent changes needed in college-entrance requirements.

Manny, F. A. German Contribution to Education for Vocation and Citizenship. School Review, Vol. 16, pp. 154–161. March, 1908.

Criticism of Georg Kerschensteiner's "Grundfragen der Schulorganisation."

Manufacturers, National Association of. Proceedings, 1905. Report of Committee on Industrial Education, pp. 141–51.

An arraignment of organized labor in its attitude toward trade training, followed by an indorsement of trade schools.

Proceedings, 1906. Report of Committee on Industrial Education, pp. 49–83.

Plea for trade schools and discussion of existing institutions and the attitude of organized labor.

Marburg, Edgar. The Correspondence School in Technical Education. Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Vol. 7, pp. 80–103. 1899.

A statement of the reasons for such schools, a description of their methods of instruction and an analysis of claims made.

Markham, E. R. The Professional Educator and the Trade Schools. American Machinist, Vol. 30, p. 427. 1907.

States the need of instructors for trade schools who have had practical training and experience.

The Springfield School of Trades. American Machinist, Vol. 25, p. 1741. 1902.

Descriptive article with illustrations.

What Evening-School Shop Work is Doing. American Machinist, Vol. 31, p. 99. January 16, 1908.

Description of school at Springfield, Mass.

Marshall, F. M. The Public School and the Girl Wage-earner. Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 848–51. October 5, 1907.

Shows kind of industries the unskilled girl worker must enter, and higher grade possible after industrial training which might be given in the public schools.

Merrill, G. A. Trade Schools and Trade Unions. Western Journal of Education, Vol. 12, pp. 501–509. October, 1907.

Discussion of the attitude of trade unions toward trade schools with reasons why it should not be hostile.

Morse, C. H. Intermediate Industrial School Beginning at the Sixth School Year. Journal of Education, Vol. 77, pp. 482–83. April 30, 1908.

Outlines course for boys intending to go into the trades; emphasizes difference between manual training and industrial education.

National Machine Tool Builders Association. Report of Fifth Annual Convention, 1906. 14 p.

Contains a report of the Apprenticeship Committee of the association giving the answers to a set of questions relating to apprenticeship sent to 100 concerns engaged in the production of machinery, followed by suggestions as to apprenticeship agreements, courses of instruction and wages.

Ogden, R. C. Industrial Education from a Layman's Point of View. Forty-third University Convocation of the State of

New York. State Education Department Bulletin No. 3, pp. 51–8. Albany, 1906.

A statement of the necessity of laying a foundation for commercial and industrial efficiency in the public schools. A plea for a broader and more scientific approach to the problem.

Osgood, Clarence. Raising the Standard of Efficiency in Work; Practical Training Given by the Manhattan Trade Schools for Girls. Craftsman, Vol. 12, pp. 634–641. September, 1907.

Description of the work of the school.

Page, Arthur W. Training for the Trades. The World's Work, Vol. 13, pp. 8552–57. February, 1907.

Practical results from trade schools.

Parks, E. H. The Question of Apprentices, How it is Solved in the United States. Cassiers, Vol. 23, p. 199. November, 1902.

Analysis of conditions prevailing in a number of machine building establishments employing apprentices.

Patterson, Robert. Apprenticeship. Railroad Gazette, Vol. 48, p. 709. October 2, 1903.

The discouraging attitude of older workmen toward the apprentice is noted. The writer advocates examination of applicants and examinations during the apprenticeship period, also free instruction in drawing, and other related subjects and good wages for the apprentice.

Perry, Charles C. Recent Legislation on Primary Technical Education in France. Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, 1897–98, pp. 709–49.

A detailed account of the evolution of French legislation which established schools of commerce and industry. The growth and courses of these schools.

Perry, Charles F. The Milwaukee School of Trades. The Bulletin of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Milwaukee, No. 4, pp. 7–15.

A description of the plans and equipment of the new trade school.

Porter, H. F. J. The Weak Point in our System of Industrial Education. American Machinist, Vol. 30, pp. 195–6. February 7, 1907.

A statement as to the need of making the conditions of industrial work attractive as a supplement to industrial education.

Pratt, F. A. An Actual Trade School. American Machinist, Vol. 31, pp. 342–344. March 5, 1908.

Description of courses and methods emphasizes the wisdom of "keeping out of the market."

Pritchett, Henry S. National Society for Promotion of Industrial Education. Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 805–807. October 5, 1907.

Statement by the president of the causes which led to the establishment of the society, and of its aims.

Industrial and Technical Training in Popular Education. Educational Review, Vol. 23, pp. 281–303. March, 1902.

A study of the problem of further education for those who enter the industries, with a comparison of provisions for continuation schools in Germany and the United States.

Public Education, The Place of Industries in. Proceedings National Education Association, 1908, pp. 155–177.

A symposium held at the Washington meeting of the Department of Superintendence. Contains address by James E. Russell, Ed. C. Elliott, James F. McElroy, Miss Langley, Chas. H. Morse and George H. Martin.

Public Education, The Place of Industries in. Proceedings National Education Association, 1908, pp. 740–798.

Three sessions of the Manual Training Department were devoted to various general and practical aspects of the above problem.

Public Industrial Schools. By an Ex-Manufacturer. American Machinist, Vol. 31, pp. 100–1. July 16, 1908.

Adverse criticism of the ideas concerning industrial education and trade schools set forth in the report of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education.

Rawson, S. G. The Nation, the Apprentice, and the Polytechnic. Contemporary Review, Vol. 80, pp. 584–98. October, 1901.

An argument for the coördination of apprenticeship and technical instruction for English needs.

Relation of Industrial Education to Public Instruction. Proceedings National Educational Association, 1907, pp. 778–96.

Discussion by F. M. Leavitt, B. W. Johnson and J. D. Burks as to the best method of establishing a system of industrial education.

Richards, C. R. Private Trade Schools for Boys. Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 828–39. October 5, 1907.

Description of institutions in the United States supported by endowments or private means providing trade instruction for boys as to organization, nature of work, cost of operation, form of support, enrollment and record of graduates.

The Problem of Industrial Education. Manual Training Magazine, Vol. 8, pp. 125–132. April, 1907. Also Social Education Quarterly, Vol. 1, pp. 178–184. June, 1907.

A brief analysis of the economic, social and educational aspects of the problem and a statement of the functions and limitations of the various existing institutions for industrial training.

Relation to Manual Training to Industrial Education. Manual Training Magazine, Vol. 9, pp. 1–9. October, 1907.

Emphasis upon meaning and possibilities of manual training viewed as interpretation of industries. Advocates reorganization of manual training practice on basis of industrial content.

Roberts, Arthur W. The Basis of an Efficient Education — Culture or Vocation. The School Review, Vol. 15, pp. 358–74. May, 1907.

An argument against the early selection of vocation.

Rogers, Howard J. Relation of Education to Commercial and Industrial Development. Educational Review, Vol. 23, pp. 490–502. May, 1902.

Emphasizes the importance of a liberal elementary education before specialization. Contrasts American with foreign conditions in regard to the working classes.

Rollins, Frank. Industrial Education and Culture. Educational Review, Vol. 34, pp. 494–503. December, 1907.

Discussion of how far the courses in manual training and trade schools contribute to culture.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Industrial Education. Journal of Education, Vol. 77, pp. 201–202. February 20, 1908.

Emphasizes the necessity of a public school system which shall give training to fit the man for the shop.

Russell, James E. The Trend in American Education. Educational Review, Vol. 32, pp. 28–41. June, 1096.

An analysis of the American attitude toward education and a statement of the need of differentiation to meet modern conditions.

How to fit Industrial Training into the Course of Study. Forty-third University Convocation of the State of New York. State Education Department Bulletin No. 3, pp. 59–67. Albany, 1906.

A criticism of the American school system in its lack of adjustment to industrial needs; comparison with European methods; lines of advance suggested.

Russell, W. B. Industrial Education; the Apprentice System of the New York Central lines. Transactions American Society of Mechanical Engineers, October, 1907, pp. 1121–1143.

Description of the methods of instruction pursued.

Sang, Alfred. The Practical Value of Industrial Museums. Engineering Magazine, Vol. 32, pp. 1–9. October, 1906.

The value of industrial museums in technical education and industrial development.

Sayward, Wm. H. The Attitude of Trade Unions toward Trade Schools. Proceedings National Educational Association, 1903, pp. 620–26.

An analysis of the objections expressed by organized labor toward trade schools.

Schneider, H. Cooperative System of Technical Education. Engineering Magazine, 34:354. November, 1907.

Explains in detail the plan of coöperation existing between the University of Cincinnati and the local manufacturers whereby students in the university may obtain shop practice in the various local industrial plants.

Schneider, O. C. Industrial Schools. Educational Bi-Monthly, Vol. 2, pp. 389–412. June, 1908.

Description of the German industrial educational system and discussion of how far it may be copied in the United States.

Sikes, George C. The Apprenticeship System in the Building Trades. Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 2, p. 397. June, 1894.

A statement of the position of the unions with regard to apprenticeship, and the causes leading up to the attempts of the unions to enforce certain

regulations concerning apprenticeship. Instances of strikes and lockouts and their settlement are cited. Extracts are given from a report made by a Committee of the National Association of Builders, 1888, in which causes are given for the present indifferent attitude towards the apprenticeship system, and a combination of school and apprentice methods advocated. The quotations from the report present in some detail a method of training to take the place of the old apprenticeship method.

Skeffington, Henry J. Industrial Education. The School Review, Vol. 15, pp. 382–90. May, 1907.

A presentation of the attitude of organized labor towards industrial education and an argument for industrial training schools by a former labor union official.

Stebbins, H. W. Industrial Education as a Social Force. Educational Review, Vol. 23, p. 462–7. May, 1902.

Value of industrial education in counteracting deteriorating social influences of to-day.

Stratton, G. F. Improvement of Opportunity for the Young Workman. Engineering Magazine, Vol. 33, pp. 774–779. August, 1907.

Difficulties encountered by the laborer in the effort to get general shop training. Description of the plan adopted by the General Electric Co., an instance of the new apprenticeship system.

London, Prentice, his Contemporaries and Successors. Cassiers. Vol. 33, pp. 621–626. April, 1908.

Historical sketch of the rise and fall of the old apprentice system in England.

Problems of Industrial Education. Cassiers, Vol. 34, pp. 99–104. June, 1908.

Discussion of the best means of providing well-trained mechanics to meet the growing demand.

Rising Industrial Problem; the new Apprenticeship. Engineering Magazine, Vol. 34, pp. 401–413 December, 1907.

Study of the new apprenticeship system, with a discussion of the attitude of organized labor toward trade schools and the apprenticeship system.

Sweet, John E. The Apprentice Question. American Machinist, Vol. 26, p. 1493. 1903.

Causes of decline of apprenticeship system, contrast of old and new conditions and argument for trade school to meet present situation.

Taylor, G. R. Effect of Trade Schools on the Social Interests of the People. Manual Training Magazine, Vol. 9, pp. 281–84. April, 1908.

Discussion of some necessary changes in our industrial education system, if it is to have any effect on the social interests of the people.

Industrial Education and National Prosperity. Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 1579–1589. February 8, 1908.

Description of the meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

Thurber, Charles W. Industrial Education. The School Review, Vol. 15, pp. 375–81. May, 1907.

A presentation of the difficulties under which training for the skilled trades is gained to-day and the meaning of industrial education in modern life.

Trade and Industrial Schools in the United States. Bulletin of the National Civic Federation, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 5.

Opinions as to advisability of trade schools by W. L. Douglas, R. Fulton Cutting, F. K. Foster, and John F. Tobin.

Vanderlip, Frank A. The Urgent Need of Trade Schools. World's Work, Vol. 12, pp. 7619–24. June, 1906.

An analysis of the forces making for industrial prosperity. The inadequate provisions in the U. S. for developing skilled and intelligent workmen. Plea for technical continuation schools.

The Economic Importance of Trade Schools. Proceedings of the National Education Association, 1905, pp. 141–45.

A plea for industrial continuation schools. A commendation of the German system.

American Industrial Training as Compared with European Industrial Training. Social Education Quarterly, Vol. 1, pp. 105–109. June, 1907.

Analysis of the causes of German and of American industrial success — Contends that future American success must be founded on an efficient industrial education system as in Germany.

Van Liew, C. C. The School System as a Whole, and Social Needs. Western Journal of Education, Vol. 13, pp. 377–384. July, 1908.

Criticism of our public school system in that it does not turn out efficient

citizens and industrial workers; recommends the introduction of industrial training, beginning in the primary grades.

Vauclain, S. M. The System of Apprenticeship at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Engineering Magazine, Vol. 27, pp. 321–32. June, 1904.

Organization and methods of a graded apprenticeship system.

Education for the Machine Trades. American Machinist, Vol. 25, p. 269. 1902.

A comparison of school and apprenticeship training for the machine trades.

Warner, Charles F. Industrial Training in Public Evening Schools. Proceedings of the National Educational Association, 1905, pp. 570–76.

A consideration of practical and technical training in evening schools.

Education for the Trades in America. What can Technical High Schools do for it? Proceedings of the National Educational Association, 1901, pp. 665–74.

An argument for intensifying work of Manual Training High Schools on the industrial side.

Industrial Training in Public Schools. Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 825–828. October 5, 1907.

Outline of the development of the public school system, showing how it has failed to meet the needs of the child-workers, efforts to remedy the defect by establishment of evening trade schools, and recommendations for further extension of industrial and technical training.

Warriner, E. C. German Industrial Schools. Journal of Education, Vol. 77, pp. 120–22 and 148–49. January 30 and February 6, 1908.

Description of courses of study and methods of the middle and lower industrial schools of Germany.

Watson, E. P. Why Good Workmen are Scarce. Cassiers, Vol. 33, pp. 230–32. December, 1907.

Study of the industrial conditions tending to keep young men from learning trades.

West, Thomas D. Proposed Foundry Trade School. American Machinist, Vol. 25, p. 441. 1902.

Outline of plan and scope.

Wessling, A. G. Student Apprenticeship System from a Manufacturer's Standpoint. Proceedings Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, 1907, pp. 444–58.

Description of the positions to be filled in manufacturing concerns and discussion of the best means of training men to fill them satisfactorily.

Williston, A. L. The Organization of Trade Schools: From the Point of View of a Trade School Director. Proceedings of the National Educational Association, 1903, pp. 612–17. Reprinted in the Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Vol. II, pp. 46–57. 1903.

Studies of the various types of schools needed to meet the present situation.

Secondary Education in Mechanical and Electrical Lines. Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Vol. 8, pp. 102–35. 1900.

A review of the need for increased opportunities for elementary technical education and a discussion of the limitations of the apprenticeship system, the manual training school and the correspondence school.

Woods, Robert A. The Basis of an Efficient Education — Culture or Vocation. The School Review, Vol. 15, pp. 333–39. May, 1907.

A consideration of the culture and character values of vocational studies and some of the social effects to be gained from vocational training.

Social Bearings of Industrial Education. Social Education Quarterly, Vol. 1, pp. 185–90. June, 1907.

Study of some of the results of industrial education upon the social condition of the working man.

Social Worker's Standpoint. Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 852–855. October 5, 1907.

Shows how industrial education, by developing the child's productive capabilities, and aiding his choice of vocation, will help to produce a higher type of citizen, and thus make for social progress.

Woolman, Mary S. The Manhattan Trade School for Girls. Educational Review, Vol. 30, pp. 178–188. September, 1905.

Account of the work and methods of the school.

Private Trade Schools for Girls. Charities and the Commons, Vol. 19, pp. 839–848. October 5, 1907.

Discussion of the conditions which have led to need of industrial training

for girls. Description of the methods of the Manhattan Trade School and the Boston Trade School.

Trade Schools — An Educational and Industrial Necessity. The Social Education Quarterly, Vol. 1, pp. 74–79. March, 1907.

Examination of the inadequate opportunities for trade training in commercial practice and the ethical, economic and artistic possibilities of trade schools.

Wright, K. V. New York Central Apprenticeship System. American Engineer and Railroad Journal, June, July, September, October, November, 1907.

A very complete description of the shop and academic work which a large industrial enterprise is giving to its apprentices. The topics in the course of study show many applications of science and art to a particular industry.

Yalden, J. Ernest G. Industrial Education in Public Schools. American Machinist, Vol. 30, p. 575. April 18, 1907.

Abstract of address given before the Connecticut Teachers' Association. Contains suggested lines for the organization of industrial schools with special reference to the short course trade school.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

For the Year Ended September 30, 1908

PART II

TRADE UNION STATISTICS

ALBANY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1910

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 30-D.

IN ASSEMBLY

APRIL 14, 1909.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, *April* 14, 1909.

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

Sir: Part II of the twenty-sixth annnal report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the year ended September 30, 1908, is herewith transmitted to the Legislature as part of the eighth report of the Department of Labor.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Commissioner.

PART II

TRADE UNION STATISTICS

CONTENTS.

ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY.

PAGE.

I. The State of Employment ix
II. Wages and Earnings:
Daily wages xx
Quarterly earnings xxv
Course of wages and earnings, 1897–1908 xxvii
III. Hours of Labor xxxii
IV. Number and Membership of Labor Organizations:
Growth in the state since 1894 xxxv
Cities and villages xxxvi
Industries and trades xxxviii
Organized working women xliii

APPENDIXES.

Appendix I — Summary Tables.

Number and Membership of All Labor Organizations.

A. New York State (March and September) 2
B. New York City (March and September) 3

Monthly Returns of Representative Unions Regarding the State of Employment.

C. Number and membership of unions reporting 4
D. Number of members idle 6
E. Percentage of members idle 8
F. Causes of idleness (March and June) 10
G. Causes of idleness (September and December) 12

Quarterly Returns from All Unions Respecting Employment and Earnings.

H. Employment and earnings of male unionists in the first quarter (January, February, March) 14
I. Employment and earnings of female unionists in the first quarter 16
J. Causes of idleness at the end of the first quarter 18
K. Employment and earnings of male unionists in the third quarter (July, August, September) 20
L. Employment and earnings of female unionists in the third quarter 22
M. Causes of idleness at the end of the third quarter 24

Comparative Tables.

N. Trade and labor unions, by industries, 1894–1908 26
O. Trade and labor unions in each city, 1898–1908 30

APPENDIX II — DETAILED TABLES.

PAGE.

I. Number and membership of labor organizations, March and September, by industries, trades and localities 39
II. Unions, membership, idleness and earnings, first quarter, 1907:
(a) By counties, towns and trades 94
(b) Recapitulation by counties and towns 188
III. Unions, membership, idleness and earnings, third quarter, 1907:
(a) By localities 202
(b) By trades in first and second class cities 208
IV. Causes of idleness in each industry and trade:
(a) At the end of March 234
(b) At the end of September 248
V. Employment and earnings by industries and trades, first quarter, 1908 262
VI. Employment and earnings, by industries, trades and localities, third quarter, 1908 280
VII. Rates of wages and hours of labor in each labor organization, September, by industries, trades and localities 380
VIII. Changes in rates of wages reported by labor unions, October 1, 1907—September 30, 1908 538
IX. Changes in hours of labor reported by trades unions, October 1, 1907—September 30, 1908 578
X. Duration of employment and amount of earnings of each member of labor organizations, by industries, trades and localities:
(a) First quarter 586
(b) Third quarter 667

APPENDIX III — BLANK FORMS USED IN 1908 FOR COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

Quarterly report of employment and earnings 749
Monthly report of unemployment 753

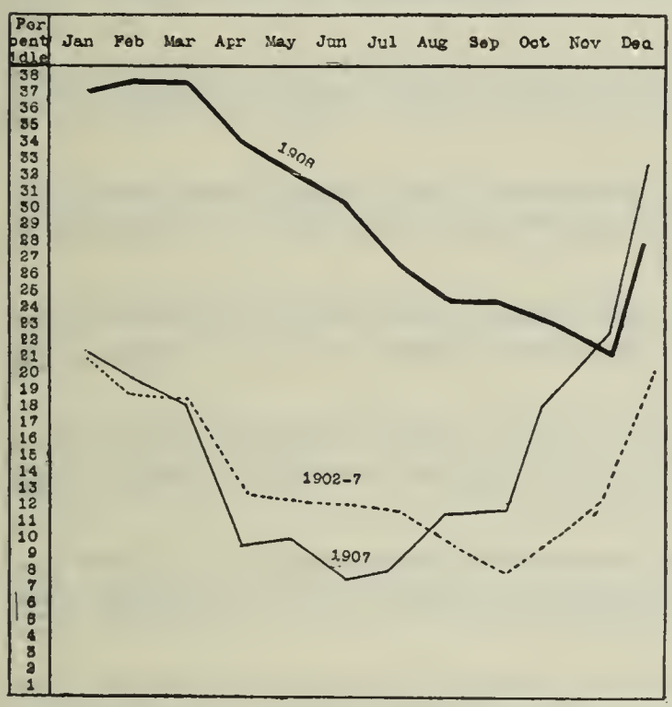
INDEX 755

I.

THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT.

On the accompanying chart may be seen the proportion of idleness at the end of each month as reported by a selected list of representative unions. It appears from this chart that in the summer of 1907 the percentage of idleness rose above the mean for 1902–7; then under the influence of the financial panic in October it increased rapidly, reaching the maximum in February and March of 1908. From this point, it declined steadily, although in December, 1908, it was still considerably above the normal.

The State of Employment.



Reference to the table below shows that the effects of the panic of 1907 were most acutely felt at the end of February and March, when the percentage of idleness amounted to 37.5, which is the largest amount in any year recorded. By the end of September, the effects of the industrial depression had lessened considerably, the idleness having fallen to 24.6 per cent. This amount was, however, double the normal. By the end of November, the percentage of idleness had fallen to 21.5, which was slightly lower than for the previous year. Comparative percentages of idleness for seven years are shown in the following tables:

TABLE 1.—Number and Proportion of Unemployed Wage Earners.

Month.	Number of unions.	Number of members reporting.	Number idle at end of each month.	Per cent idle.	Percentage idle. 1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1902–7.
January	193	96,727	35,684	36.9	21.5	15.0	22.5	25.8	20.5	20.9	21.0
February	193	95,696	35,924	37.5	20.1	15.3	19.4	21.6	17.8	18.7	18.8
March	193	94,542	35,436	37.5	18.3	11.6	19.2	27.1	17.6	17.3	18.5
April	193	94,148	31,956	33.9	10.1	7.3	11.8	17.0	17.3	15.3	13.1
May	193	93,532	30,152	32.2	10.5	7.0	8.3	15.9	20.2	14.0	12.7
June	193	92,814	28,013	30.2	8.1	6.3	9.1	13.7	23.1	14.5	12.5
July	193	92,112	24,693	26.8	8.5	7.6	8.0	14.8	17.8	15.6	12.1
August	193	90,872	22,389	24.6	12.1	5.8	7.2	13.7	15.4	7.1	10.2
September	193	90,708	22,315	24.6	12.3	6.3	5.9	12.0	9.4	6.3	8.7
October	193	89,275	20,631	23.1	18.5	6.9	5.6	10.8	11.7	11.2	10.8
November	193	89,426	19,232	21.5	22.0	7.6	6.1	11.1	16.4	14.3	12.9
December	193	88,746	24,879	28.0	32.7	15.4	11.1	19.6	23.1	22.2	20.7
Mean for year	.....	.....	.....	29.7	16.2	9.3	11.2	16.9	17.5	14.8	14.3

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, BY INDUSTRIES.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean percentage for year.
I. Building, stone working, etc:													
1902	33.6	34.3	23.5	19.1	13.3	14.1	12.9	7.6	5.1	14.2	13.4	25.6	18.1
1903	23.5	20.4	21.6	23.8	37.3	44.9	29.7	20.8	12.3	9.5	18.8	27.4	24.2
1904	38.3	31.2	42.6	12.8	9.3	11.9	12.9	19.8	15.2	12.6	17.1	32.9	21.4
1905	41.5	32.6	31.8	18.8	12.8	12.7	5.6	4.5	2.5	5.2	7.5	8.4	15.3
1906	14.3	16.4	9.4	6.7	7.6	6.4	10.8	6.9	6.4	7.3	10.2	19.2	10.1
1907	40.4	36.1	32.5	17.7	14.9	10.7	11.4	18.5	18.1	25.1	32.5	42.1	25.0
1908	55.6	56.3	53.6	42.2	38.3	36.3	39.5	35.5	34.3	35.2	36.7	44.3	42.3
II. Transportation:													
1902	23.7	26.2	20.3	8.8	15.9	14.6	8.0	6.9	7.9	6.7	4.7	22.4	13.8
1903	38.6	38.0	33.0	14.4	6.4	7.0	5.8	4.6	4.3	11.0	13.5	39.9	18.0
1904	40.6	37.7	42.1	33.2	35.3	7.7	8.6	8.8	9.2	6.5	6.2	28.8	22.1
1905	30.8	26.4	25.5	13.7	6.3	6.6	7.7	6.8	4.2	3.2	3.7	29.2	13.7
1906	32.6	29.8	23.6	4.2	4.3	5.9	4.3	3.3	4.6	4.3	4.5	29.1	12.5
1907	28.2	26.5	25.3	5.1	9.2	6.3	4.0	17.8	13.0	13.1	11.7	38.5	16.6
1908	40.7	38.3	40.6	37.2	36.1	32.4	26.4	25.4	22.2	21.5	13.7	37.8	31.0
III. Clothing and textiles:													
1902	19.2	5.4	21.4	27.6	29.1	28.3	34.3	3.9	6.6	18.1	36.9	39.5	22.5
1903	19.3	20.9	22.3	27.2	29.0	22.4	21.8	27.5	11.6	22.9	32.7	35.9	24.5
1904	30.0	20.5	28.3	39.4	35.7	38.4	37.1	19.1	18.9	16.3	14.1	14.4	26.0
1905	15.2	12.8	16.3	11.3	7.3	10.2	11.1	9.6	11.9	10.8	8.5	7.3	11.0
1906	8.1	12.5	10.2	9.4	10.4	5.3	5.2	3.5	8.0	9.4	8.4	11.5	8.5
1907	5.4	9.2	6.5	8.2	10.8	8.2	15.4	7.1	10.7	35.5	36.4	43.6	16.4
1908	44.1	43.9	46.8	49.6	48.6	45.2	22.8	19.0	29.2	24.1	21.4	16.6	34.3
IV. Metals, machinery, shipbuilding:													
1902†	7.5	7.2	4.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	4.0	2.9	3.8	3.1	4.7	9.1	4.6
1903	13.6	6.7	5.7	5.8	7.2	9.0	8.4	13.8	7.8	10.5	12.0	14.1	9.6
1904	13.7	13.8	13.0	13.3	16.1	14.7	13.2	10.0	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.8	11.9
1905	9.4	7.9	6.2	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.1	3.8	5.2
1906	7.1	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	2.8	8.8	7.5	6.2	5.4
1907	5.5	5.6	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.4	7.4	12.0	16.0	24.7	30.9	10.4
1908	30.1	35.0	32.4	37.4	35.3	31.9	29.9	23.9	26.5	22.8	21.7	20.9	29.0
V. Printing, binding, etc.:													
1902	12.2	12.9	14.7	13.2	9.2	12.9	13.6	12.8	12.3	10.9	11.0	12.6	12.4
1903	13.2	11.5	10.8	13.4	12.1	11.8	13.3	13.2	12.0	12.2	11.8	13.6	12.4
1904	15.0	11.0	16.0	10.4	11.3	12.4	10.8	9.9	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.4	11.2
1905	7.3	7.3	7.2	8.6	8.6	13.8	9.3	9.2	11.3	10.8	13.0	12.1	9.9
1906	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.2	16.4
1907	12.9	12.8	13.1	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	10.3	12.1	12.3	11.7	11.1	11.9
1908	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.3	21.6	19.6	17.5	14.5	13.9	13.6	15.0	18.7
VI. Wood working and furniture:													
1902	32.6	35.1	19.0	19.3	14.2	14.8	18.6	14.5	7.7	9.7	15.1	21.2	18.5
1903	27.2	25.5	35.3	38.8	18.3	38.2	29.1	23.1	20.5	19.4	21.5	26.3	26.9

1904	37.0	33.7	34.4	27.0	26.3	28.7	36.8	27.6	25.2	19.3	18.5	26.2	28.4
1905	24.8	33.0	34.1	21.1	14.7	9.3	12.1	12.5	12.6	3.9	4.0	3.3	15.5
1906	14.5	13.2	13.2	15.3	11.9	10.8	13.5	10.9	9.0	7.5	6.9	12.9	11.6
1907	19.7	15.4	16.8	18.4	20.2	17.0	10.9	11.4	9.3	23.3	23.9	27.9	17.0
1908	39.3	46.1	41.7	38.8	37.5	36.7	25.9	36.3	27.9	22.6	23.1	22.1	33.2
VII. Food and liquors:													
1902	8.2	7.5	8.0	8.4	5.2	5.4	11.2	9.9	8.1	10.9	5.7	12.6	8.4
1903	10.9	8.2	7.1	9.0	5.6	5.7	7.2	6.8	6.8	8.6	7.4	5.1	7.4
1904	6.3	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.2	16.9	10.6	10.9	8.3
1905	9.3	9.7	8.4	7.7	6.6	5.8	5.2	6.0	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.2
1906	7.4	6.9	6.0	16.9	7.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	7.2	6.1	5.5	5.9	7.1
1907	8.2	8.7	7.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	6.6	8.3	9.1	9.0	10.1	7.4
1908	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.0	10.4	11.5	11.9	11.6	10.6	11.0
VIII. Theaters and music:													
1902	13.4	13.0	9.6	5.2	0.2	17.5	29.0	20.0	0.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	11.2
1903	20.4	4.3	1.8	16.9	28.1	27.5	19.5	16.6	1.7	12.9	16.7	10.0	14.7
1904	9.9	9.2	11.3	13.1	12.5	15.6	17.4	15.6	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.4	13.1
1905	12.4	13.1	12.2	8.6	10.5	15.8	24.7	21.1	11.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	12.1
1906	7.6	4.9	6.1	4.8	5.2	4.8	24.8	10.7	4.2	7.3	6.8	6.8	7.8
1907	3.0	3.0	7.1	10.8	11.3	15.3	7.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	6.6
1908	4.6	4.8	5.1	10.0	40.9	43.2	26.1	22.0	13.4	9.6	6.5	6.5	16.1
IX Tobacco:													
1902	4.4	4.3	4.7	8.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	6.7	3.9	3.1	1.9	9.1	5.1
1903	5.0	4.7	3.8	5.5	4.6	4.4	6.8	5.9	3.2	3.4	4.0	18.7	5.8
1904	5.6	7.7	7.9	10.5	7.4	8.7	10.2	4.1	4.7	3.4	2.8	9.8	6.9
1905	5.6	6.0	6.6	8.4	5.2	3.6	8.3	7.8	2.9	2.2	2.3	10.9	5.8
1906	4.7	8.8	6.9	4.8	3.7	3.3	5.1	3.1	7.2	2.7	2.4	6.2	4.9
1907	5.4	5.7	4.3	4.9	10.7	8.5	6.5	4.4	4.9	3.4	17.7	55.0	11.0
1908	12.9	16.4	14.7	18.3	12.9	9.1	14.6	13.3	14.5	15.2	13.0	30.3	15.4
X. Restaurants and trade:													
1902	6.9	6.4	4.0	10.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	8.9	6.4	7.0	3.6	10.1	6.7
1903	9.4	6.9	8.0	6.1	3.3	4.9	3.9	2.7	5.6	8.2	8.3	10.0	7.3
1904	9.6	9.9	8.0	7.7	5.1	3.1	13.8	4.0	7.9	4.5	5.5	5.3	7.9
1905	7.7	9.5	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.4	5.1	6.0	10.8	6.3	9.5	7.5
1906	8.1	8.8	5.5	5.1	3.9	3.6	2.3	1.6	5.7	4.6	4.8	3.6	5.6
1907	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.7	4.9	3.1	4.8	2.8	4.1	9.6	8.5	12.5	6.8
1908	8.6	9.4	17.3	12.6	10.6	11.6	14.5	11.4	10.5	8.1	9.3	9.6	11.1
XI. Public employment:													
1902	3.7	3.8	2.2	1.8	2.0	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	4.7	1.5	2.5	3.9
1903	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.3	4.2	9.4	8.6	10.8	11.7	14.0	11.7	7.1
1904	11.5	11.9	6.9	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.1	9.0	9.3	6.0	6.1	5.0	8.0
1905	6.1	4.9	7.4	7.0	5.9	8.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.4	2.0	2.6	5.1
1906	4.7	4.1	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.4
1907	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.4
1908	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1

† Includes stationery engine men.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, BY INDUSTRIES — (*Concluded*).

GROUPES OF TRADES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean percentage for year.
XII. Stationary engine tending:													
1902	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1903	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
1904	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.3	4.6	5.1	3.9	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.8	3.3
1905	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	3.9	2.5
1906	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	0.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
1907	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.2	1.8
1908	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.1
XIII. Miscellaneous:													
1902	32.0	24.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	1.2	0.0	1.8	6.4	15.1	7.6
1903	18.1	8.1	0.2	6.0	13.1	23.2	32.3	20.0	8.7	10.4	10.7	6.4	9.3
1904	10.2	3.9	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	25.8	4.5	3.2	5.3	3.8	4.4	4.9
1905	4.5	6.7	7.2	3.8	3.5	5.0	1.0	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4
1906	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.6
1907	3.5	5.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	4.2	2.1	6.1	3.6	6.7	9.0	14.8	4.4
1908	11.0	17.4	26.9	27.1	16.3	25.5	20.6	42.0	36.3	21.0	10.1	10.2	22.0

* Included in Group IV.

The returns on which the tables and charts used herein are based were obtained from 193 unions representing a membership of about 90,000. These unions are chosen so that different industries and industrial centers shall be represented as nearly as possible in the same proportion as they are in the membership of all unions in the State. Of the 193 unions reporting, 92 are in New York City, 38 in Buffalo, 13 in Rochester, 10 in Syracuse, 14 in Albany, 4 in Utica, and the remaining 22 scattered through some 12 smaller localities.

From the figures in the tables before given and from the chart, it appears that there was a continuous decrease in idleness from 1902 to the spring of 1907. The summer, however, showed a somewhat larger amount of idleness than in 1906, due to inactivity in the building trades in New York City and a strike of telegraphers throughout the State. The winter following the panic of 1907 was notable as a winter of "hard times." Idleness reached a mark far above any previous record, involving practically every industry. Spring saw only a slight change for the better, but decrease in unemployment continued throughout the summer and fall.

Disputes in 1908 were relatively infrequent and caused comparatively little loss of time, as shown in the following tables:

TABLE 3.—MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF LABOR DISPUTES.

AT END OF—	All trades.	Building trades.	Transportation.	Clothing etc.	Metals and machinery.	Printing.	Wood working.	Food and liquors.	Other trades
January	351	235	.....	.....	22	94	....	....	....
February	276	159	.....	10	24	83	....	....	....
March	268	130	.....	10	44	84	....	....	....
April	336	213	.....	10	40	73	....	....	....
May	180	49	.....	10	13	77	....	1	30
June	147	.....	.....	10	12	74	....	1	50
July	181	19	.....	10	28	74	....	....	50
August	1,016	10	.....	785	17	72	5	....	127
September	228	5	.....	10	83	.....	....	....	130
October	358	6	200	10	1	.....	....	....	141
November	130	9	.....	12	70	.....	19	....	20
December	671	20	600	10	6	.....	15	....	20

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IDLE IN CONSEQUENCE OF STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1902....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,690	.....	246	.....	.....	497
1903....	.....	1,086	2,083	5,274	9,668	15,983	9,991	7,755	3,803	1,821	1,479	1,645
1904....	2,541	1,559	6,820	2,963	3,712	1,647	4,982	4,824	4,829	3,194	2,660	2,760
1905....	3,036	2,775	3,288	2,197	1,266	1,197	561	675	487	609	756	708
1906....	1,498	1,359	1,170	956	1,627	1,835	1,828	727	740	1,132	978	659
1907....	655	889	1,265	361	1,442	698	1,894	3,143	1,401	1,006	557	592
1908....	351	276	268	336	180	147	181	1,016	228	358	130	671

A system of quarterly reports of employment and earnings from all unions was started by the Bureau in 1897, and for three years reports were collected four times a year. Since 1899, however, these reports have been collected for only the first and third quarters. The totals as to employment and idleness for all organized labor for the eleven years may be found in Table 5.

From this table, it appears that in the first three months of the year 101,466, or 26.3 per cent of all organized workmen were continuously idle for the three months. In the third quarter the number had dropped to 46,117, or 12.8 per cent. The average duration of employment for those who worked at all is found to be 64.39 days in the first quarter and 66.10 days in the third quarter, but by distributing the aggregate number of days over all workers who might have been employed, the average amount of employment for the first quarter is found to be 46.85 days per member and for the third quarter 57.24, the possible number of working days, excluding Sundays and holidays, being 77.

TABLE 5.—QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND IDLENESS, 1897–1908.

Year.	Number reporting.	Thereof Idle.		Thereof Employed.			Aggregate number of days of employment.	Number reporting idleness and duration of employment (col. 3 + col. 6).	Average number of days per capita.
		Number.	Per cent.	One or more days.	and reporting duration of employment. Number	and reporting duration of employment. Average duration.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. First Quarter (January–March).									
1897	142,570	35,381	24.8	107,189	102,349	58.02	5,996,992	137,730	43.54
1898	179,955	18,102	10.1	161,853	157,944	62.25	9,831,485	176,046	55.85
1899	173,516	22,658	13.1	150,858	147,293	64.26	9,464,980	169,951	55.69
1900	226,263	22,895	10.1	203,368	201,747	65.55	13,225,198	224,642	58.87
1901	237,029	26,841	11.3	210,188	208,780	66.47	13,877,773	235,621	58.90
1902	270,735	16,776	6.2	253,959	251,694	67.43	16,970,994	268,470	63.21
1903	346,108	19,310	5.6	326,798	323,949	67.87	21,985,644	343,259	64.05
1904	381,261	55,708	14.6	325,553	324,932	64.64	21,001,989	380,640	55.18
1905	364,544	31,638	8.7	332,906	327,631	65.67	21,514,257	359,269	59.88
1906	380,775	24,746	6.5	356,029	343,929	70.68	24,308,869	368,675	65.94
1907	404,206	55,624	13.8	348,582	333,245	67.59	22,525,468	388,869	57.93
1908	386,125	101,466	26.3	284,659	271,138	64.39	17,457,758	372,604	46.85
B. Second Quarter (April–June).									
1897	151,206	17,877	11.8	133,329	128,588	68.96	8,867,283	146,465	60.54
1898	172,340	10,272	6.0	162,068	155,525	61.21	9,519,176	165,797	57.41
1899	183,795	6,730	3.7	177,065	175,820	69.91	12,291,320	182,550	67.33
C. Third Quarter (July–September).									
1897	168,454	10,893	6.5	157,561	150,889	66.85	10,086,503	161,782	62.35
1898	171,067	9,734	5.7	161,333	157,861	65.14	10,282,438	167,595	61.35
1899	205,833	4,790	2.3	201,043	197,468	71.43	14,105,753	202,258	69.74
1900	241,035	12,926	5.4	228,109	222,165	66.87	14,855,990	235,091	63.19
1901	272,600	8,341	3.1	264,259	258,807	70.04	18,125,904	267,148	67.85
1902	324,168	6,291	1.9	317,877	307,206	71.09	21,840,479	313,497	69.67
1903	385,737	12,670	3.3	373,067	368,705	70.58	26,024,728	381,375	68.24
1904	385,712	9,175	2.4	376,537	371,268	69.52	25,811,091	380,443	67.84
1905	375,707	7,491	2.0	368,216	358,493	73.55	26,366,637	365,984	72.04
1906	377,713	7,354	1.9	370,359	359,729	72.02	25,908,739	367,083	70.58
1907	422,114	10,490	2.5	411,624	390,943	72.29	28,262,062	401,433	70.40
1908	359,700	46,117	12.8	313,583	297,816	66.10	19,686,682	343,933	57.24
D. Fourth Quarter (October–December).									
1897	173,962	10,132	5.8	163,830	159,869	64.70	10,343,234	170,001	60.84
1898	174,751	15,477	8.9	159,274	154,219	63.00	9,715,218	169,696	57.25
1899	221,106	10,238	4.6	210,868	208,600	68.03	14,190,685	218,838	64.85

The following series of tables summarize the returns for all labor organizations as to employment and idleness in the first and third quarters of the year 1908, in comparison with the corresponding figures for other recent years.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS OF EMPLOYMENT (MALES).

PERIOD.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE.							
	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
A. First Quarter.									
1 month (1–29 days).....	18,986	7.3	4.2	1.9	5.5	6.9	3.3	3.8	5.0
2 months (30–59 days)....	66,645	25.5	19.3	11.0	23.3	24.8	18.5	19.6	21.4
3 months (60–79 days)....	126,799	48.5	59.5	72.4	56.5	52.1	65.4	63.9	61.7
Overtime (80 + days).....	49,035	18.7	17.0	14.7	14.7	16.2	12.8	12.7	11.9
Total.....	261,465	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. Third Quarter.									
1 month (1–29 days).....	14,297	5.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	4.0	2.6	1.0	1.3
2 months (30–59 days)....	70,640	24.5	11.8	9.8	7.8	15.3	16.5	15.0	17.2
3 months (60–79 days)....	153,940	53.4	69.4	74.4	76.5	63.5	64.5	72.9	68.4
Overtime (80 + days).....	49,304	17.1	17.8	15.0	14.7	17.2	16.4	11.1	13.1
Total.....	288,181	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY MALE MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

INDUSTRIES.	Number employed.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.					
	A. First Quarter.						
	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	66,188	51.3	52.9	63.4	50.6	47.4	57.6
2. Transportation.....	52,321	79.5	81.5	80.1	80.6	77.5	77.9
3. Clothing and textiles.....	23,179	48.1	64.7	65.5	60.4	58.1	63.0
4. Metals, machinery, etc.....	25,255	61.5	71.7	72.3	71.4	69.3	73.0
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	21,319	66.4	72.1	75.2	69.1	69.6	71.6
6. Wood working and furniture.....	7,867	55.6	66.4	70.5	65.5	65.1	69.7
7. Food and liquors.....	13,556	71.8	73.3	72.2	71.8	72.7	71.0
8. Theaters and music.....	6,699	71.8	72.1	76.3	76.9	70.4	61.4
9. Tobacco.....	7,212	60.1	74.1	70.6	69.1	65.5	68.9
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	9,597	75.8	78.0	79.6	79.1	75.3	76.4
11. Public employment.....	9,822	83.1	78.2	84.3	81.2	83.3	81.3
12. Stationary engine men.....	12,011	82.4	81.8	81.1	81.7	78.2	79.9
13. Miscellaneous.....	6,439	64.8	72.6	71.8	67.6	70.1	69.9
Total—Men.....	261,465	64.7	67.5	70.7	65.6	64.7	67.8
Total—Women.....	9,673	56.2	69.2	71.5	67.8	64.2	68.7

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY MALE MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS — *Continued.*

	Number employed.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.					
B. Third Quarter.							
1. Building, stone working, etc.	88,009	57.0	65.8	67.5	71.0	66.2	64.0
2. Transportation	56,616	77.2	84.6	84.0	83.0	80.0	82.2
3. Clothing and textiles	22,829	54.8	66.1	62.5	64.1	51.5	58.7
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	22,867	62.8	72.3	72.6	72.8	70.2	71.5
5. Printing, binding, etc.	21,547	65.9	71.3	68.9	70.2	68.5	69.8
6. Wood working and furniture	7,843	61.9	67.7	71.2	71.3	61.5	69.4
7. Food and liquors	13,385	75.7	76.0	74.8	73.2	71.5	78.3
8. Theaters and music	6,993	64.6	62.1	64.7	62.5	60.9	68.0
9. Tobacco	8,250	67.7	75.0	73.5	70.7	68.6	72.7
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	9,864	74.6	81.2	77.9	79.5	78.1	77.6
11. Public employment	12,353	86.4	84.1	85.4	87.9	83.8	82.2
12. Stationary engine men	11,572	81.7	85.1	83.7	82.7	78.9	79.9
13. Miscellaneous	6,053	60.6	69.1	69.6	73.5	73.0	67.9
Total—Men	288,181	66.3	72.4	72.1	73.7	69.8	70.7
Total—Women	9,635	59.2	69.0	68.4	68.2	62.9	68.9

TABLE 8.— PROTRACTED IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES.

	DURING FIRST QUARTER.					DURING THIRD QUARTER.				
	Number	PERCENTAGE.				Number	PERCENTAGE.			
GROUPS OF TRADES.	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
1. Building, stone working, etc.	61,029	47.3	29.2	6.8	12.5	27,745	23.5	3.1	0.6	0.6
2. Transportation	14,248	20.6	9.7	12.3	13.4	3,628	5.6	1.5	1.2	1.4
3. Clothing and textiles	8,210	20.6	2.6	6.0	1.6	2,071	6.7	0.3	1.8	4.0
4. Metals, machinery and shipbuilding	6,637	20.5	2.0	2.2	4.3	3,978	14.1	1.4	1.5	1.6
5. Printing, binding, etc.	2,300	9.2	7.7	8.1	4.9	1,750	7.2	4.7	6.9	3.7
6. Woodworking and furniture	2,241	21.8	7.7	4.9	11.7	1,122	11.8	5.4	3.0	2.8
7. Food and liquors	875	6.0	3.0	3.3	2.5	897	6.2	2.5	2.3	5.5
8. Theaters and music	1,009	7.9	12.2	6.4	7.7	1,270	9.4	9.3	11.4	7.5
9. Tobacco	2,324	20.4	2.1	3.1	8.3	974	8.6	2.0	3.6	4.1
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	286	2.8	0.8	1.2	3.4	303	2.9	0.7	0.3	1.5
11. Public employment	291	2.9	1.6	0.8	2.1	758	5.1	1.0	1.4	1.7
12. Stationary engine men	479	3.8	1.5	2.3	2.5	255	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.9
13. Miscellaneous	1,537	17.8	2.6	3.0	5.8	1,366	18.1	2.9	3.1	2.4
Total	101,466	26.3	13.8	6.5	8.7	46,117	12.8	2.4	1.9	2.0

TABLE 9.— TEMPORARY IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES.

	AT END OF MARCH.					AT END OF SEPTEMBER.				
	Number	PERCENTAGE.				Number	PERCENTAGE.			
GROUPS OF TRADES.	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
1. Building, stone working, etc.	72,422	56.0	37.3	11.1	21.9	39,256	33.5	13.7	5.3	2.5
2. Transportation	17,854	25.6	12.7	14.1	14.6	9,530	14.8	6.6	3.0	3.2
3. Clothing and textiles	18,559	46.7	12.4	14.3	19.5	9,181	30.4	19.0	11.3	15.3
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	10,286	31.8	4.2	4.8	9.2	6,833	24.4	8.0	3.3	4.4
5. Printing, binding, etc.	4,471	17.9	9.9	9.4	8.0	3,124	12.7	8.1	12.6	6.7
6. Wood working, etc.	3,404	31.1	13.0	7.1	18.7	2,146	21.1	9.8	4.9	7.0
7. Food and liquors	1,480	10.2	7.1	5.6	7.7	1,588	10.9	6.7	5.4	9.3
8. Theaters and music	1,130	8.8	13.2	7.3	8.0	1,543	11.5	11.2	12.0	7.7
9. Tobacco	2,930	25.8	3.5	6.4	11.7	1,609	14.2	3.8	7.1	5.1
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	1,144	11.4	2.5	3.3	5.6	1,108	10.7	3.2	2.9	4.6
11. Public employment	892	8.8	13.9	2.6	6.0	923	6.2	10.0	2.6	1.8
12. Stationary engine men	983	7.7	1.9	2.7	3.3	882	7.4	2.1	1.3	1.6
13. Miscellaneous	2,576	29.9	4.4	8.8	11.5	2,853	37.8	6.9	3.8	3.5
Total	138,131	35.7	19.1	9.9	15.1	80,576	22.5	10.5	5.7	4.9

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

A. At End of March.

LOCALITY.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
New York State	21.0	18.3	20.0	18.5	13.6	12.1	27.2	15.1	9.9	19.1	35.7
Outside of New York City	21.4	15.5	18.1	16.8	11.5	11.1	21.3	16.2	12.3	11.3	28.6
New York City	20.9	19.5	21.0	19.7	14.7	12.2	30.5	14.6	8.6	23.3	39.3
Buffalo	41.1	27.3	31.1	27.1	22.9	23.9	35.4	31.8	24.4	20.4	43.4
Rochester	13.3	12.1	19.7	10.2	5.3	5.9	16.1	7.7	11.8	12.5	17.4
Syracuse	15.2	10.2	10.9	28.5	8.3	6.5	16.7	9.5	4.4	5.3	20.9
Albany	23.9	12.4	22.8	10.8	7.1	12.3	12.9	9.5	8.3	9.0	19.1
Troy	18.9	21.4	14.9	10.9	13.0	7.8	11.9	10.5	6.7	6.8	25.2
Utica	24.7	14.8	12.9	20.2	5.9	4.0	15.1	10.3	5.6	8.8	21.1

B. During First Quarter.

New York State	10.1	13.1	10.1	11.3	6.2	5.6	14.6	8.7	*	13.8	26.3
Outside of New York City	13.0	10.0	13.4	12.2	7.4	6.8	14.4	11.9	....	7.4	19.4
New York City	9.1	14.3	8.5	10.8	5.6	4.8	14.7	7.0	....	17.1	29.9
Buffalo	20.2	21.3	28.0	25.6	21.5	21.5	28.7	29.1	....	19.4	36.0
Rochester	5.2	7.3	17.7	7.4	2.9	2.3	10.0	4.5	....	3.7	15.1
Syracuse	6.1	4.8	2.6	5.1	1.0	2.4	7.4	3.5	....	1.7	5.4
Albany	19.6	11.4	18.1	4.9	1.2	6.6	8.2	5.0	....	2.6	14.9
Troy	9.3	6.0	8.2	4.9	7.7	3.9	7.4	3.2	....	4.9	19.5
Utica	7.3	4.7	2.5	7.8	1.9	0.3	5.2	6.8	....	2.4	8.4

TABLE 11.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS IN 1908, BY INDUSTRIES.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other or unspecified reasons.	Total.
			A. End of March.				
1. Building, stone working, etc.	69,703	335	790	334	1,159	101	72,422
2. Transportation	9,844	.....	7,112	89	694	115	17,854
3. Clothing and textiles	17,967	20	.....	299	232	41	18,559
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	9,484	17	4	260	474	47	10,286
5. Printing, binding, etc.	3,579	.....	.....	491	366	35	4,471
6. Wood working, etc.	3,200	.....	.....	31	171	2	3,404
7. Food and liquors	1,374	.....	.....	.....	97	9	1,480
8. Theaters and music	1,077	.....	.....	24	29	.....	1,130
9. Tobacco	2,629	51	.....	.....	250	.....	2,930
10. Restaurants, retail trade	991	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	1,144
11. Public employment	600	150	31	.....	89	22	892
12. Stationary engine men.	885	3	2	44	49	.....	983
13. Miscellaneous	2,373	.....	125	1	48	29	2,576
Total	123,706	576	8,064	1,573	3,811	401	138,131
			B. End of September.				
1. Building, stone working, etc.	36,276	601	41	454	1,028	856	39,256
2. Transportation	8,867	.....	.....	43	522	98	9,530
3. Clothing and textiles	7,411	1,380	106	125	130	29	9,181
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	6,122	50	.....	228	411	22	6,833
5. Printing, binding, etc.	2,561	.....	.....	279	281	3	3,124
6. Wood working, etc.	1,991	.....	.....	41	114	.....	2,146
7. Food and liquors	1,118	.....	301	15	133	21	1,588
8. Theaters and music	1,516	.....	.....	6	21	.....	1,543
9. Tobacco	1,344	10	.....	.....	250	5	1,609
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	981	.....	50	.....	73	4	1,108
11. Public employment	863	.....	.....	.....	56	4	923
12. Stationary engine men.	739	2	2	121	17	1	882
13. Miscellaneous	1,743	.....	.....	976	46	88	2,853
Total	71,532	2,043	500	2,288	3,082	1,131	80,576

* Figures of 1906 not tabulated.

TABLE 12.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS, 1903–8.

CAUSE.	NUMBER.						PERCENTAGE.					
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
A. End of March.												
Lack of work	23,997	34,685	28,759	16,719	52,031	123,706	57.2	33.3	52.4	44.9	67.3	89.6
Lack of material	534	1,213	1,343	1,397	1,819	576	1.3	1.2	2.4	3.7	2.4	0.4
The weather	8,550	36,600	16,005	10,682	15,472	8,064	20.4	35.2	29.1	28.7	20.0	5.8
Labor disputes	4,470	25,723	4,814	4,787	3,970	1,573	10.7	24.7	8.8	12.9	5.2	1.1
Disability	3,344	3,898	2,942	3,005	3,563	3,811	8.0	3.8	5.4	8.1	4.6	2.8
Other causes	905	1,573	794	552	315	274	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.2
Reason not stated	141	303	259	95	100	127	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	41,941	103,995	54,916	37,237	77,270	138,131	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. End of September.												
Lack of work	18,528	21,718	11,525	11,645	29,301	71,532	53.9	58.0	62.5	54.0	68.9	88.8
Lack of material	852	952	655	753	1,752	2,043	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.5	4.1	2.5
The weather	677	968	739	666	569	500	2.0	2.6	4.0	3.1	1.3	0.6
Labor disputes	10,153	10,593	2,403	3,919	6,916	2,288	29.5	28.4	13.0	18.1	16.3	2.9
Disability	1,993	1,873	2,577	3,127	3,442	3,082	5.8	5.0	14.0	14.5	8.1	3.8
Other causes	2,010	1,140	438	1,216	343	466	5.8	3.1	2.4	5.6	0.8	0.6
Reason not stated	157	136	93	247	233	665	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.8
Total	34,370	37,380	18,430	21,573	42,556	80,576	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

II.

WAGE RATES AND DAILY EARNINGS.

Table VII of the Appendix gives in detail the rates of wages and hours of labor in the various organized trades. In numerous cases minimum or standard rates of wages are set forth in signed agreements between employers and the unions. Considerable additional information concerning union wages and hours may be seen in the current report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, which reproduces a number of such agreements.

In spite of the adverse trade conditions prevailing in 1908 the high level of wage rates reached in 1907 was in general well maintained. In the summary table below it appears that 9,718 workers reported increases in wages and 7,101 reported decreases during the year.

TABLE 13.— Changes in Rates of Wages Reported by Trade Unions, October 1, 1907 — September 30, 1908.

Industries or groups of trades.	Increases.			Decreases.		Net changes.	
	Members affected.	Total weekly rise.	Aver. weekly increase.	Members affected.	Total weekly fall.	Weekly increase. Total.	Weekly increase. Aver.
Building, stone working, etc.	583	$1,056 03	$1 81	4,994	$9,921 19	*$8,865 16	*$1 59
Transportation	720	2,228 55	3 10	761	1,488 41	740 14	50
Clothing and textiles.	.....	.....	.....	401	729 25	*729 25	*1 82
Metals, machinery and shipbuilding	540	667 02	1 24	182	286 13	380 89	53
Printing, binding, etc.	1,335	1,291 98	97	46	184 50	1,107 48	80
Wood working, etc.	18	10 80	60	218	322 64	*311 84	*1 32
Food and liquors	825	1,038 80	1 26	65	101 00	937 80	1 05
Theaters and music	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	26	52 00	2 00	....	.....	52 00	2 00
Public employment	5,150	11,787 98	2 29	....	.....	11,787 98	2 29
Stationary enginemen	403	1,267 80	3 15	39	37 65	1,230 15	2 78
Miscellaneous	102	68 22	67	321	396 16	*327 94	*0 78
Total — Men	9,702	$19,400 96	2 00	7,031	$13,466 93	$5,934 03	$0 35
Total — Women.	16	30 53	1 91	70	85 00	*54 47	*0 63

A comparison of changes in wages by years shows that there were comparatively few changes in 1908 as compared with previous years. The number of decreases in 1908 was greater than

* Decrease.

in any year recorded, but did not equal the number of increases, the net result being slightly in favor of the workmen. It is to be observed, however, that one-half of those who received increases, and over one-half of the total weekly increase, were due to automatic advances of letter carriers and post-office clerks from one grade to another under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1907, changes which as a matter of fact involved no change in the rates of pay for a given grade.*

TABLE 14.— CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, 1901 TO 1908.

	INCREASES.		DECREASES.		NET CHANGES.		
YEAR.	Members affected.	Average weekly increase.	Members affected.	Average weekly decrease.	Members affected.	Total weekly increase.	Average weekly increase.
1901.....	47,585	$1 97	2,668	$2 67	50,253	$86,807	$1 73
1902.....	93,225	1 78	3,329	89	96,554	162,634	1 68
1903.....	65,182	1 81	394	54	65,576	117,450	1 79
1904.....	19,182	1 59	1,102	2 30	20,284	28,060	1 38
1905.....	34,766	1 85	286	3 96	35,052	63,087	1 80
1906.....	78,382	1 90	387	35	78,779	148,885	1 90
1907.....	73,560	2 68	2,685	1 26	76,245	193,582	2 54
1908.....	9,718	2 00	7,101	1 91	16,819	5,880	35

The Bureau's inquiry as to the manner in which changes were brought about revealed the fact that in only 10 cases involving 1,367 members the change was made after strike, whereas in 189 cases involving 14,641 workmen no stoppage of work occurred.

TABLE 15.— METHOD OF EFFECTING CHANGES IN WAGES.

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	CHANGES AFFECTED —			
	WITHOUT STRIKE.		AFTER STRIKE.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Members.
Building, stone working, etc	19	5,028	5	492
Transportation	9	980	1	480
Clothing and textiles	4	291	2	110
Metals, machinery and shipbuilding	8	431	.....	.....
Printing, binding, etc	13	1,341	1	40
Wood working, etc	.....	.....	1	175
Food and liquors	5	858	.....	.....
Public employment	122	5,150	.....	.....
Stationary engine men	6	308	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	3	238	.....	.....
Total — Men	189	14,625	10	1,297
Total — Women	.....	16	.....	70

* The propriety of including these changes in the returns may, perhaps, be questioned. Certainly they have no such significance as actual changes in rate of pay for the same grade of work, which alone are ordinarily included in the returns.

In addition to the changes recorded above, there are a large number of changes in piece rates, which on account of the minuteness and complexity of the system of prices it is impossible to measure. Such changes occur most frequently in the cigar making and clothing trades. The earnings of workers under these changing price lists, however, furnish a fairly reliable measure of any change, although there is a possibility of overstatement in busier years through the influence of overtime at extra rates.

The following table gives the average daily wages of men by groups of trades for four years:

TABLE 16.— AVERAGE WAGES OF MEN, PER DIEM, IN ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.

	GROUPS OF TRADES.	1905. First qr.	1905. Third qr.	1906. First qr.	1906. Third qr.	1907. First qr.	1907. Third qr.	1908. First qr.	1908. Third qr.
1	Building, stone working, etc.	$3 37	$3 46	$3 47	$3 72	$3 73	$3 72	$3 69	$3 60
2	Transportation	2 55	2 53	2 62	2 61	2 75	2 62	2 70	2 75
3	Clothing and textiles	2 38	2 41	2 47	2 52	2 39	2 55	2 50	2 61
4	Metals, machinery, shipbuilding	2 88	2 93	2 94	3 07	3 10	3 09	3 09	3 11
5	Printing, binding, etc	3 23	3 22	3 34	3 30	3 33	3 38	3 37	3 38
6	Wood working and furniture	2 63	2 77	2 75	2 94	2 82	2 97	2 94	3 00
7	Food and liquors	2 47	2 55	2 55	2 62	2 56	2 60	2 61	2 65
8	Theaters and music	4 73	4 80	4 81	4 54	4 31	7 48	7 72	7 63
9	Tobacco	2 04	2 05	2 08	2 03	2 05	2 11	1 97	2 03
10	Restaurants, trade, etc	2 17	2 19	2 14	2 25	2 31	2 21	2 36	2 34
11	Public employment	2 59	2 48	2 65	2 71	2 63	2 77	2 61	2 69
12	Stationary engine men	2 72	2 89	2 83	3 24	3 15	3 06	3 12	3 06
13	Miscellaneous	2 63	2 54	2 72	2 59	2 82	2 51	2 41	2 27
	All trades	$2 85	$2 97	$3 00	$3 12	$3 03	$3 13	$3 10	$3 12

As pointed out in the report for 1907 and in many other reports and bulletins, a constant danger of misinterpreting figures of wages and earnings exists in the constantly changing composition of the union membership reporting such wages. No better example of this can be cited than the case of an actors' union, which for the first quarter of 1907 reported a total of 1,200 male members earning on an average $40 per week, while for the first quarter of 1908 it returned 4,000 men earning an average of $65 per week. The effect of this one change in composition was such as to raise the daily earnings in the theatrical group from $4.31 per day in the first quarter of 1907 to $7.72 per day in the corresponding quarter of 1908, and without this union the average for all trades

for the first quarter of 1908 would have been $2.99 a day instead of $3.10. Disregarding, therefore, the influence of this union it appears that there was probably a slight decrease in the average earnings per day in 1908 as compared with 1907, although the large number of union members not working at all during the first and third quarters of 1908 and, therefore, not reporting are a factor the exact influence of which it is extremely difficult to estimate.

TABLE 17.— AVERAGE EARNINGS FOR EACH DAY OF WORK IN THIRD QUARTER 1897 AND 1903–1907 (MEN ONLY).

OCCUPATION.	1897.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Number reporting. 1908.
Actors	$1 85(p)	$5 78	$6 55	$6 53	$6 28	$10 45	$10 68	4,148
Bakers and confectioners	2 01	2 30	2 40	2 44	2 60	2 67	2 57	3,148
Barbers	1 71	1 83	1 94	1 93	2 07	1 85	2 05	2,413
Bartenders	1 87	2 11	2 16	2 22	2 27	2 39	2 48	4,179
Boilermakers and iron ship builders	2 63	2 85	2 89	2 76	2 95	3 26	3 03	1,420
Bookbinders (all branches)	2 92	3 00	3 02	3 07	3 12	3 17	3 14	1,910
Boot and shoe workers	1 94	2 12	2 16	2 19	2 42	2 53	2 60	2,934
Brewery workmen (*i*)	2 45	2 61	2 66	2 68	2 67	2 66	2 72	6,811
Bricklayers and masons	3 81	4 55	4 73	5 11	5 06	5 02	4 76	7,015
Butchers	2 19	2 39	2 36	2 45	2 62	2 56	2 60	2 335
Cabinet makers	2 46	3 15	3 35	3 40	3 53	3 43	3 35	1,718
Cabmen and coach drivers	1 88	1 86	2 01	1 87	1 99	2 06	2 01	2,112
Cap makers, cloth hat and	2 73	1 92	1 91	1 95	2 40	1 67	2 02	1,327
Car workers	....	1 80(*k*)	1 88	1 88	2 10	2 16	1 99	755
Carpenters and joiners	3 03	3 27	3 30	3 45	3 76	3 82	3 67	22,870
Cigar makers	1 56	1 92	1 90	2 01	1 98	2 05	1 99	7,187
Clerks and salesmen (*j*)	2 19	2 10	2 19	2 24	2 26	2 44	2 40	1,251
Cloak makers	2 78	3 06	2 59	1 92	2 74	2 64	2 64	874
Clothing cutters	3 17	3 10	3 42	3 45	3 17	3 15	3 27	2,714
Coal wagon drivers	....	2 05(*l*)	2 22(*l*)	2 21	2 28	2 39	2 51	1,542
Coat makers	1 86	2 40	2 44	2 14	2 41	2 32	2 14	519
Compositors	3 40	3 43	3 53	3 52	3 55	3 62	3 61	8,239
Conductors, railway	2 90	3 18	3 23	3 37	3 44	3 59	3 77	2,314
Dock builders	....	3 00	3 14	3 37	3 71	3 61	3 50	250
Electrical apparatus makers	....	2 52	2 76	2 68	2 99	3 18	3 35	973
Electrical workers (*d*)	2 61	3 34(*c*)	2 89	2 92	3 20	2 70	3 10	2,898
Engineers, locomotive	3 64	3 73	3 77	3 94	3 92	4 17	4 11	4,319
Excavators	....	1 57	1 49	1 87	1 75	1 98	1 65	4,699
Firemen, locomotive	2 16	2 43	2 53	2 53	2 66	2 82	2 76	4,363
Hod carriers (*m*)	2 38	2 75	2 75	2 87	2 99	2 96	2 96	12,110
Housesmiths and bridgemen	2 48 (*o*)	4.32	4 36	4 38	4 28	4 35	4 10	2,595
Iron molders	2 56	3 00	2 98	3 04	3 22	3 27	3 14	4,247
Jacket makers	1 72	2 27	2 15	2 15	2 13	2 24	2 17	2,563
Laborers, general building and street	....	1 72	1 65	1 74	1 76	1 92	1 80	450
Lathers (*h*)	3 00	3 44	4 38	4 92	4 70	4 21	3 85	726
Letter carriers	2 75(*r*)	2 49	2 53	2 57	2 60	2 76	2 85	4,226
Lithographers	3 41	3 77	4 09	3 87	4 04	4 16	3 92	811
Longshoremen	3 00	3 01	3 06	2 97	2 95	3 02	2 97	2,952
Machine woodworkers	2 90	2 65	2 75	2 54	2 77	2 76	2 79	1,110
Machinists	2 24	2 69	2 79	2 86	3 02	2 94	2 97	5,365

TABLE 17.— AVERAGE EARNINGS FOR EACH DAY OF WORK IN THIRD QUARTER, 189 AND 1903–1908 (MEN ONLY) — *Concluded.*

OCCUPATION.	1897.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Number reporting 1908.
Marine engineers	$2 50(b)	$2.99(b)	$3 24	$3 66	$3 70	$3 43	$3 79	3,164
Masters and pilots	....	....	3 53	3 78	3 79	3 78	3 82	2 163
Painters and decorators	3 25	3 34	3 37	3 47	3 45	3 50	3 37	10,742
Pants makers	1 42	2 63	2 13	2 49	2 34	3 15	2 66	1 945
Paper and pulp makers	....	1 83	1 87	1 88	1 85	2 01	2 00	2,158
Piano and organ workers (all branches)	1 70	2 69	2 61	2 54	2 51	2 68	2 85	919
Plasterers	3 32	5 29	5 31	5 46	5 53	5 44	5 28	1,497
Plumbers and gas fitters	3 49	3 72	3 79	4 34	4 21	4 26	4 33	4,763
Post-office clerks	2 32	2 50	2 47	2 08	2 31	2 62	2 62	2,768
Press feeders (*n*)	2 39	2 24	2 43	2 25	2 36	2 48	2 56	3,560
Pressmen	3 43	3 21	3 13	3 40	3 50	3 73	3 83	2 502
Roofers, sheet-metal workers	3 15	3 24	3 56	3 63	4 05	3 80	3 94	3,847
Seamen	1 88(*ab*)	1 18(*b*)	1 70	1 67	1 75	1 74	2 12	1,950
Stationary engineers	3 00	2 92	3 27	3 21	3 37	3 25	3 41	7,679
Stationary firemen	2 34	2 17	2 07	2 31	3 06	2 69	2 44	3,893
Stone cutters (*f*)	3 74	4 11	4 23	4 35	4 49	4 41	4 29	1,515
Stone masons	2 33	3 91	3 95	4 13	4 29	4 30	4 10	650
Street railway employees	1 81	2 00	1 91	2 11	2 11	2 29	2 27	2,592
Tailors	2 09	2 38	2 46	2 66	2 44	2 16	2 12	1,044
Team drivers (*g*)	....	2 08	2 16	2 22	2 41	2 31	2 45	7,857
Trainmen	1 96	2 24	2 26	2 29	2 43	2 64	2 62	7,542

(*a*) Corrected average, the figures in the Annual Report of the Bureau for the year in question being based on the assumption of 6 days' work per week instead of 7, as in later reports.

(*b*) Exclusive of board, which is included in figures for later years

(*c*) This high average is due to the absence of any returns for helpers (which appear in other years) in the report of a large union of 2,200 members in New York City.

(*d*) Includes cable splicers and linemen.

(*f*) Includes bluestone cutters.

(*g*) Includes commission drivers and helpers, delivery wagon drivers, express and mail wagon drivers, ice handlers and truck drivers.

(*h*) Includes metal and wood lathers.

(*i*) All branches, including grains workers and maltsters.

(*j*) Includes clothing salesmen, drug clerks, dry goods clerks, furniture and carpet store employees, grocery clerks and retail clerks.

(*k*) Includes car builders, etc., and carmen.

(*l*) Identical with coal handlers except for exclusion of Buffalo coal heavers' union in 1902. The rate for 1903 has been corrected.

(*m*) Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers.

(*n*) Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.

(*o*) Includes architectural iron workers.

(*p*) Represents chorus singers only in 1897.

(*r*) New York City alone.

Quarterly Earnings.

Earnings differ from rates of wages or daily pay in that the element of time worked enters, that is, earnings for any period are the product of the daily rate of pay and the number of days worked in that period. In times of depression, therefore, it is obvious that the earnings will diminish and in times of prosperity will increase. It has already been noted in the chapter on the state of employment that 1908 was a year of remarkable business inactivity whereas 1906 and 1907 were years of remarkable prosperity. Referring to previous reports it appears that the earnings in the first quarter of 1906 were $212 and in 1907 $205, while the table below shows $200 for 1908. If, however, we take out the actor's union referred to in the previous chapter the earnings in 1908 would have been $193, or a decrease of $12 as compared with 1907 or $19 as compared with 1906. For the third quarter average earnings in 1908 were $207 as compared with $227 in 1907, in which comparison the disturbing effect of the actor's union just referred to is not present, and in which the contrast with 1907 is even more marked than in the case of the first quarter. The following tables summarize average quarterly earnings in 1908:

TABLE 18.— AVERAGE QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN 1908.

	MEN.			WOMEN.		
	First quarter.	Third quarter.	Six months.	First quarter.	Third quarter.	Six months.
1. Building, stone working, etc.	$189 26	$205 25	$394 51	.....	.....	.....
2. Transportation	214 23	212 65	426 88	$130 70	$160 00	$290 70
3. Clothing and textiles	120 25	143 17	263 42	70 03	87 45	157 48
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	189 91	195 59	385 50	69 65	42 94	112 59
5. Printing, binding, etc.	223 95	222 70	446 65	92 78	78 32	171 10
6. Wood working, etc.	163 55	185 54	349 09	77 00	111 40	188 40
7. Food and liquors	187 32	200 30	387 62	.....	.....	.....
8. Theaters and music	553 86	493 01	1,046 87	724 59	643 10	1,367 69
9. Tobacco	118 26	137 53	255 79	113 15	137 47	250 62
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	179 20	174 50	353 70	95 10	97 28	192 38
11. Public employment	216 83	232 64	449 47	160 75	163 79	324 54
12. Stationary engine men	256 79	250 00	506 79	.....	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous	156 07	137 42	293 49	66 10	70 66	136 76
All trades	$200 49	$207 10	$407 59	$158 89	$165 83	$324 72

TABLE 19.— ORGANIZED WAGE WORKERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF QUARTERLY EARNINGS.

	FIRST QUARTER.				THIRD QUARTER.			
	Number of members.		Per cent in each grade.		Number of members.		Per cent in each grade.	
GRADES.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
$1–$74	15,695	4,085	6.0	42.2	9,521	2,988	3.3	31.0
$75–$149	62,857	3,914	24.1	40.5	63,239	3,968	21.9	41.2
$150–$224	92,874	498	35.5	5.1	107,732	1,100	37.4	11.4
$225 or more	90,039	1,176	34.4	12.2	107,689	1,579	37.4	16.4
Total	261,465	9,673	100.0	100.0	288,181	9,635	100.0	100.0

A comparative table is given below showing the percentage of workmen in certain groups of earnings for seven years. The effect of the increase in unemployment and the decrease in earnings in 1908 already noted may here be readily seen in the increase in the lower groups of earnings and the decrease in the higher groups as compared with previous years.

TABLE 20.— DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 100 MALE MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ACCORDING TO AMOUNT EARNED IN THE —

GRADES.	FIRST QUARTER OF —							THIRD QUARTER OF —						
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Less than $75....	3.8	3.9	7.5	8.9	2.2	2.9	6.0	1.6	3.1	4.2	1.3	1.3	0.9	3.3
$75–$149.....	27.0	23.3	27.4	21.0	18.8	20.0	24.1	24.0	23.7	22.5	15.7	12.9	14.0	21.9
$150–$225.....	41.8	46.7	41.7	43.3	40.6	39.9	35.5	43.0	43.9	42.0	41.1	39.5	40.8	37.4
Over $225.....	27.4	26.1	23.4	26.8	38.4	37.2	34.4	31.4	29.3	31.3	41.9	46.3	44.3	37.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

THE COURSE OF WAGES AND EARNINGS.

In previous chapters the danger of variations in average rates and earnings which do not represent actual movements in wages but merely changes in the composition of unions reporting has been pointed out. To avoid this danger as far as possible a system of index numbers has been devised covering forty-six leading trades which have reported continuously since 1897. The method followed in computing these index numbers was fully explained in the report of the Bureau for 1907, p. xxix. The tables on the following pages contain the indexes thus computed:

TABLE 21.— COMPARATIVE PER DIEM EARNINGS *1899–1901 in*

TRADE §	Average daily earnings 1899 to 1901	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Bakers and confectioners	2.09	99	98	99	98	102
Barbers	1.75	98	93	98	100	102
Bartenders	2.07	81	103	104	99	97
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	2.50	103	101	99	100	101
Bookbinders	2.97	99	95	100	100	100
Boot and shoe workers	2.07	96	90	100	106	95
Brewery workmen	2.44	99	92	97	100	102
Bricklayers and masons	4.08	93	91	96	101	103
Butchers	1.98	*96	*95	91	97	111
Cabinet makers	3.00	87	88	98	103	99
Cabmen and coach drivers	1.76	109	106	104	100	96
Carpenters and joiners	3.01	101	99	99	100	100
Cigar makers	1.85	92	89	100	99	102
Clerks and salesmen	2.00	106	98	95	102	102
Clothing cutters	3.14	102	101	106	95	99
Coal wagon drivers	1.72	100	92	95	103	101
Compositors	3.38	99	98	101	100	99
Conductors, railway	2.86	101	99	98	103	100
Electrical workers	2.95	86	95	102	100	97
Engineers, locomotive	3.61	100	99	99	102	99
Firemen, locomotive	2.21	96	96	96	101	103
Hod carriers	2.48	98	96	100	‡	101
House smiths and bridgemen	2.78	85	84	91	96	113
Iron molders	2.77	90	96	97	100	103
Lathers	3.43	87	87	97	99	104
Letter carriers	2.57	102	103	101	100	99
Lithographers	3.80	85	92	95	102	103
Longshoremen	2.95	102	‡	99	‡	101
Machine wood workers	2.27	†100	†102	100	102	98
Machinists	2.50	90	100	99	100	101
Marine engineers	2.88	87	100	108	97	96
Painters and decorators	3.03	107	105	105	98	97
Piano and organ makers	2.37	‡	84	86	104	110
Plasterers	4.13	87	96	97	100	104
Plumbers and gas fitters	3.48	99	101	98	103	100
Press feeders	2.24	‡	99	102	96	102
Pressmen	3.30	92	99	104	99	98
Roofers and sheet metal workers	3.14	100	103	103	97	101
Stationary engineers	2.89	103	103	99	97	103
Stationary firemen	2.20	105	102	100	99	100
Stone cutters	3.90	95	96	102	100	98
Stone masons	3.42	71	88	97	100	103
Street railway employees	1.76	105	91	95	99	104
Tailors	2.20	98	98	88	110	102
Team drivers	1.72	102	105	102	‡	98
Trainmen	2.03	98	98	100	101	99
Average (unweighted) of 46 trades		96	97	99	100	101

* Mean of New York City and remainder of state.
† New York City only.
‡ Comparable figures lacking for this year.
§ Branches of trades are here combined in some cases

OF ORGANIZED WORKINGMEN IN NEW YORK STATE.
clusive=100.

TRADE §	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Bakers and confectioners	107	108	110	116	121	126	123
Barbers	104	105	109	110	117	114	114
Bartenders	96	99	103	105	106	115	120
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	105	113	115	115	115	132	121
Bookbinders	103	102	102	103	105	106	107
Boot and shoe workers	87	100	101	107	115	114	122
Brewery workmen	107	105	107	107	108	107	111
Bricklayers and masons	110	110	116	121	125	122	119
Butchers	111	119	113	123	130	129	131
Cabinet makers	99	106	110	105	115	114	111
Cabmen and coach drivers	104	108	111	107	110	115	115
Carpenters and joiners	102	104	110	114	121	124	122
Cigar makers	102	102	104	106	109	109	105
Clerks and salesmen	102	103	108	112	109	125	131
Clothing cutters	101	98	102	104	105	100	104
Coal wagon drivers	102	114	123	130	130	139	145
Compositors	101	101	103	103	104	107	107
Conductors, railway	107	116	112	117	117	126	127
Electrical workers	99	98	91	100	103	92	103
Engineers, locomotive	104	103	105	109	109	116	115
Firemen, locomotive	104	112	112	116	118	130	126
Hod carriers	110	113	112	112	118	119	121
House smiths and bridgemen	129	147	149	154	158	159	153
Iron molders	108	110	109	107	113	118	115
Lathers	108	103	121	143	140	124	117
Letter carriers	100	96	98	100	102	105	108
Lithographers	99	103	108	102	110	111	101
Longshoremen	94	101	102	101	100	102	101
Machine wood workers	97	113	121	113	115	118	119
Machinists	105	107	109	112	118	120	120
Marine engineers	106	108	115	126	127	124	131
Painters and decorators	103	107	112	112	112	113	110
Piano and organ makers	111	110	110	108	107	108	114
Plasterers	112	122	127	133	134	131	130
Plumbers and gas fitters	101	105	108	120	122	123	123
Press feeders	90	97	102	100	104	111	113
Pressmen	95	96	98	104	107	109	115
Roofers and sheet metal workers	104	108	113	115	129	119	121
Stationary engineers	102	104	110	107	112	117	117
Stationary firemen	99	100	97	104	122	120	117
Stone cutters	99	110	112	112	113	114	112
Stone masons	106	113	115	119	123	126	125
Street railway employees	104	111	110	115	120	126	129
Tailors	101	102	107	114	108	96	119
Team drivers	95	116	124	132	141	135	140
Trainmen	104	110	111	113	117	131	130
Average (unweighted) of 46 trades	101	107	110	113	117	118	119

as indicated in footnotes with Table 17, on previous page.

TABLE 22—COMPARATIVE QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF 1899–1901 *in*

TRADE §	Average half-year's earnings 1899 to 1901	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Bakers and confectioners	300.17	96	95	98	97	105
Barbers	268.06	96	90	99	100	101
Bartenders	302.45	81	90	96	103	101
Boilermakers and iron ship builders	367.92	97	98	102	101	96
Bookbinders	427.73	82	85	98	102	100
Boot and shoe workers	287.47	96	78	106	98	96
Brewery workmen	372.56	97	91	95	101	104
Bricklayers and masons	423.49	85	82	101	94	106
Butchers	287.74	*95	*95	89	96	115
Cabinet makers	392.98	81	90	110	95	95
Cabmen and coach drivers	307.67	99	101	104	96	100
Carpenters and joiners	381.11	96	95	101	96	103
Cigar makers	264.60	82	80	99	99	102
Clerks and salesmen	305.46	105	97	98	101	101
Clothing cutters	418.61	102	102	106	93	101
Coal wagon drivers	245.06	94	89	99	102	99
Compositors	412.51	94	96	99	99	102
Conductors, railway	480.71	100	100	98	101	101
Electrical workers	391.46	101	93	101	98	101
Engineers, locomotive	610.29	96	94	102	98	100
Firemen, locomotive	375.25	94	93	95	101	104
Hod carriers	294.39	97	91	94	107	99
House smiths and bridgemen	338.30	93	76	93	90	116
Iron molders	383.67	78	91	100	100	100
Lathers	346.66	‡	83	110	79	111
Letter carriers	457.23	‡	99	102	100	98
Lithographers	593.58	86	77	99	100	101
Longshoremen	264.92	‡	‡	86	106	108
Machine wood workers	310.75	‡	†92	101	102	97
Machinists	370.62	85	101	99	101	99
Marine engineers	520.35	86	100	108	96	96
Painters and decorators	358.64	97	106	111	85	103
Piano and organ makers	355.99	‡	86	85	106	109
Plasterers	395.97	92	99	118	72	110
Plumbers and gas fitters	471.36	105	109	102	94	104
Post office clerks	410.05	100	‡	103	90	106
Press feeders	331.30	‡	84	96	98	106
Pressmen	493.75	‡	98	107	93	100
Roofers and sheet metal workers	406.06	95	90	100	95	104
Stationary engineers	457.35	100	103	99	96	104
Stationary firemen	381.26	98	95	101	99	100
Stone cutters	445.48	88	88	102	99	98
Stone masons	346.82	89	67	92	87	121
Street railway employees	259.86	‡	82	86	96	118
Team drivers	249.77	‡	‡	101	94	105
Trainmen	337.49	90	95	100	100	100
Average (unweighted) of 46 trades	.....	93	92	100	97	103

* Mean of New York City and remainder of state.
† New York City only.
‡ Comparable figures lacking for this year.
§ Branches of trades are here combined in some cases

ORGANIZED WORKINGMEN IN NEW YORK STATE.
clusive=100.

TRADE §	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Bakers and confectioners	110	115	113	113	119	128	123
Barbers	104	106	110	110	117	118	117
Bartenders	100	104	107	115	115	124	124
Boilermakers and iron ship builders	108	110	110	115	110	130	101
Bookbinders	100	99	97	100	109	110	90
Boot and shoe workers	94	101	104	110	116	117	97
Brewery workmen	106	103	109	104	106	106	108
Bricklayers and masons	112	112	107	122	140	112	101
Butchers	116	123	108	123	131	135	132
Cabinet makers	97	105	99	96	121	108	92
Cabmen and coach drivers	103	109	107	110	113	117	111
Carpenters and joiners	107	105	99	118	129	119	106
Cigar makers	102	102	97	103	109	114	94
Clerks and salesmen	103	103	109	113	108	125	132
Clothing cutters	112	108	95	93	104	103	85
Coal wagon drivers	107	102	122	136	138	152	144
Compositors	107	106	106	107	117	114	115
Conductors, railway	103	115	115	119	123	135	128
Electrical workers	108	106	‡	103	113	101	101
Engineers, locomotive	98	102	105	109	109	118	112
Firemen, locomotive	100	111	115	119	121	133	115
Hod carriers	125	113	100	112	132	116	111
House smiths and bridgemen	139	119	133	168	155	171	133
Iron molders	114	114	106	110	118	121	90
Lathers	135	124	135	165	187	146	127
Letter carriers	97	97	100	101	104	108	111
Lithographers	97	99	98	99	92	105	75
Longshoremen	101	126	124	128	128	140	117
Machine wood workers	98	118	119	118	123	114	111
Machinists	108	109	109	115	119	120	106
Marine engineers	107	107	113	127	125	122	132
Painters and decorators	98	108	106	105	114	112	94
Piano and organ makers	115	108	97	108	103	95	72
Plasterers	124	122	142	173	190	153	149
Plumbers and gas fitters	96	98	105	123	116	121	109
Post office clerks	99	101	98	96	103	111	113
Press feeders	88	98	94	99	106	111	92
Pressmen	100	99	101	100	108	108	106
Roofers and sheet metal workers	105	118	119	118	135	126	101
Stationary engineers	102	103	106	109	114	119	118
Stationary firemen	97	97	92	100	122	122	117
Stone cutters	105	109	88	103	121	112	108
Stone masons	87	121	83	100	100	97	80
Street railway employees	101	128	126	134	137	145	149
Team drivers	104	117	120	140	149	139	133
Trainmen	99	111	114	116	122	139	124
Average (unweighted) of 46 trades	105	109	108	115	122	122	111

as indicated in footnotes with Table 17, on previous page.

III

HOURS OF LABOR.

In the report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection for 1908 may be found detailed tables showing the hours of labor in factories in New York State arranged both by industries and by towns and counties. These returns were received from 40,211 factories employing 958,151 workers. They show that 83.6 per cent of the workers were employed between 52 and 63 hours showing that a nine or ten-hour day still continues to be the working time for a large majority of the factory-workers of the State.

Reference to the table below shows the progress toward shorter hours since 1898 in manufacturing industries. It will be noted that in 1908 the group 51 hours or less shows a considerable increase over 1907. During the industrial depression which was at its height in 1908, a large number of factories worked daily an hour or two less than usual or part time, on account of slack trade. This large increase in the proportion working less than 51 hours a week is probably due largely to such reductions in working time.

TABLE 23.—PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS EMPLOYED PER WEEK—

	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Total.
1898	8.2	22.1	65.8	3.9	100.0
1907	9.6	46.6	40.5	3.3	100.0
1908	13.7	43.3	40.3	2.7	100.0

There is a marked variation in the hours of labor in the different industries as shown in the following table:

TABLE 24.—THE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR IN 1908, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

GROUPS.	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Total.
1. Stone, clay and glass products	20.3	23.9	52.6	3.2	100.0
2. Metals, machines, conveyances	11.0	45.8	39.4	3.8	100.0
3. Wood manufactures	13.0	34.1	52.4	0.5	100.0
4. Leather and rubber goods	4.6	41.5	53.7	0.2	100.0
5. Chemicals, oils, paints, etc	11.5	49.1	34.0	5.4	100.0
6. Paper and pulp	15.3	21.1	25.2	38.4	100.0
7. Printing and paper goods	41.9	47.9	10.2	0.0	100.0
8. Textiles	3.8	31.0	65.0	0.2	100.0
9. Clothing, millinery, laundries	11.5	59.0	29.0	0.5	100.0
10. Food, liquors and tobacco	16.1	22.7	56.8	4.4	100.0
11. Water, light and power	5.4	26.3	28.1	40.2	100.0
12. Building industry	73.8	15.3	10.9	....	100.0
13. Warehousing and cold storage	....	....	100.0	....	100.0
All industries	13.7	43.3	40.3	2.7	100.0

The trades notable for long hours are paper-making and engine-tending (group 11) in both of which continuous work in two shifts is common. In the printing trades, on the other hand, nearly half (41.9 per cent) of the workmen are employed 51 hours or less.

In the following table is shown the proportion of workers in each group of weekly working hours in each year from 1901 to 1908:

TABLE 25.— PROPORTION OF FACTORY OPERATIVES WHOSE WEEKLY WORKING HOURS FELL WITHIN THE SPECIFIED LIMITS IN THE YEAR.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908
51 hours or less.....	6.3	6.1	7.3	7.4	7.9	8.4	9.6	13.
52–57 hours.....	31.7	32.4	39.6	44.9	45.1	45.2	46.6	43.3
58–63 hours.....	60.1	59.1	50.9	46.0	44.6	43.0	40.5	40.3
Over 63 hours.....	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the table below the percentage of workers in each trade who work less than 58 hours per week is shown in each year since 1902. From a little more than one-third (38.7 per cent) of the employees who worked less than 58 hours a week, the proportion has risen in the last six years to more than one-half (57.0 per cent). In every group progress toward shorter hours may be noted, the greatest gain being in the paper and pulp industry which shows an increase from 4.0 per cent to 36.4 per cent. The industry showing the highest proportion in this group is printing.

TABLE 26.— PERCENTAGE OF OPERATIVES IN EACH INDUSTRY WHOSE WEEKLY WORKING HOURS WERE LESS THAN 58.

GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
1 Stone and clay products.....	31.9	45.3	43.2	50.1	42.4	42.8	44.2
2. Metals, machinery, shipbuilding	34.6	45.4	48.3	49.7	50.5	54.0	56.8
3. Wood manufactures.....	24.4	32.4	35.5	42.2	41.3	44.3	47.1
4. Leather and rubber goods.....	22.7	31.5	38.2	37.6	45.2	43.5	46.1
5. Chemicals, oils, explosives.....	36.2	47.8	62.4	65.6	58.7	53.1	60.6
6. Paper and pulp.....	4.0	5.8	11.7	8.3	7.5	35.2	36.4
7. Printing and paper goods.....	70.3	80.8	84.2	86.0	86.5	87.8	89.8
8. Textiles.....	19.7	17.8	27.8	31.7	32.6	34.6	34.8
9. Clothing, millinery, laundry...	52.0	61.2	65.0	66.7	66.9	70.6	70.5
10. Food, tobacco, liquors.....	35.2	38.4	46.0	43.0	45.9	44.7	38.8
11. Water, gas, electricity.....	23.9	42.4	34.6	40.4	32.1	42.3	31.7
12. Building industry.....	78.1	91.9	88.4	90.9	91.9	90.2	89.1
13. Warehousing and cold storage.	42.0	51.1	12.3	25.0	.....	.....	.....
All industries.....	38.7	46.9	52.3	53.0	53.6	56.2	57.0

The trade unions of the State reported decreases in hours averaging 9.7 per week for 6,783 workmen. Of this number, 5,420 secured the eight-hour day, thus:

TABLE 27.— CHANGES IN THE HOURS OF LABOR REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30 —	DECREASES. Workers.	DECREASES. Total hours.	DECREASES. Average hours a week.	INCREASES. Workers.	INCREASES. Total hours.	NET REDUCTION. All workers.	NET REDUCTION. Total hours.	NET REDUCTION. Average hours a week.	Eight-hour day won by —
1901.....	26,147	202,308	7.8	319	1,323	26,466	200,985	7.6	3,163
1902.....	61,853	290,422	4.7	5,234	37,279	67,087	253,143	3.8	8,603
1903.....	21,636	112,870	5.2	342	2,919	21,978	109,951	5.0	5,833
1904.....	6,896	38,058	5.5	66	1,722	6,962	36,336	5.2	1,155
1905.....	5,959	34,162	5.7	722	3,709	6,681	30,453	4.6	1,069
1906.....	18,941	184,614	9.8	0	0	18,941	184,614	9.8	10,191
1907.....	11,886	81,709	6.9	702	3,864	12,588	77,845	6.2	3,134
1908.....	6,783	65,720	9.7	88	484	6,871	65,236	9.5	5,420

The principal gains amongst the organized workmen as shown in the table below were in the printing and transportation trades, in the former of which 3,557 workmen were granted reductions in working time averaging 5.9 hours per week and of that number 3,553 secured the eight-hour day.

TABLE 28.— CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR IN 1908—BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.	DECREASES. Workers.	DECREASES. Total hours.	DECREASES. Average hours a week.	Members obtaining the eight-hour day.
Building, stoneworking, etc.....	505	2,776	5.5	313
Transportation.....	1,456	35,152	24.1	860
Clothing and textiles.....	282	1,885	6.7	282
Metals, machinery and shipbuilding.....	60	360	6.0	.....
Printing, binding, etc.....	3,557	21,144	5.9	3,553
Wood working and furniture.....	711	2,837	4.0	366
Food and liquors.....	98	948	9.7	30
Restaurants, trade, etc.....	84	192	2.3	.....
Stationary engine men.....	16	384	24.0	16
Miscellaneous.....	14	42	3.0	.....
Total.....	6,783	65,720	9.7	5,420

IV

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN 1908.

During the year ended September, 1908, the number of trade unions in New York State dropped to 2,444 and the number of members to 372,459, a decrease of 53 in number of unions and 64,333 in membership. This decrease was without doubt, due to the business depression of 1907 and 1908 which caused protracted idleness of large numbers of wage workers and resulted in loss of membership in labor organizations through inability of members to pay dues. In the table below is shown the number and membership of unions in this State from 1894 to the present time. During these 14 years the number of unions has increased from 860 to 2,444 and the membership from 157,197 to 372,459. Besides 1908 there were two two-year periods in which the union membership declined. The other nine years all show increases. The six-year period from 1898 to 1903 was one of continuous increase, the membership in the State increasing from 171,067 to 395,598. Then followed a period of two years in which a slight decrease was recorded in each year. But the two following years, 1906 and 1907, were a period of unusual business activity during which the union membership in the State reached 436,792, the highest point in any year recorded.

TABLE 29.*

YEAR ENDED —	ORGANIZATIONS.		MEMBERSHIP.				
						Increase (+) or decrease (—).	
	Number.	Increase.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.
1894. July 1.....	860	....	149,709	7,488	157,197	.....	.....
1895. July 1.....	927	67	170,129	10,102	180,231	23,034+	14.7+
1896. October 31..	962	35	.....	.....	170,296	9,935—	5.5—
1897. Sept. 30....	1,009	47	162,690	5,764	168,454	1,842—	1 1—
1898. Sept. 30....	1,087	78	163,562	7,505	171,067	2,613+	1.6+
1899. Sept. 30....	1,320	233	200,932	8,088	209,020	37,953+	22.2+
1900. Sept. 30....	1,635	315	233,553	11,828	245,381	36,361+	17.4+
1901. Sept. 30....	1,871	236	261,523	14,618	276,141	30,760+	12.5+
1902. Sept. 30....	2,229	358	313,592	15,509	329,101	52,960+	19.2+
1903. Sept. 30....	2,583	354	380,845	14,753	395,598	66,479+	20.2+
1904. Sept. 30....	2,504	†79—	378,859	12,817	391,676	3,922—	1.0—
1905. Sept. 30....	2,402	†102—	370,971	12,265	383,236	8,440—	2.2—
1906. Sept. 30....	2,420	18	386,869	11,625	398,494	15,258+	4.0+
1907. Sept. 30....	2,497	77	422,561	14,231	436,792	38,298+	9.6+
1908. Sept. 30....	2,444	†53—	361,761	10,698	372,459	64,333—	14.7—

* In 1888 there were 826 labor organizations in New York, but not all of them reported their membership to the Bureau. The 580 unions that made such reports had 118,628 members; assuming that the remaining 146 unions averaged the same number of members, the aggregate membership of all unions in 1888 would have been 169,000, or about 12,000 more than in 1894, when industry was in the midst of an unusually severe depression.

† Decrease.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

From Table 33, which shows the distribution of unions and members as between New York City and the rest of the State, it appears that nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of all unionists in the State are in New York City. This table also shows that in 1908 the decrease in membership was proportionately greater in New York City than in the remainder of the State.

TABLE 30.

	ORGANIZATIONS.		MEMBERSHIP.		INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP IN —		
YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30:	New York City.	All other towns.	New York City.	Other places.	New York City.	Remainder of the State.	The State.
1898.....	440	647	125,429	45,638	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	477	843	141,687	67,333	16,258	21,695	37,953
1900.....	502	1,133	154,504	90,877	12,817	23,544	36,361
1901.....	515	1,356	174,022	102,119	19,518	11,242	30,760
1902.....	579	1,650	198,055	131,046	24,033	28,927	52,960
1903.....	653	1,930	244,212	151,386	46,157	20,340	66,497
1904.....	670	1,834	254,719	136,957	10,507	*14,429	*3,922
1905.....	667	1,735	251,277	131,959	*3,442	*4,998	*8,440
1906.....	678	1,742	260,008	138,486	8,731	6,527	15,258
1907.....	712	1,785	286,180	150,612	26,172	12,126	38,298
1908.....	704	1,740	239,538	132,921	*46,642	*17,691	*64,333

At the end of September, 1908, there were 196‡ cities and villages having at least one labor organization. In 27 of these localities the number of members of such organizations was more than 1,000. In the table below may be seen the number of unions and members, together with gains or losses in the important centers.

* Decrease.

‡ The number of cities and villages with at least one labor organization in September from 1898 to 1908 was as follows:

1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
87	106	132	140	162	195	187	186	188	200	196

TABLE 31.— NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN LOCALITIES WITH 1,000 OR MORE MEMBERS, WITH GAINS OR LOSSES IN 1908.

LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF —			MEMBERSHIP AT END OF —			INCREASE OR DECREASE 1907—1908 IN —	
	Sept. 1907.	Mar. 1908.	Sept. 1908.	Sept. 1907.	Mar. 1908.	Sept. 1908.	Unions.	Members
1. New York City	712	681	704	286,180	257,751	239,538	8—	46,542—
2. Buffalo	181	176	176	32,715	30,427	28,814	5—	3,901—
3. Rochester	84	81	77	15,396	14,295	12,854	7—	2,542—
4. Syracuse	86	85	82	8,884	8,605	8,241	4—	643—
5. Albany	83	83	85	8,619	8,315	7,999	2+	620—
6. Troy	49	49	49	4,824	4,583	5,142	....	318+
7. Schenectady	52	48	42	7,483	6,100	4,896	10—	2,587—
8. Utica	50	49	48	4,178	4,018	3,816	2—	362—
9. Yonkers	26	30	31	3,618	3,587	3,369	5+	249—
10. Newburgh	30	30	37	2,702	2,758	2,894	7+	192+
11. Elmira	45	44	41	3,056	2,790	2,676	4—	380—
12. Binghamton	42	41	40	2,465	2,321	2,172	2—	293—
13. Niagara Falls	31	30	29	1,678	1,533	1,641	2—	37—
14. Auburn	32	31	31	1,646	1,530	1,525	1—	121—
15. Hornell	23	22	23	1,350	1,339	1,414	....	64+
16. Ogdensburg	26	26	25	1,538	1,446	1,384	1—	154—
17. Port Jervis	21	20	20	1,444	1,352	1,296	1—	148—
18. Middletown	25	24	25	1,214	1,195	1,264	....	50+
19. Poughkeepsie	27	25	24	1,311	1,199	1,215	3—	96—
20. Corning	19	19	18	1,247	1,241	1,208	1—	39—
21. Olean	26	26	25	1,101	1,134	1,190	1—	89+
22. Oswego	19	19	19	985	1,036	1,121	....	136+
23. White Plains	14	14	15	1,327	1,027	1,119	1+	208—
24. Kingston	23	23	22	1,078	1,086	1,101	1—	23+
25. Salamanca	17	17	17	1,029	1,579	1,089	....	60+
26. Watertown	21	21	17	1,257	1,041	1,058	4—	199—
27. Oneonta	16	15	15	925	980	1,005	1—	80+

During the year two localities (Oswego and Oneonta) have entered this class whereas seven localities (New Rochelle, Cohoes, Peekskill, Dunkirk, Amsterdam, Glens Falls and Geneva) have dropped out. In only nine localities was there any increase in membership, each of the other 18 showing losses. A gain of 318 members in Troy was the only substantial increase in the State. The largest proportionate loss was in Schenectady where the effects of the panic were acutely felt. From 6,100 in 1907 the membership in that locality dropped in one year to 4,896, a loss of 42 per cent. New York City shows a loss of 8 unions and 46,542 members, Buffalo 5 unions and 3,901 members and Rochester 7 unions and 2,542 members. About 92 per cent of the total union membership of the State is in the 27 localities given in Table 34.

In the following table it appears that in each of the leading trade union centers the proportion of unions in the locality to the number in the whole State is greater than the proportion of the State's population in the locality.

TABLE 32.— PERCENTAGE OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN THE STATE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS IN LEADING CITIES.

CITY.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Population, 1905.
New York	73.3	67.9	63.0	63.0	60.2	61.7	65.0	65.6	65.2	65.5	64.3	49.8
Buffalo	5.2	7.9	10.8	9.7	8.0	8.3	8.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	4.7
Rochester	2.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.3
Syracuse	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.5
Albany	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.2
Troy	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0
Schenectady	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	0.7
Utica	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
Total (8 cities)	90.0	88.2	86.3	84.6	81.2	82.4	84.8	84.9	84.6	84.3	83.6	62.0

INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

In the table below may be found the number of unions and members together with the increase or decrease during the year, in each industry or trade group.

TABLE 33.— INCREASE OR DECREASE OF UNIONS AND MEMBERS IN 1907, BY INDUSTRIES.

GROUP OF TRADES.	Sept., 1907.	March, 1908.	Sept., 1908.	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—). Sept., 1907, to March, 1908.	March to Sept., 1908.	Sept., 1907, to Sept., 1908.
A. Number of Organizations.						
1. Building, stone working, etc.	750	743	734	7—	9—	16—
2. Transportation	376	378	381	2+	3+	5+
3. Clothing and textiles	183	174	170	9—	4—	13—
4. Metals, machinery, shipbuilding	304	288	273	16—	15—	31—
5. Printing, binding, etc.	115	115	114	.....	1—	1—
6. Wood working and furniture	88	88	85	.....	3—	3—
7. Food and liquors	116	116	115	.....	1—	1—
8. Theaters and music	64	63	67	1—	4+	3+
9. Tobacco	66	65	66	1—	1+	.....
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	147	135	134	12—	1—	13—
11. Public employment	118	125	148	7+	23+	30+
12. Stationary engine men	74	69	69	5—	.....	5—
13. Miscellaneous	96	92	88	4—	4—	8—
Total	2,497	2,451	2,444	46—	7—	53—

TABLE 33.— *Continued.*

GROUP OF TRADES.	Sept., 1907.	March, 1908.	Sept., 1908.	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—). Sept., 1907, to March, 1908.	March, to Sept., 1908.	Sept., 1907, to Sept., 1908.
			B. Membership.			
1. Building, stone working, etc.	150,082	131,070	120,010	19,012—	11,060—	30,072—
2. Transportation	72,771	72,541	68,000	4,230—	4,541—	4,771—
3. Clothing and textiles	47,438	40,362	31,409	7,076—	8,953—	16,029—
4. Metals, machinery, shipbuilding	38,074	32,855	28,830	5,219—	4,025—	9,244—
5. Printing, binding, etc.	26,148	25,556	25,181	592—	375—	967—
6. Wood working and furniture	12,160	10,998	10,194	1,162—	804—	1,966—
7. Food and liquors	14,357	14,616	14,753	259+	137+	396+
8. Theaters and music	16,236	16,252	16,955	16+	703+	719+
9. Tobacco	11,888	11,671	11,523	217—	148—	365—
10. Restaurants, trade, etc	12,104	10,326	10,636	1,778—	310+	1,468—
11. Public employment	10,711	10,743	15,097	32+	4,354+	4,386+
12. Stationary engine men	14,574	12,790	11,984	1,784—	806—	2,590—
13. Miscellaneous	10,249	8,802	7,887	1,447—	915—	2,362—
Total	436,792	398,582	372,459	38,210—	26,123—	64,333—

In this table it appears that the decrease of 53 unions and 64,333 members during the year may be traced to losses in nearly every group the only notable exception being the public employment group which shows an increase of 30 unions and 4,386 members. This increase is due to an exceptionally large number of new unions organized among municipal employees and post-office clerks in New York City. The bulk of the total decrease in membership occurred in the four main groups, the building, transportation, clothing and metal trades.

TABLE 34.— NUMBER OF UNION MEMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRY, 1894 TO 1908.*

YEAR.	I. Building, stone working, etc.	II. Transportation.	III. Clothing and textiles.	IV. Metals, machinery, ship-building.	V. Printing, binding, etc.	VI. Wood working and furniture.	VII. Food and liquors.
1894.....	49,131	18,773	39,162	8,309	11,059	5,169	5,340
1895.....	53,683	19,134	51,921	9,328	11,998	4,477	6,210
1896.....	56,363	23,469	30,093	11,333	13,948	4,059	7,153
1897.....	53,303	23,933	32,147	10,124	13,413	3,975	6,621
1898.....	59,676	19,065	26,444	11,621	15,090	4,468	6,469
1899.....	70,031	25,981	29,644	17,779	16,051	6,571	7,935
1900.....	79,705	32,979	28,783	24,153	17,145	8,037	8,987
1901.....	84,732	37,923	41,843	25,616	18,061	8,113	8,729
1902.....	90,817	42,824	46,954	38,201	21,170	12,247	12,528
1903.....	110,173	63,791	40,981	48,230	23,915	16,916	15,757
1904.....	119,597	72,257	36,090	36,971	25,348	12,771	15,394
1905.....	133,698	62,871	34,406	34,163	26,192	11,179	13,603
1906.....	147,393	61,540	35,259	35,936	26,740	12,577	13,513
1907.....	150,082	72,771	47,438	38,074	26,148	12,160	14,357
1908.....	120,010	68,000	31,409	28,830	25,181	10,194	14,753

YEAR.	VIII. Theaters and music.	IX. Tobacco.	X. Restaurants, trade, etc.	XI. Public employment.	XII. Stationary engine-men.	XIII. Miscellaneous.	Total.
1894.....	5,688	8,722	1,771	1,964	975	1,134	157,197
1895.....	7,327	9,089	2,133	1,964	1,105	1,862	180,231
1896.....	7,306	9,799	3,058	993	1,239	1,483	170,296
1897.....	6,920	9,097	2,984	1,667	2,948	1,322	168,454
1898.....	9,346	8,889	3,228	1,880	3,738	1,153	171,067
1899.....	9,518	8,886	4,584	3,797	5,204	3,039	209,020
1900.....	9,698	12,349	6,543	7,148	5,666	4,188	245,381
1901.....	11,688	10,210	8,182	8,142	7,566	5,336	276,141
1902.....	11,588	11,049	10,747	9,160	8,111	13,705	329,101
1903.....	11,674	12,435	14,828	9,753	11,166	15,979	395,598
1904.....	13,614	12,354	15,255	9,538	12,702	9,785	391,676
1905.....	13,224	12,115	12,784	9,346	12,037	7,618	383,236
1906.....	13,439	11,888	10,327	9,419	12,650	7,813	398,494
1907.....	16,236	11,888	12,104	10,711	14,574	10,249	436,792
1908.....	16,955	11,523	10,636	15,097	11,984	7,887	372,459

In Table 34 which shows the membership in each industrial group since 1894 it will be seen that in most groups a maximum was reached in 1907 followed by a sharp decline in 1908. In the building trades, for instance, there is a continual increase each year, except in 1897, from 1894 to 1907 when a total of 150,082 members was reported. During 1908, however, the membership

* The figures for industries in earlier years in this table do not always agree with those in the annual reports for those years owing to changes made to correspond to the revised classification of trades now used by the Bureau.

fell off to 120,010 a loss of 30,000 in a single year. As pointed out before the only notable exception is the public employment group which shows a continual increase since 1897, the greatest increase occurring in 1908 when the membership increased from 10,711 to 15,097.

In the following table is given a list of trades having more than 2,000 members in this State. This list is now composed of 49 trades as compared with 57 in 1907. Nearly every trade represented shows a decrease in membership, and the following trades in a similar list last year have dropped below the 2,000 membership limit; coatmakers, fur-workers, electrical apparatus makers, cloth hat and capmakers, boiler-makers, general laborers, building material drivers, and boatmen. On the other hand not a single new trade attained a membership of more than 2,000 during the year.

TABLE 35.— NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL TRADES, 1894, 1907, 1908.

TRADES.	UNIONS.			MEMBERS.		
	1894.	1907.	1908.	1894.	1907.	1908.
1. Carpenters and joiners	86	193	197	9,021	32,541	27,296
2. Hod carriers	27	52	50	6,742	18,708	16,461
3. Painters and decorators	25	102	102	4,458	14,384	12,413
4. Bricklayers and masons	47	83	80	7,738	13,050	11,314
5. Cigarmakers	47	53	52	8,198	10,069	9,960
6. Musicians	17	40	44	4,584	8,738	9,657
7. Compositors	27	43	46	7,068	9,775	9,527
8. Team drivers(*aa*)	1	41	39	47	9,236	8,886
9. Trainmen	39	45	46	1,521	8,220	8,577
10. Stationary engineers	10	59	56	939	10,194	7,998
11. Brewery workmen (*a*)	24	50	51	3,153	7,362	7,498
12. Machinists	17	58	57	1,180	8,886	7,027
13. Plumbers and gas fitters	(*b*)11	54	55	(*b*)3,895	6,314	5,724
14. Excavators	.....	2	3	.....	16,350	5,684
15. Iron molders	30	47	45	3,158	7,411	5,450
16. Actors and chorus singers	2	6	5	393	5,363	5,256
17. Firemen, locomotive	31	44	44	2,439	5,034	4,870
18. Engineers, locomotive	34	43	44	3,241	4,725	4,863
19. Plasterers	4	15	15	2,703	5,798	4,529
20. Letter carriers	2	88	91	1,183	4,387	4,345
21. Bartenders	5	42	42	363	4,197	4,338
22. Electrical workers (*d*)	2	41	39	666	4,601	4,295
23. Stationary firemen	1	15	13	36	4,380	3,986
24. Sheet metal workers	8	44	38	1,854	4,222	3,967

(*aa*) Includes commission drivers and helpers, delivery wagon drivers, express and mail wagon drivers, ice handlers and truck drivers.

(*a*) All branches including grains workers and maltsters.

(*b*) Includes steam fitters and helpers.

(*d*) Includes cable splicers and linemen.

TABLE 35.—*Continued.*

TRADES.	UNIONS. 1894.	UNIONS. 1907.	UNIONS. 1908.	MEMBERS. 1894.	MEMBERS. 1907.	MEMBERS. 1908.
25. Boot and shoe workers	12	14	14	1,775	3,427	3,690
26. Telegraphers (*c*)	.....	17	17	.....	4,912	3,684
27. Press feeders	(*e*)	7	6	(*e*)	3,571	3,681
28. Seamen	1	3	3	5,000	3,640	3,670
29. Marine engineers	1	11	11	50	3,508	3,651
30. Post-office clerks	.....	14	25	.....	2,180	3,628
31. Longshoremen	.....	15	13	.....	3,740	3,440
32. Bakers and confectioners	19	32	31	1,864	3,322	3,420
33. Housesmiths and bridgemen	4	8	10	450	2,953	3,333
34. Steamfitters and helpers (*g*)	(*h*)	8	8	(*h*)	2,872	3,069
35. Cabmen and coach drivers	4	12	12	779	3,720	3,064
36. Bookbinders (*f*)	11	13	11	1,208	3,482	2,983
37. Jacket makers	3	6	6	2,675	4,799	2,923
38. Paper and pulp makers	.....	34	34	.....	3,394	2,775
39. Clothing cutters	7	8	8	3,454	2,786	2,735
40. Pressmen	(*j*)7	14	14	(*j*)1,493	2,697	2,728
41. Stone cutters (*i*)	11	24	18	2,593	2,851	2,666
42. Barbers	7	56	52	207	3,568	2,638
43. Butchers	4	26	24	323	2,416	2,633
44. Conductors, railway	18	26	27	1,302	2,523	2,612
45. Street railway employees	.....	12	14	.....	2,461	2,608
46. Masters and pilots	1	3	3	168	2,524	2,493
47. Pants makers	4	6	6	4,377	3,492	2,375
48. Tailors	10	22	21	1,929	3,151	2,318
49. Cabinet makers	1	5	5	1,120	2,555	2,249

(*c*) Includes both commercial and railroad telegraphers.
(*e*) Included in pressmen.
(*f*) Includes all branches.
(*g*) Includes steam and hot water fitters, steam fitters and helpers, and steam fitters' helpers.
(*h*) Included in plumbers and gas fitters.
(*i*) Includes blue stone cutters.
(*j*) Includes press feeders.

The greatest change of the year is in the excavating trade which decreased from 16,350 to 5,684. On the other hand the post-office clerks increased in membership from 2,180 to 3,628. This, however, is the only considerable increase in any trade.

ORGANIZED WORKING WOMEN.

The proportion of women to all trade unionists shows a decrease in 1908. Since 1901 the proportion has decreased steadily until 1907 when a slight increase was registered. In 1908, however, the percentage decreased from that of 1907, the proportion of women to all trade unionists may be seen in the following:

TABLE 36.

YEAR.	Percentage.	YEAR.	Percentage.
1894	4.8	1902	4.7
1895	5.6	1903	3.7
1897	3.4	1904	3.3
1898	4.4	1905	3.2
1899	4.0	1906	2.9
1900	4.8	1907	3.3
1901	5.3	1908	2.9

With the exception of public employment every industry shows a decrease in the number of women unionists. The largest loss was in the clothing trades although the printing, tobacco and metal trades also show considerable losses. The total loss in the state amounted to 3,533. Table 36 below shows the distribution of organized working women among the various industries for 1907 and 1908 and the percentage each group bears to the total number of unionists in that industry.

TABLE 37.— NUMBER OF WOMEN IN LABOR UNIONS IN EACH INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIES.	Sept., 1907.	March, 1908.	Sept., 1908.	Increase or decrease 1907–8.	Percentage of entire membership who are women.
I. Building, stone working, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0
II. Transportation (railways and telegraphs)	497	161	60	437—	0.1
III. Clothing and textiles:					
Garments	4,390	4,875	3,744	646—	18.9
Shirts, collars and laundry	926	781	383	543—	37.1
Hats, caps and furs	1,501	686	825	676—	18.7
Boots, shoes and gloves	517	532	471	46—	12.0
Textiles	161	51	31	130—	1.4
IV. Metals, machinery, etc. (iron and steel and other metals)	249	72	21	228—	0.1
V. Printing, binding, etc.	1,475	1,354	1,099	376—	4.4
VI. Wood working and furniture	45	40	45	.....	0.4
VII. Food and liquors	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0
VIII. Theaters and music	1,390	1,362	1,371	19—	8.1
IX. Tobacco	2,608	2,517	2,377	231—	20.6
X. Restaurants, trade, etc.:					
Hotels and restaurants	60	1	.....	60—	0.0
Retail trade	140	146	121	19—	7.4
XI. Public employment	62	64	87	25+	0.6
XII. Stationary engine men	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0
XIII. Miscellaneous	210	133	63	147—	0.8
Total	14,231	12,775	10,698	3,533—	2.9

Women are most numerous in the unions in the garment-working, tobacco, theatrical and printing trades. In the shirt, collar and laundry business they constitute 37.1 per cent of all organized workers, in the tobacco trades 20.6 per cent, in the garment-working trades 18.9 per cent and in the hat, cap and fur trades 18.7 per cent.

On September 30, 1908, there were 15 unions in the State composed of women alone, with a total membership of 2,955 as compared with 10,761 women unionists in mixed unions of men and women. During the year there was a decrease of 2 unions and 564 members among organizations composed of women alone, while the number of organized working women in mixed unions remained almost exactly the same. The following table shows the distribution of the two classes of unions by industries.

TABLE 38.— FEMALE WAGE WORKERS IN MIXED UNIONS AND IN WOMEN'S UNIONS.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number of unions of women alone.	NUMBER OF WOMEN IN UNIONS OF— Women alone.	Men and women.
II. Transportation (telegraphs)	.....	.....	6
III. Clothing and textiles	14	2,255	5,454
Garments	6	1,209	3,744
Shirts, collars and laundry	1	100	383
Hats, caps and furs	5	667	825
Boots, shoes and gloves	1	250	471
Textiles	1	29	31
IV. Metals, machinery and shipbuilding	.....	.....	21
V. Printing, binding, etc	1	700	1,099
VI. Wood working and furniture	.....	.....	45
VIII. Theaters and music	.....	.....	1,371
IX. Tobacco	.....	.....	2,377
X. Restaurants, trade, etc. (retail clerks)	.....	.....	121
XI. Public employment	.....	.....	87
XIII. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	63
Paper and paper goods	.....	.....	3
Other trades	.....	.....	60
Total	15	2,955	10,761

APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY TABLES.

Number and Membership of All Labor Organizations.

A. New York State (March and September).
B. New York City (March and September).

Monthly Returns of Representative Unions Regarding the State of Employment.

C. Number and membership of unions reporting.
D. Number of members idle.
E. Percentage of members idle.
F. Causes of idleness (March and June).
G. Causes of idleness (September and December).

Quarterly Returns from All Unions Respecting Employment and Earnings.

H. Employment and earnings of male unionists in the first quarter (January, February, March).
I. Employment and earnings of female unionists in the first quarter.
J. Causes of idleness at the end of the first quarter.
K. Employment and earnings of male unionists in the third quarter (July, August, September).
L. Employment and earnings of female unionists in the third quarter.
M. Causes of idleness at the end of the third quarter.

Comparative Tables.

N. Trade and labor unions, by industries, 1894–1908.
O. Trade and labor unions, in each city, 1898–1908.

TABLE A.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	**743**	**734**	**131,070**	.....	**131,070**	**120,010**	.....	**120,010**
Stone working	45	43	7,141	.....	7,141	6,816	.....	6,816
Building and paving trades	635	628	93,374	.....	93,374	88,233	.....	88,233
Building and street labor	63	63	30,555	.....	30,555	24,961	.....	24,961
2. Transportation	**378**	**381**	**72,380**	**161**	**72,541**	**67,940**	**60**	**68,000**
Railways	232	237	27,897	.....	27,897	26,914	.....	26,914
Navigation	27	26	15,505	.....	15,505	13,573	.....	13,573
Teaming and cab-driving	64	61	17,350	.....	17,350	16,745	.....	16,745
Freight handling	39	40	7,499	.....	7,499	7,084	.....	7,084
Telegraphs	16	17	4,129	161	4,290	3,624	60	3,684
3. Clothing and Textiles	**174**	**170**	**33,437**	**6,925**	**40,362**	**25,955**	**5,454**	**31,409**
Garments	92	85	23,424	4,875	28,299	16,082	3,744	19,826
Shirts, collars and laundry	12	12	831	781	1,612	650	383	1,033
Hats, caps and furs	23	23	3,836	686	4,522	3,592	825	4,417
Boots, shoes and gloves	16	17	3,003	532	3,535	3,465	471	3,936
Textiles	31	33	2,343	51	2,394	2,166	31	2,197
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	**288**	**273**	**32,783**	**72**	**32,855**	**28,809**	**21**	**28,830**
Iron and steel	242	229	27,632	72	27,704	24,380	21	24,401
Other metals	36	35	3,123	.....	3,123	2,781	.....	2,781
Shipbuilding	10	9	2,028	.....	2,028	1,648	.....	1,648
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	**115**	**114**	**24,202**	**1,354**	**25,556**	**24,082**	**1,099**	**25,181**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	**88**	**85**	**10,958**	**40**	**10,998**	**10,149**	**45**	**10,194**
7. Food and Liquors	**116**	**115**	**14,616**	.....	**14,616**	**14,753**	.....	**14,753**
Food products	62	59	7,097	.....	7,097	7,026	.....	7,026
Beverages	54	56	7,519	.....	7,519	7,727	.....	7,727
8. Theaters and Music	**63**	**67**	**14,890**	**1,362**	**16,252**	**15,584**	**1,371**	**16,955**
9. Tobacco	**65**	**66**	**9,154**	**2,517**	**11,671**	**9,146**	**2,377**	**11,523**
10. Restaurants and Trade	**135**	**134**	**10,179**	**147**	**10,326**	**10,515**	**121**	**10,636**
Hotels and restaurants	50	54	5,601	1	5,602	6,370	.....	6,370
Barbering	54	52	3,020	.....	3,020	2,638	.....	2,638
Retail trade	31	28	1,558	146	1,704	1,507	121	1,628
11. Public Employment	**125**	**148**	**10,679**	**64**	**10,743**	**15,010**	**87**	**15,097**
12. Stationary Engine Men	**69**	**69**	**12,790**	.....	**12,790**	**11,984**	.....	**11,984**
13. Miscellaneous	**92**	**88**	**8,669**	**133**	**8,802**	**7,824**	**63**	**7,887**
Paper and paper goods	34	34	3,202	33	3,235	2,772	3	2,775
Leather and leather goods	8	7	1,152	.....	1,152	1,097	.....	1,097
Glass and glassware	17	17	1,176	.....	1,176	1,131	.....	1,131
Cement and clay products	6	6	425	.....	425	440	.....	440
Other distinct trades	19	20	2,203	100	2,303	2,160	60	2,220
Mixed employment	8	4	511	.....	511	224	.....	224
Grand Total	**2,451**	**2,444**	**385,807**	**12,775**	**398,582**	**361,761**	**10,698**	**372,459**

TABLE B.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	**218**	**217**	**92,911**	.....	**92,911**	**84,175**	.....	**84,175**
Stone working	14	13	5,804	.....	5,804	5,491	.....	5,491
Building and paving trades	170	170	59,840	.....	59,840	55,790	.....	55,790
Building and street labor	34	34	27,267	.....	27,267	22,894	.....	22,894
2. Transportation	**74**	**76**	**32,725**	**83**	**32,808**	**30,228**	**16**	**30,244**
Railways	25	25	4,805	.....	4,805	4,477	.....	4,477
Navigation	5	5	8,914	.....	8,914	7,253	.....	7,253
Teaming and cab-driving	28	27	14,218	.....	14,218	13,642	.....	13,642
Freight handling	13	16	4,070	.....	4,070	4,380	.....	4,380
Telegraphs	3	3	718	83	801	476	16	492
3. Clothing and Textiles	**83**	**79**	**27,599**	**4,033**	**31,632**	**20,381**	**2,701**	**23,082**
Garments	49	42	21,277	2,645	23,922	14,092	1,589	15,681
Shirts, collars and laundry	4	5	680	530	1,210	525	220	745
Hats, caps and furs	18	18	3,457	616	4,073	3,238	700	3,938
Boots, shoes and gloves	7	9	1,309	225	1,534	1,844	190	2,034
Textiles	5	5	876	17	893	682	2	684
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	**77**	**75**	**15,590**	.....	**15,590**	**13,889**	.....	**13,889**
Iron and steel	50	49	11,271	.....	11,271	10,126	.....	10,126
Other metals	19	18	2,367	.....	2,367	2,128	.....	2,128
Shipbuilding	8	8	1,952	.....	1,952	1,635	.....	1,635
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	**36**	**37**	**20,260**	**1,235**	**21,495**	**20,276**	**994**	**21,270**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	**46**	**42**	**8,630**	**35**	**8,665**	**7,954**	**40**	**7,994**
7. Food and Liquors	**32**	**33**	**9,748**	.....	**9,748**	**9,858**	.....	**9,858**
Food products	24	23	5,156	.....	5,156	5,067	.....	5,067
Beverages	8	10	4,592	.....	4,592	4,791	.....	4,791
8. Theaters and Music	**12**	**13**	**10,811**	**1,148**	**11,959**	**11,138**	**1,148**	**12,286**
9. Tobacco	**13**	**13**	**5,394**	**2,268**	**7,662**	**5,330**	**2,150**	**7,480**
10. Restaurants and Trade	**17**	**22**	**4,103**	.....	**4,103**	**4,514**	**15**	**4,529**
Hotels and restaurants	7	12	2,814	.....	2,814	3,480	.....	3,480
Barbering	3	3	653	.....	653	315	.....	315
Retail trade	7	7	636	.....	636	719	15	734
11. Public Employment	**25**	**47**	**8,512**	**14**	**8,526**	**12,759**	**11**	**12,770**
12. Stationary Engine Men	**27**	**28**	**9,156**	.....	**9,156**	**8,422**	.....	**8,422**
13. Miscellaneous	**21**	**22**	**3,396**	**100**	**3,496**	**3,479**	**60**	**3,539**
Paper and paper goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and leather goods	5	5	777	.....	777	865	.....	865
Glass and glassware	5	5	611	.....	611	597	.....	597
Cement and clay products	2	2	258	.....	258	262	.....	262
Other distinct trades	9	10	1,750	100	1,850	1,755	60	1,815
Mixed employment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	**681**	**704**	**248,835**	**8,916**	**257,751**	**232,403**	**7,135**	**239,538**

TABLE C.— NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number of unions reporting.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.:				
Stone working	2	795	795	805
Building and paving trades	47	27,307	26,748	26,860
Building and street labor	5	2,294	2,274	2,264
2. TRANSPORTATION:				
Railways	24	6,366	6,344	6,476
Navigation	2	4,380	4,375	4,480
Teaming and cab-driving	5	3,725	3,430	3,470
Freight handling	4	1,375	1,475	1,475
Telegraphs	1	1,200	1,500	525
3. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES:				
Garments	12	7,994	7,849	7,795
Hats, caps and furs	3	979	969	934
Boots, shoes and gloves	2	1,700	1,700	1,800
Textiles	2	285	285	320
4. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING:				
Iron and steel	22	7,986	7,949	7,604
Metals other than iron and steel	3	512	506	508
Shipbuilding	1	656	650	600
5. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC	3	6,663	6,458	6,479
6. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE	10	3,279	3,218	3,165
7. FOOD AND LIQUORS:				
Food products	7	1,828	1,806	1,812
Beverages	5	2,571	2,568	2,567
8. THEATERS AND MUSIC	3	1,492	1,584	1,571
9. TOBACCO	6	3,308	3,277	3,186
10. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE:				
Hotels and restaurants	6	2,469	2,534	2,498
Barbering	3	799	799	804
Retail trade	2	161	139	127
11. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	2	2,019	2,026	2,044
12. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN	5	3,295	3,177	3,228
13. MISCELLANEOUS:				
Paper and paper goods	2	439	440	318
Leather and leather goods	1	140	131	120
Glass and glassware	2	523	512	529
Other trades	1	187	178	178
Recapitulation.				
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	54	30,396	29,817	29,929
2. Transportation	36	17,046	17,124	16,426
3. Clothing and Textiles	19	10,958	10,803	10,849
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	26	9,154	9,105	8,712
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	3	6,663	6,458	6,479
6. Wood Working and Furniture	10	3,279	3,218	3,165
7. Food and Liquors	12	4,399	4,374	4,379
8. Theaters and Music	3	1,492	1,584	1,571
9. Tobacco	6	3,308	3,277	3,186
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	11	3,429	3,472	3,429
11. Public Employment	2	2,019	2,026	2,044
12. Stationary Engine Men	5	3,295	3,177	3,228
13. Miscellaneous	6	1,289	1,261	1,145
GRAND TOTAL	193	96,727	95,696	94,542

a Includes only those members who

UNIONS MAKING MONTHLY RETURNS ON EMPLOYMENT AND IDLENESS.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS (*a*) AT END OF—

April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
817	833	828	1,121	1,187	1,216	895	829	811
26,136	25,733	25,580	25,487	25,575	25,179	24,599	24,448	24,403
2,309	2,279	2,279	2,252	2,272	2,256	2,254	2,244	2,245
6,163	6,132	5,940	5,985	6,037	5,754	5,902	5,922	5,849
4,375	4,375	4,375	4,375	4,250	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
3,430	3,523	3,467	3,521	3,273	3,859	4,248	4,823	3,923
1,500	1,525	1,490	1,470	1,230	1,155	847	890	962
900	775	500	325	294	209	230	254	257
8,035	8,005	7,895	7,781	7,461	7,763	7,387	7,308	7,393
968	968	980	934	967	965	992	940	970
1,850	1,850	1,850	1,750	1,800	1,720	1,600	1,700	1,675
320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
7,559	7,368	7,343	7,330	6,870	7,039	6,605	6,463	6,458
484	664	597	584	460	461	429	445	447
650	650	600	550	550	550	550	550	500
6,444	6,475	6,668	6,473	6,671	6,485	6,527	6,555	6,562
3,120	2,993	3,081	2,946	2,842	2,907	2,865	2,908	2,858
1,809	1,864	1,857	1,744	1,826	1,767	1,828	1,800	1,683
2,534	2,487	2,489	2,482	2,488	2,505	2,434	2,434	2,458
1,530	1,470	1,530	1,531	1,433	1,530	1,537	1,538	1,542
3,248	3,258	3,242	3,244	3,210	3,186	3,180	3,205	3,206
2,566	2,535	2,500	2,453	2,415	2,433	2,533	2,367	2,424
802	798	796	806	804	833	790	787	772
125	126	126	126	122	118	213	213	213
2,076	2,116	2,145	2,149	2,128	2,144	2,154	2,133	2,174
3,264	3,275	3,201	3,230	3,238	2,948	2,897	2,843	3,089
305	309	309	308	306	361	351	391	426
117	114	114	100	100	100	93	97	100
525	525	525	525	515	525	505	509	520
187	187	187	210	228	120	210	210	206
29,262	28,845	28,687	28,860	29,034	28,651	27,748	27,521	27,459
16,368	16,330	15,772	15,676	15,084	15,277	15,527	16,189	15,291
11,173	11,143	11,045	10,785	10,548	10,768	10,299	10,268	10,358
8,693	8,682	8,540	8,464	7,880	8,050	7,584	7,458	7,405
6,444	6,475	6,668	6,473	6,671	6,485	6,527	6,555	6,562
3,120	2,993	3,081	2,946	2,842	2,907	2,865	2,908	2,858
4,343	4,351	4,346	4,226	4,314	4,272	4,262	4,234	4,141
1,530	1,470	1,530	1,531	1,433	1,530	1,537	1,538	1,542
3,248	3,258	3,242	3,244	3,210	3,186	3,180	3,205	3,206
3,493	3,459	3,422	3,385	3,341	3,384	3,536	3,367	3,409
2,076	2,116	2,145	2,149	2,128	2,144	2,154	2,133	2,174
3,264	3,275	3,201	3,230	3,238	2,948	2,897	2,843	3,089
1,134	1,135	1,135	1,143	1,149	1,106	1,159	1,207	1,252
94,148	93,532	92,814	92,112	90,872	90,708	89,275	89,426	88,746

were reported at work or idle.

TABLE D.— NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.:			
Stone working	660	651	683
Building and paving trades	14,961	15,126	14,382
Building and street labor	1,267	1,017	967
2. TRANSPORTATION:			
Railways	447	364	563
Navigation	4,326	4,375	4,480
Teaming and cab-driving	1,325	1,133	1,040
Freight handling	435	545	540
Telegraphs	400	150	50
3. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES:			
Garments	4,543	4,368	4,711
Hats, caps and furs	115	194	250
Boots, shoes and gloves	116	140	65
Textiles	56	40	55
4. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING:			
Iron and steel	2,467	2,711	2,482
Metals other than iron and steel	132	226	88
Shipbuilding	156	250	250
5. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.	1,411	1,402	1,413
6. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE	1,288	1,484	1,319
7. FOOD AND LIQUORS:			
Food products	336	300	332
Beverages	165	163	179
8. THEATERS AND MUSIC	68	76	80
9. TOBACCO	428	536	469
10. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE:			
Hotels and restaurants	262	290	559
Barbering	33	33	31
Retail trade	1	2	2
11. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	33	22	29
12. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN	111	106	109
13. MISCELLANEOUS:			
Paper and paper goods	.....	10	100
Leather and leather goods	40	35	20
Glass and glassware	93	145	138
Other trades	9	30	50
Recapitulation.			
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	16,888	16,794	16,032
2. Transportation	6,933	6,567	6,673
3. Clothing and Textiles	4,830	4,742	5,081
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	2,755	3,187	2,820
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	1,411	1,402	1,413
6. Wood Working and Furniture	1,288	1,484	1,319
7. Food and Liquors	501	463	511
8. Theaters and Music	68	76	80
9. Tobacco	428	536	469
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	296	325	592
11. Public Employment	33	22	29
12. Stationary Engine Men	111	106	109
13. Miscellaneous	142	220	308
GRAND TOTAL	35,684	35,924	35,436

UNIONS IDLE AT THE END OF EACH MONTH IN 1908.

April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
406	311	231	459	392	409	345	389	430
10,751	9,567	8,999	10,138	9,366	8,832	8,512	8,778	10,561
1,204	1,180	1,170	817	537	596	898	924	1,161
419	369	428	411	323	372	340	279	299
3,975	3,675	3,200	1,750	2,050	2,000	2,000	720	3,900
1,140	1,254	1,156	1,656	1,103	739	902	1,086	1,379
488	550	307	316	350	276	90	117	192
75	40	15	8	10	.....	8	10	8
4,674	4,385	4,289	2,229	1,869	2,963	2,372	2,065	1,569
207	381	214	158	58	117	44	69	97
600	600	400	.....	3	7	3	4	4
63	55	85	74	74	60	60	60	50
2,832	2,516	2,380	2,226	1,731	1,982	1,598	1,534	1,462
169	302	144	152	104	54	79	31	33
250	250	200	150	50	100	50	50	50
1,398	1,441	1,441	1,268	1,168	941	905	889	982
1,212	1,122	1,130	764	1,033	812	648	671	632
314	326	323	279	291	314	318	335	282
157	153	146	142	158	178	191	157	156
153	601	661	400	316	205	148	100	100
594	419	296	473	426	463	482	418	970
405	336	363	452	358	319	255	274	300
33	31	32	35	23	34	31	39	26
1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
23	21	15	20	19	24	24	17	21
106	81	98	77	93	116	84	93	86
91	33	65	95	205	231	126	.....	.....
20	14	24	10	20	20	20	7	20
185	125	185	125	250	135	90	107	98
11	13	15	6	8	15	7	8	10
12,361	11,058	10,400	11,414	10,295	9,837	9,755	10,091	12,152
6,097	5,888	5,106	4,141	3,836	3,387	3,340	2,212	5,778
5,544	5,421	4,988	2,461	2,004	3,147	2,479	2,198	1,720
3,251	3,068	2,724	2,528	1,885	2,136	1,727	1,615	1,545
1,398	1,441	1,441	1,268	1,168	941	905	889	982
1,212	1,122	1,130	764	1,033	812	648	671	632
471	479	469	421	449	492	509	492	438
153	601	661	400	316	205	148	100	100
594	419	296	473	426	463	482	418	970
439	368	396	490	382	354	287	314	327
23	21	15	20	19	24	24	17	21
106	81	98	77	93	116	84	93	86
307	185	289	236	483	401	243	122	128
31,956	30,152	28,013	24,693	22,389	22,315	20,631	19,232	24,879

TABLE E.— PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF REP

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.:			
Stone working	83.0	81.9	84.8
Building and paving trades	54.8	56.6	53.5
Building and street labor	55.2	44.7	42.7
2. TRANSPORTATION:			
Railways	7.0	5.7	8.7
Navigation	98.8	100.0	100.0
Teaming and cab-driving	35.6	33.0	30.0
Freight handling	31.6	36.9	36.6
Telegraphs	33.3	10.0	9.5
3. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES:			
Garments	56.8	55.7	60.4
Hats, caps and furs	11.7	20.0	26.8
Boots, shoes and gloves	6.8	8.2	3.6
Textiles	19.6	14.0	17.2
4. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING:			
Iron and steel	30.9	34.1	32.6
Metals other than iron and steel	25.8	44.7	17.3
Shipbuilding	23.8	38.5	41.7
5. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC	21.2	21.7	21.8
6. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE	39.3	46.1	41.7
7. FOOD AND LIQUORS:			
Food products	18.4	16.6	18.3
Beverages	6.4	6.3	7.0
8. THEATERS AND MUSIC	4.6	4.8	5.1
9. TOBACCO	12.9	16.4	14.7
10. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE:			
Hotels and restaurants	10.6	11.4	22.4
Barbering	4.1	4.1	3.9
Retail trade	0.6	1.4	1.6
11. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	1.6	1.1	1.4
12. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN	3.4	3.3	3.4
13. MISCELLANEOUS:			
Paper and paper goods	0.0	2.3	31.4
Leather and leather goods	28.6	26.7	16.7
Glass and glassware	17.8	28.3	26.1
Other trades	4.8	16.9	28.1
Recapitulation.			
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	55.6	56.3	53.6
2. Transportation	40.7	38.3	40.6
3. Clothing and Textiles	44.1	43.9	46.8
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	30.1	35.0	32.4
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	21.2	21.7	21.8
6. Wood Working and Furniture	39.3	46.1	41.7
7. Food and Liquors	11.4	10.6	11.7
8. Theaters and Music	4.6	4.8	5.1
9. Tobacco	12.9	16.4	14.7
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	8.6	9.4	17.3
11. Public Employment	1.6	1.1	1.4
12. Stationary Engine Men	3.4	3.3	3.4
13. Miscellaneous	11.0	17.4	26.9
GRAND TOTAL	36.9	37.5	37.5

RESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.

April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
49.7	37.3	27.9	40.9	33.0	33.6	38.5	46.9	53.0
41.1	37.2	35.2	39.8	36.6	35.1	34.6	35.9	43.3
52.1	51.8	51.3	36.3	23.6	26.4	39.8	41.2	51.7
6.8	6.0	7.2	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.8	4.7	5.1
90.9	84.0	73.1	40.0	48.2	46.5	46.5	16.7	90.7
33.2	35.6	33.3	47.0	33.7	19.2	21.2	22.5	35.2
32.5	36.1	20.6	21.5	28.5	23.9	10.6	13.1	20.0
8.3	5.2	3.0	2.5	3.4	0.0	3.5	3.9	3.1
58.2	54.8	54.3	28.6	25.1	38.2	32.1	28.3	21.2
21.4	39.4	21.8	16.9	6.0	12.1	4.4	7.3	10.0
32.4	32.4	21.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
19.7	17.2	26.6	23.1	23.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	15.6
37.5	34.1	32.4	30.4	25.2	28.2	24.2	23.7	22.6
34.9	45.5	24.1	26.0	22.6	11.7	18.4	7.0	7.4
38.5	38.5	33.3	27.3	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	10.0
21.7	22.3	21.6	19.6	17.5	14.5	13.9	13.6	15.0
38.8	37.5	36.7	25.9	36.3	27.9	22.6	23.1	22.1
17.4	17.5	17.4	16.0	15.9	17.8	17.4	18.6	16.8
6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.8	6.5	6.3
10.0	40.9	43.2	26.1	22.0	13.4	9.6	6.5	6.5
18.3	12.9	9.1	14.6	13.3	14.5	15.2	13.0	30.3
15.8	13.3	14.5	18.4	14.8	13.1	10.1	11.6	12.4
4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	2.9	4.1	3.9	5.0	3.4
0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
3.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	2.9	3.3	2.8
29.8	10.7	21.0	30.8	67.0	64.0	35.9	0.0	0.0
17.1	12.3	21.1	10.0	20.0	20.0	21.5	7.2	20.0
35.2	23.8	35.2	23.8	48.5	25.7	17.8	21.0	18.8
5.9	7.0	8.0	2.9	3.5	12.5	3.3	3.8	4.9
42.2	38.3	36.3	39.5	35.5	34.3	35.2	36.7	44.3
37.2	36.1	32.4	26.4	25.4	22.2	21.5	13.7	37.8
49.6	48.6	45.2	22.8	19.0	29.2	24.1	21.4	16.6
37.4	35.3	31.9	29.9	23.9	26.5	22.8	21.7	20.9
21.7	22.3	21.6	19.6	17.5	14.5	13.9	13.6	15.0
38.8	37.5	36.7	25.9	36.3	27.9	22.6	23.1	22.1
10.8	11.0	10.8	10.0	10.4	11.5	11.9	11.6	10.6
10.0	40.9	43.2	26.1	22.0	13.4	9.6	6.5	6.5
18.3	12.9	9.1	14.6	13.3	14.5	15.2	13.0	30.3
12.6	10.6	11.6	14.5	11.4	10.5	8.1	9.3	9.6
1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
3.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	2.9	3.3	2.8
27.1	16.3	25.5	20.6	42.0	36.3	21.0	10.1	10.2
33.9	32.2	30.2	26.8	24.6	24.6	23.1	21.5	28.0

TABLE F.— CAUSES OF IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF REPRE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	MARCH.				
	Slack work.	Lack of material.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Sickness, accident or old age.
1. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.:. .					
Stone working	681	.....	.....	.....	2
Building and paving trades	13,872	76	50	130	254
Building and street labor	967	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. TRANSPORTATION:					
Railways	374	.....	.....	.....	166
Navigation	.....	.....	4,470	.....	10
Teaming and cab-driving	990	.....	.....	.....	50
Freight handling	425	.....	90	.....	25
Telegraphs	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES:					
Garments	4,694	.....	.....	.....	17
Hats, caps and furs	225	.....	.....	.....	25
Boots, shoes and gloves	60	.....	.....	.....	5
Textiles	45	.....	.....	10	.....
4. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING:					
Iron and steel	2,345	.....	.....	44	93
Metals other than iron and steel	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	200	.....	.....	.....	50
5. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC	1,143	.....	.....	84	186
6. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE	1,221	.....	.....	.....	98
7. FOOD AND LIQUORS:					
Food products	329	.....	.....	.....	3
Beverages	163	.....	.....	.....	16
8. THEATERS AND MUSIC	62	.....	.....	.....	18
9. TOBACCO	400	.....	.....	.....	69
10. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE:					
Hotels and restaurants	495	.....	.....	.....	64
Barbering	25	.....	.....	.....	6
Retail trade	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
11. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
12. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN	105	.....	.....	.....	4
13. MISCELLANEOUS:					
Paper and paper goods	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and leather goods	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other trades	40	.....	.....	.....	10
Recapitulation.					
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	15,520	76	50	130	256
2. Transportation	1,839	.....	4,560	.....	251
3. Clothing and Textiles	5,024	.....	.....	10	47
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	2,633	.....	.....	44	143
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	1,143	.....	.....	84	186
6. Wood Working and Furniture	1,221	.....	.....	.....	98
7. Food and Liquors	492	.....	.....	.....	19
8. Theaters and Music	62	.....	.....	.....	18
9. Tobacco	400	.....	.....	.....	69
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	520	.....	.....	.....	72
11. Public Employment	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
12. Stationary Engine Men	105	.....	.....	.....	4
13. Miscellaneous	285	.....	.....	.....	10
GRAND TOTAL	29,244	76	4,610	268	1,202

SENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF MARCH AND JUNE.

		JUNE.						
Other causes.	Total idle.	Slack work.	Lack of material.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Sickness, accident or old age.	Other causes.	Total idle.
.....	683	227	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	231
.....	14,382	8,208	212	.....	.....	324	255	8,999
.....	967	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170
23	563	248	.....	.....	.....	129	51	428
.....	4,480	3,185	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3,200
.....	1,040	1,106	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1,156
.....	540	290	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	307
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	15
.....	4,711	4,285	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4,289
.....	250	183	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	214
.....	65	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
.....	55	75	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	85
.....	2,482	2,169	.....	.....	12	179	20	2,380
.....	88	119	15	.....	.....	10	.....	144
.....	250	150	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	200
.....	1,413	1,152	.....	.....	74	215	.....	1,441
.....	1,319	1,078	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	1,130
.....	332	271	.....	.....	1	4	47	323
.....	179	138	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	146
.....	80	648	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	661
.....	469	212	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	296
.....	559	275	.....	.....	50	38	.....	363
.....	31	24	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	32
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
.....	109	91	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	98
.....	100	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	20	23	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	24
13	138	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
.....	16,032	9,605	212	.....	.....	328	255	10,400
23	6,673	4,829	.....	.....	.....	211	66	5,106
.....	5,081	4,943	.....	.....	10	35	.....	4,988
.....	2,820	2,438	15	.....	12	239	20	2,724
.....	1,413	1,152	.....	.....	74	215	.....	1,441
.....	1,319	1,078	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	1,130
.....	511	409	.....	.....	1	12	47	469
.....	80	648	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	661
.....	469	212	.....	.....	8	84	.....	296
.....	592	299	.....	.....	50	47	.....	396
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
.....	109	91	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	98
13	308	273	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	289
36	35,436	25,977	227	.....	147	1,274	388	28,013

TABLE G.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	SEPTEMBER.				
	Slack work.	Lack of material.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Sickness, accident or old age.
1. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.:					
Stone working	310	70	.....	.....	29
Building and paving trades	8,393	153	.....	5	271
Building and street labor	596	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. TRANSPORTATION:					
Railways	190	.....	.....	.....	149
Navigation	1,960	.....	.....	.....	40
Teaming and cab-driving	681	.....	.....	.....	58
Freight handling	271	.....	.....	.....	5
Telegraphs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES:					
Garments	2,893	30	.....	.....	23
Hats, caps and furs	87	.....	.....	.....	30
Boots, shoes and gloves	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Textiles	50	.....	.....	10	.....
4. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING:					
Iron and steel	1,760	.....	.....	83	139
Metals other than iron and steel	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	50	.....	.....	.....	50
5. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC	741	10	.....	.....	190
6. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE	768	.....	.....	.....	44
7. FOOD AND LIQUORS:					
Food products	312	.....	.....	.....	2
Beverages	166	.....	.....	.....	11
8. THEATERS AND MUSIC	192	.....	.....	.....	13
9. TOBACCO	373	.....	.....	.....	90
10. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE:					
Hotels and restaurants	234	.....	50	.....	35
Barbering	24	.....	.....	.....	10
Retail trade	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
12. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN	107	.....	2	.....	7
13. MISCELLANEOUS:					
Paper and paper goods	101	.....	.....	130	.....
Leather and leather goods	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recapitulation.					
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	9,299	223	.....	5	300
2. Transportation	3,102	.....	.....	.....	252
3. Clothing and Textiles	3,030	30	.....	10	60
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	1,864	.....	.....	83	189
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	741	10	.....	.....	190
6. Wood Working and Furniture	768	.....	.....	.....	44
7. Food and Liquors	478	.....	.....	.....	13
8. Theaters and Music	192	.....	.....	.....	13
9. Tobacco	373	.....	.....	.....	90
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	258	.....	50	.....	46
11. Public Employment	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
12. Stationary Engine Men	107	.....	2	.....	7
13. Miscellaneous	256	.....	.....	130	.....
GRAND TOTAL	20,468	263	52	228	1,227

TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER.

		DECEMBER.						
Other causes.	Total idle.	Slack work.	Lack of material.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Sickness, accident or old age.	Other causes.	Total idle.
.....	409	427	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	430
10	8,832	9,758	180	200	20	308	95	10,561
.....	596	1,160	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,161
33	372	113	.....	.....	.....	153	33	299
.....	2,000	.....	.....	600	.....	30	3,270	3,900
.....	739	677	.....	.....	600	102	.....	1,379
.....	276	75	.....	70	.....	47	.....	192
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
17	2,963	1,069	200	.....	.....	.....	300	1,569
.....	117	50	.....	.....	.....	27	20	97
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
.....	60	40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50
.....	1,982	1,090	180	.....	6	141	45	1,462
.....	54	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	100	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	50
.....	941	791	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	982
.....	812	578	.....	.....	15	39	.....	632
.....	314	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
1	178	145	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	156
.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	87	100
.....	463	528	.....	.....	.....	72	370	970
.....	319	171	.....	.....	20	59	50	300
.....	34	20	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	26
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
.....	116	83	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	86
.....	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	135	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
10	9,837	11,345	180	200	20	312	95	12,152
33	3,387	873	.....	670	600	332	3,303	5,778
17	3,147	1,159	200	.....	10	31	320	1,720
.....	2,136	1,148	180	.....	6	166	45	1,545
.....	941	791	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	982
.....	812	578	.....	.....	15	39	.....	632
1	492	427	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	438
.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	87	100
.....	463	528	.....	.....	.....	72	370	970
.....	354	191	.....	.....	20	66	50	327
1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
.....	116	83	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	86
15	401	118	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	128
77	22,315	17,241	560	870	671	1,267	4,270	24,879

TABLE H.— EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF ORGANIZED WORKING

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number of wage earners reporting.	THEREOF IDLE.		NUMBER EM-		
		Number.	Per cent.	Aggregate.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	**129,070**	**61,029**	**47.3**	**66,188**	**11,372**	**25,705**
Stone working	7,018	3,764	53.6	3,185	229	1,191
Building and paving trades	91,512	37,313	40.8	52,668	9,063	19,460
Building and street labor	30,540	19,952	65.3	10,335	2,080	5,054
2. Transportation	**69,105**	**14,239**	**20.6**	**52,321**	**827**	**3,368**
Railways	26,229	993	3.8	24,807	311	1,512
Navigation	15,090	6,618	43.9	8,175	11	12
Teaming and cab-driving	16,709	3,555	21.3	13,079	91	1,225
Freight handling	7,488	3,043	40.6	4,300	414	619
Telegraphs	3,589	30	0.8	1,960	.....	.....
3. Clothing and Textiles	**33,036**	**6,766**	**20.5**	**23,179**	**2,837**	**15,356**
Garments	23,153	5,220	22.6	14,999	2,282	10,072
Shirts, collars and laundry	819	338	41.3	481	310	23
Hats, caps and furs	3,826	612	16.0	3,088	152	2,698
Boots, shoes and gloves	2,922	110	3.8	2,804	54	1,919
Textiles	2,316	486	21.0	1,807	39	644
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	**32,281**	**6,637**	**20.6**	**25,255**	**1,370**	**7,321**
Iron and steel	27,218	5,787	21.3	21,070	1,003	5,754
Other metals	3,099	441	14.2	2,632	145	898
Shipbuilding	1,964	409	20.8	1,553	222	669
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	**23,635**	**2,192**	**9.3**	**21,319**	**412**	**4,102**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	**10,240**	**2,216**	**21.6**	**7,867**	**722**	**3,265**
7. Food and Liquors	**14,560**	**875**	**6.0**	**13,556**	**248**	**591**
Food products	7,051	581	8.2	6,463	236	298
Beverages	7,509	294	3.9	7,093	12	293
8. Theaters and Music	**11,631**	**1,009**	**8.7**	**6,699**	**101**	**427**
9. Tobacco	**8,869**	**1,624**	**18.3**	**7,212**	**49**	**2,646**
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc	**9,897**	**286**	**2.9**	**9,597**	**172**	**603**
Hotels and restaurants	5,556	229	4.1	5,321	139	499
Barbering	2,833	37	1.3	2,788	33	92
Retail trade	1,508	20	1.3	1,488	.....	12
11. Public Employment	**10,114**	**291**	**2.9**	**9,822**	**350**	**635**
12. Stationary Engine Men	**12,713**	**479**	**3.8**	**12,011**	**167**	**535**
13. Miscellaneous	**8,497**	**1,535**	**18.1**	**6,439**	**359**	**2,091**
Paper and paper goods	3,168	221	7.0	2,835	111	830
Leather and leather goods	1,129	205	18.2	903	115	503
Glass and glassware	1,169	164	14.0	804	20	278
Cement and clay products	331	57	17.2	270	76	161
Other distinct trades	2,197	667	30.4	1,360	11	215
Mixed employment	503	221	43.9	267	26	104
Grand Total	**373,648**	**99,178**	**26.5**	**261,465**	**18,986**	**66,645**

MEN IN FIRST QUARTER (JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	£0 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For three months.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
28,905	206	3,396,621	51.3	$12,526,564 55	$3 69	$189 26	5,965	16,264	21,656	22,303
1,765	.....	182,626	57.3	759,068 20	4 16	238 33	63	462	598	2,062
23,939	206	2,694,875	51.2	10,334,001 05	3 83	196 21	4,085	13,371	16,343	18,869
3,201	.....	519,120	50.2	1,433,495 30	2 76	138 70	1,817	2,431	4,715	1,372
19,593	28,533	4,157,067	79.5	11,208,499 97	2 70	214 23	646	7,448	26,848	17,379
9,168	13,816	1,985,302	80.0	5,844,070 63	2 94	235 58	304	1,922	10,764	11,817
14	8,138	741,867	90.7	2,134,741 94	2 88	261 13	11	813	2,894	4,457
7,097	4,666	998,314	76.3	2,244,215 67	2 25	171 59	141	2,852	9,155	931
3,240	27	254,198	59.1	645,380 99	2 54	150 09	190	1,807	2,253	50
74	1,886	177,386	90.5	340,090 74	1 92	173 52	.....	54	1,782	124
4,912	74	1,115,147	48.1	2,787,263 68	2 50	120 25	4,047	13,784	3,542	1,806
2,571	74	678,350	45.2	1,696,679 91	2 50	113 12	3,488	8,791	1,604	1,116
148	.....	19,382	40.3	43,108 14	2 22	89 62	310	42	86	43
238	.....	147,303	47.7	373,722 79	2 54	121 02	12	2,311	634	131
831	.....	163,749	58.4	397,577 66	2 43	141 79	130	1,963	433	278
1,124	.....	106,363	58.9	276,175 18	2 60	152 84	107	677	785	238
16,342	222	1,553,709	61.5	4,796,130 05	3 09	189 91	1,379	5,929	9,315	8,632
14,101	212	1,310,744	62.2	3,997,335 22	3 05	189 72	1,105	5,028	7,784	7,153
1,579	10	158,388	60.2	497,777 13	3 14	189 13	91	715	973	853
662	.....	84,577	54.5	301,017 70	3 56	193 83	183	186	558	626
15,670	1,135	1,415,798	66.4	4,774,490 58	3 37	223 95	272	3,671	4,570	12,806
3,871	9	437,252	55.6	1,286,646 43	2 94	163 55	248	3,402	2,685	1,532
12,187	530	973,809	71.8	2,539,365 34	2 61	187 32	305	1,682	8,976	2,593
5,903	26	472,969	73.2	1,198,909 06	2 53	185 50	264	813	3,978	1,408
6,284	504	500,840	70.6	1,340,456 28	2 68	188 98	41	869	4,998	1,185
5,953	218	480,676	71.8	3,710,302 26	7 72	553 86	101	291	662	5,645
4,517	.....	433,505	60.1	852,889 23	1 97	118 26	1,453	3,746	1,832	181
7,124	1,698	727,484	75.8	1,719,796 81	2 36	179 20	364	1,555	5,611	2,067
3,629	1,054	391,079	73.5	958,684 47	2 45	180 17	306	626	3,018	1,371
2,019	644	221,030	79.3	431,745 17	1 95	154 86	58	768	1,961	1
1,476	.....	115,375	77.5	329,367 17	2 85	221 35	.....	161	632	695
577	8,260	816,619	83.1	2,129,708 97	2 61	216 83	129	638	4,071	4,984
4,097	7,212	989,386	82.4	3,084,246 48	3 12	256 79	182	690	1,874	9,265
3,051	938	417,159	64.8	1,004,954 62	2 41	156 07	604	3,757	1,232	846
1,585	309	183,960	64.9	363,956 83	1 98	128 38	364	1,816	476	179
285	.....	51,800	57.4	134,692 22	2 60	149 16	115	556	153	79
506	.....	49,718	61.8	256,350 37	5 16	318 84	17	88	169	530
33	.....	10,992	40.7	39,253 65	3 57	145 38	64	154	5	47
519	615	104,401	76.8	183,711 95	1 76	135 08	11	936	403	10
123	14	16,288	61.0	26,989 60	1 66	101 08	33	207	26	1
126,799	49,035	16,914,232	64.7	$52,420,858 97	$3 10	$200 49	15,695	62,857	92,874	90,039

TABLE I.— EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF ORGANIZED WORKING

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number of wage earners reporting.	THEREOF IDLE.		NUMBER EM-		
		Number.	Per cent.	Aggregate.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
2. Transportation:						
Telegraphs	**82**	**9**	**11.0**	**36**	.....	.....
3. Clothing and Textiles	**6,910**	**1,444**	**20.9**	**5,140**	**536**	**3,416**
Garments	4,870	1,082	22.2	3,627	290	2,457
Shirts, collars and laundry	781	215	27.5	416	235	80
Hats, caps and furs	676	130	19.2	531	.....	490
Boots, shoes and gloves	532	11	2.1	521	11	344
Textiles	51	6	11.8	45	.....	45
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding:						
Iron and steel	**72**	.....	**0.0**	**72**	.....	**62**
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	**1,354**	**108**	**8.0**	**1,246**	**270**	**287**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	**40**	**25**	**62.5**	**15**	.....	**5**
8. Theaters and Music	**1,174**	.....	**0.0**	**1,134**	.....	**13**
9. Tobacco	**2,503**	**700**	**28.0**	**1,793**	**1**	**447**
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.:						
Retail trade	**146**	.....	**0.0**	**146**	.....	.....
11. Public Employment	**64**	.....	**0.0**	**64**	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous	**132**	**2**	**1.5**	**27**	**6**	**3**
Paper and paper goods	32	2	6.3	27	6	3
Other distinct trades (hair workers)	100	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	**12,477**	**2,288**	**18.3**	**9,673**	**813**	**4,233**

WOMEN IN FIRST QUARTER (JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60-79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For three months.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
21	15	3,003	83.4	$4,705 20	$1 57	$130 70	.....	22	13	1
1,174	14	250,798	48.8	359,951 42	1 44	70 03	2,992	2,085	63	.....
866	14	174,999	48.2	234,135 43	1 34	64 55	2,409	1,215	3	.....
101	.....	16,455	39.6	23,891 00	1 45	57 43	321	35	60	.....
41	.....	26,207	49.4	52,830 83	2 02	99 49	140	391	.....	.....
166	.....	30,779	59.1	46,398 90	1 51	89 06	88	433	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,358	52.4	2,695 26	1 14	59 89	34	11	.....	.....
10	.....	3,708	51.5	5,014 89	1 35	69 65	27	45	.....	.....
689	.....	69,892	56.1	115,609 06	1 65	92 78	517	645	30	54
10	.....	910	60.7	1,155 00	1 27	77 00	5	10	.....	.....
1,044	77	83,099	73.3	821,690 00	9 89	724 59	.....	3	17	1,114
1,345	.....	113,281	63.2	202,880 07	1 79	113 15	492	956	345	.....
146	.....	11,388	78.0	13,885 00	1 22	95 10	35	107	4	.....
.....	64	5,824	91.0	10,288 00	1 77	160 75	.....	31	26	7
18	.....	1,623	60.1	1,784 78	1 10	66 10	17	10	.....	.....
18	.....	1,623	60.1	1,784 78	1 10	66 10	17	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,457	170	543,526	56.2	$1,536,963 42	$2 83	$158 89	4,085	3,914	498	1,176

TABLE J.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number not reporting.	Number reporting.	Total number idle.	Per cent. idle.
A. MEN AND WOMEN.				
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	**1,757**	**129,313**	**72,422**	**56.0**
Stone working	123	7,018	3,873	55.2
Building and paving trades	1,619	91,755	47,913	52.2
Building and street labor	15	30,540	20,636	67.6
2. Transportation	**2,729**	**69,812**	**17,854**	**25.6**
Railways	1,593	26,304	2,136	8.1
Navigation	415	15,090	6,618	43.9
Teaming and cab driving	616	16,734	4,975	29.7
Freight handling	11	7,488	3,970	53.0
Telegraphs	94	4,196	155	3.7
3. Clothing and Textiles	**612**	**39,750**	**18,559**	**46.7**
Garments	262	28,037	15,020	53.6
Shirts, collars and laundry	12	1,600	728	45.5
Hats, caps and furs	20	4,502	1,625	36.1
Boots, shoes and gloves	273	3,262	393	12.0
Textiles	45	2,349	793	33.8
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	**502**	**32,353**	**10,286**	**31.8**
Iron and steel	414	27,290	8,746	32.0
Other metals	24	3,099	848	27.4
Shipbuilding	64	1,964	692	35.2
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	**566**	**24,990**	**4,471**	**17.9**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	**66**	**10,932**	**3,404**	**31.1**
7. Food and Liquors	**56**	**14,560**	**1,480**	**10.2**
Food products	46	7,051	995	14.1
Beverages	10	7,509	485	6.5
8. Theaters and Music	**3,447**	**12,805**	**1,130**	**8.8**
9. Tobacco	**299**	**11,372**	**2,930**	**25.8**
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc	**283**	**10,043**	**1,144**	**11.4**
Hotels and restaurants	46	5,556	1,016	18.3
Barbering	187	2,833	86	3.0
Retail trade	50	1,654	42	2.5
11. Public Employment	**565**	**10,178**	**892**	**8.8**
12. Stationary Engine Men	**77**	**12,713**	**983**	**7.7**
13. Miscellaneous	**173**	**8,629**	**2,576**	**29.9**
Paper and paper goods	35	3,200	859	26.8
Leather and leather goods	23	1,129	312	27.6
Glass and glassware	7	1,169	196	16.8
Cement and clay products	94	331	166	50.2
Other distinct trades	6	2,297	799	34.8
Mixed employment	8	503	244	48.5
Grand Total	**11,132**	**387,450**	**138,131**	**35.7**
B. WOMEN ONLY.				
2. Transportation (Telegraphs)	**4**	**157**	**31**	**19.7**
3. Clothing and Textiles	**14**	**6,911**	**2,825**	**40.9**
Garments	4	4,871	2,227	45.7
Shirts, collars and laundry	.....	781	275	35.2
Hats, caps and furs	10	676	255	37.7
Boots, shoes and gloves	.....	532	62	11.7
Textiles	.....	51	6	11.8
4. Iron and Steel	.....	**72**	.....	**0.0**
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	.....	**1,354**	**261**	**19.3**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	.....	**40**	**30**	**75.0**
8. Theaters and Music	**188**	**1,174**	**12**	**1.0**
9. Tobacco	**14**	**2,503**	**746**	**29.8**
10. Restaurants and Trade	**1**	**146**	**2**	**1.4**
11. Public Employment	.....	**64**	**4**	**6.2**
13. Miscellaneous	**1**	**132**	**14**	**10.6**
Paper and paper goods	1	32	14	43.7
Other trades	.....	100	.....	0.0
Grand Total	**222**	**12,553**	**3,925**	**31.3**

WAGE WORKERS AT THE END OF MARCH 1908.

NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—

Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reason not stated.
69,703	335	790	334	1,159	61	40
3,492	15	198	.....	108	60	.....
45,666	303	546	334	1,023	1	40
20,545	17	46	.....	28	.....	.....
9,844	.....	7,112	89	694	106	9
1,601	.....	.....	.....	452	74	9
290	.....	6,206	86	36	.....	.....
4,841	.....	.....	3	99	32	.....
2,970	.....	906	.....	94	.....	.....
142	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
17,967	20	.....	299	232	28	13
14,745	15	.....	83	172	3	2
558	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
1,568	.....	.....	12	45	.....	.....
382	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
714	5	.....	34	4	25	11
9,484	17	4	260	474	13	34
8,057	13	4	256	392	.....	24
830	.....	.....	4	6	8	.....
597	4	.....	.....	76	5	10
3,579	.....	.....	491	366	34	1
3,200	.....	.....	31	171	.....	2
1,374	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	9
942	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	9
432	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
1,077	.....	.....	24	29	.....	.....
2,629	51	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
991	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....
905	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....
67	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
600	150	31	.....	89	17	5
885	3	2	44	49	.....	.....
2,373	.....	125	1	48	15	14
801	.....	32	.....	15	10	1
312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	13
158	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....
694	.....	91	.....	14	.....	.....
240	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
123,706	576	8,064	1,573	3,811	274	127
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,678	.....	.....	127	20	.....	.....
2,162	.....	.....	47	18	.....	.....
195	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
213	.....	.....	23	25	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
680	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
7	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....
7	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,642	.....	6	160	117	.....	.....

TABLE K.— EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF ORGANIZED WORKING

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number of wage earners reporting.	THEREOF IDLE.		NUMBER EM		
		Number.	Per cent.	Aggregate.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	**118,078**	**27,745**	**23.5**	**88,009**	**7,349**	**33,293**
Stone working	6,260	2,143	34.2	3,961	179	677
Building and paving trades	87,168	20,097	23.1	64,991	6,697	23,420
Building and street labor	24,650	5,505	22.3	19,057	473	9,196
2. Transportation	**64,226**	**3,627**	**5.6**	**56,616**	**1,135**	**6,221**
Railways	25,388	603	2.4	24,313	127	1,495
Navigation	12,479	1,260	10.1	9,981	.....	78
Teaming and cab-driving	15,877	1,140	7.2	14,421	983	1,344
Freight handling	6,993	623	8.9	6,343	25	3,304
Telegraphs	3,489	1	0.0	1,558	.....	.....
3. Clothing and Textiles	**25,698**	**1,875**	**7.3**	**22,829**	**1,582**	**11,866**
Garments	16,068	1,020	6.3	14,258	564	8,391
Shirts, collars and laundry	631	2	0.3	627	252	164
Hats, caps and furs	3,567	312	8.7	3,247	125	1,844
Boots, shoes and gloves	3,454	259	7.5	3,155	599	808
Textiles	1,978	282	14.3	1,542	42	659
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	**28,116**	**3,974**	**14.1**	**22,867**	**658**	**7,500**
Iron and steel	23,846	3,551	14.9	19,175	468	6,539
Other metals	2,750	278	10.1	2,422	60	675
Shipbuilding	1,520	145	9.5	1,270	130	286
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	**23,355**	**1,697**	**7.3**	**21,547**	**116**	**3,346**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	**9,445**	**1,102**	**11.7**	**7,843**	**303**	**2,462**
7. Food and Liquors	**14,535**	**897**	**6.2**	**13,385**	**318**	**498**
Food products	6,826	432	6.3	6,371	312	391
Beverages	7,709	465	6.0	7,014	6	107
8. Theaters and Music	**12,300**	**1,270**	**10.3**	**6,993**	**668**	**333**
9. Tobacco	**8,989**	**708**	**7.9**	**8,250**	**7**	**2,611**
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc	**10,210**	**303**	**3.0**	**9,864**	**746**	**410**
Hotels and restaurants	6,319	282	4.5	6,008	719	403
Barbering	2,435	15	0.6	2,413	27	6
Retail trade	1,456	6	0.4	1,443	.....	1
11. Public Employment	**14,889**	**758**	**5.1**	**12,353**	.....	**445**
12. Stationary Engine Men	**11,901**	**255**	**2.1**	**11,572**	**33**	**718**
13. Miscellaneous	**7,484**	**1,366**	**18.3**	**6,053**	**1,382**	**937**
Paper and paper goods	2,459	280	11.4	2,158	1,011	337
Leather and leather goods	1,095	149	13.6	941	5	204
Glass and glassware	1,130	470	41.6	659	356	.....
Cement and clay products	424	55	13.0	355	.....	257
Other distinct trades	2,160	407	18.8	1,732	10	138
Mixed employment	216	5	2.3	208	.....	1
Grand Total	**349,226**	**45,577**	**13.1**	**288,181**	**14,297**	**70,640**

MEN IN THIRD QUARTER (JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.			AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.	Aggregate earnings.	Per day.	For three months.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
46,865	502	5,012,897	57.0	$18,063,809 49	$3 60	$205 25	1,931	18,994	32,619	34,465
3,105	.....	261,607	66.0	1,061,625 75	4 06	268 02	24	232	742	2,963
34,459	415	3,697,729	56.9	14,245,243 97	3 85	219 19	1,490	10,994	21,169	31,338
9,301	87	1,053,561	55.3	2,756,939 77	2 62	144 67	417	7,768	10,708	164
22,159	27,101	4,371,125	77.2	12,039,369 03	2 75	212 65	1,324	11,051	25,585	18,656
7,669	15,022	1,993,617	82.0	5,925,851 63	2 97	243 73	111	2,113	10,253	11,836
2,023	7,880	854,105	85.6	2,578,491 15	3 02	258 34	18	2,849	1,772	5,342
9,477	2,617	1,014,457	70.3	2,351,029 99	2 32	163 03	1,039	2,384	10,277	721
2,967	47	366,435	57.8	920,611 09	2 51	145 14	156	3,598	1,944	645
23	1,535	142,511	91.5	263,385 17	1 85	169 05	.....	107	1,339	112
9,352	29	1,251,845	54.8	3,268,347 60	2 61	143 17	2,202	12,074	5,832	2,721
5,274	29	770,007	54.0	2,025,710 47	2 63	142 08	1,107	8,526	2,793	1,832
211	.....	26,731	42.6	48,853 76	1 83	77 92	409	126	41	51
1,278	.....	200,602	61.8	547,455 94	2 73	168 60	.....	1,849	769	629
1,748	.....	163,391	51.8	420,664 25	2 57	133 33	642	743	1,645	125
841	.....	91,114	59.1	225,663 18	2 48	146 34	44	830	584	84
14,526	183	1,436,373	62.8	4,472,499 87	3 11	195 59	975	5,446	8,221	8,225
12,064	104	1,205,407	62.9	3,705,497 83	3 07	193 25	869	4,762	6,946	6,598
1,608	79	152,039	62.8	474,225 20	3 12	195 80	53	449	1,155	765
854	.....	78,927	62.1	292,776 84	3 71	230 53	53	235	120	862
17,106	979	1,419,695	65.9	4,798,554 41	3 38	222 70	318	2,630	5,111	13,488
5,060	18	485,265	61.9	1,455,217 27	3 00	185 54	252	1,832	3,569	2,190
12,074	495	1,013,176	75.7	3,680,972 89	2 65	200 30	147	787	8,475	3,976
5,668	.....	465,621	73.1	1,197,779 77	2 57	188 00	134	625	4,402	1,210
6,406	495	547,555	78.1	1,483,193 12	2 71	211 46	13	162	4,073	2,766
5,642	350	451,626	64.6	3,447,642 56	7 63	493 01	220	677	527	5,569
5,632	.....	558,348	67.7	1,134,597 68	2 03	137 53	74	4,827	2,989	360
7,112	1,596	736,234	74.6	1,721,265 02	2 34	174 50	804	1,275	5,777	2,008
3,590	1,296	436,277	72.6	1,052,283 22	2 41	175 15	773	600	3,089	1,546
2,080	300	188,451	78.1	385,952 52	2 05	159 95	30	525	1,846	12
1,442	.....	111,506	77.3	283,029 28	2 54	196 14	1	150	842	450
1,173	10,735	1,066,793	86.4	2,873,846 70	2 69	232 64	.....	651	4,831	6,871
4,643	6,178	945,878	81.7	2,893,000 97	3 06	250 00	115	548	2,545	8,364
2,596	1,138	366,599	60.6	831,813 94	2 27	137 42	1,159	2,447	1,651	796
740	70	104,211	48.3	207,159 91	1 99	96 00	965	896	204	93
617	115	63,132	67.1	162,262 25	2 57	172 44	10	222	571	138
303	.....	29,561	44.9	107,143 64	3 62	162 59	161	195	68	235
98	.....	16,623	46.8	61,936 20	3 73	174 47	13	153	128	61
635	949	138,305	79.9	265,184 63	1 92	153 11	10	845	608	269
203	4	14,767	71.0	28,127 31	1 90	135 23	.....	136	72	.....
153,940	49,304	19,115,854	66.3	$59,680,937 43	$3 12	$207 10	9,521	63,239	107,732	107,689

TABLE L. EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF ORGANIZED WORKING

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number of wage earners reporting.	THEREOF IDLE.		NUMBER EM		
		Number.	Per cent.	Aggregate.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
2. Transportation:						
Telegraphs	58	1	1.7	25	.....	.....
3. Clothing and Textiles	5,407	196	3.6	4,997	315	2,645
Garments	3,722	178	4.8	3,430	76	1,879
Shirts, collars and laundry	383	.....	0.0	283	227	26
Hats, caps and furs	800	7	0.9	793	.....	528
Boots, shoes and gloves	471	11	2.3	460	12	181
Textiles	31	.....	0.0	31	.....	31
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding:						
Iron and steel (horse nail makers)	21	4	19.0	17	.....	17
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	1,100	53	4.8	1,040	11	905
6. Wood Working and Furniture	45	20	44.4	25	.....	.....
8 Theaters and Music	1,218	.....	0.0	1,173	28	79
9. Tobacco	2,356	266	11.3	2,090	1	277
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.:						
Retail trade	121	.....	0.0	121	.....	.....
11. Public Employment	87	.....	0.0	86	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous	61	.....	0.0	61	1	.....
Paper and paper goods	1	.....	0.0	1	1	.....
Other distinct trades	60	.....	0.0	60	.....	.....
Grand Total	10,474	540	5.2	9,635	356	3,923

WOMEN IN THIRD QUARTER (JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For three months.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
2	23	2,257	90.3	$3,999 96	$1 77	$160 00	.....	5	19	1
2,037	.....	268,609	53.8	437,005 16	1 63	87 45	2,085	2,566	105	241
1,475	.....	191,574	55.9	273,966 67	1 43	79 87	1,358	2,009	63	.....
30	.....	8,550	30.2	9,105 57	1 06	32 18	257	26	.....	.....
265	.....	40,964	51.7	115,929 26	2 83	146 19	294	216	42	241
267	.....	26,294	57.2	35,992 16	1 37	78 24	162	298	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,227	39.6	2,011 50	1 64	64 89	14	17	.....	.....
.....	.....	840	49.4	730 00	0.87	42 94	17	.....	.....	.....
124	.....	47,313	45.5	81,460 47	1 72	78 32	709	235	45	51
25	.....	1,825	73.0	2,785 00	1 53	111 40	.....	25	.....	.....
1,025	41	75,427	64.3	754,354 93	10 00	643 10	28	9	29	1,107
1,812	.....	153,102	73.2	287,305 68	1 88	137 47	57	1,009	859	165
121	.....	9,559	79.0	11,771 06	1 23	97 28	31	72	18	.....
.....	86	7,912	92.0	14,086 00	1 78	163 79	.....	47	25	14
60	.....	3,984	65.3	4,310 00	1 08	70 66	61	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24	24.0	20 00	0 83	20 00	1	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	3,960	66.0	4,290 00	1 08	71 50	60	.....	.....	.....
5,206	150	570,828	59.2	$1,597,808 26	$2 80	$165 83	2,988	3,968	1,100	1,579

TABLE M.— CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number not reporting.	Number reporting.	Total number idle.	Per cent. idle.
A. MEN AND WOMEN.				
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	**2,770**	**117,240**	**39,256**	**33.5**
Stone working	144	6,672	2,604	39.0
Building and paving trades	2,315	85,918	29,506	34.3
Building and street labor	311	24,650	7,146	29.0
2. Transportation	**3,559**	**64,441**	**9,530**	**14.8**
Railways	1,527	25,387	1,415	5.6
Navigation	1,074	12,499	3,079	24.6
Teaming and cab-driving	733	16,012	4,049	25.3
Freight handling	88	6,996	975	13.9
Telegraphs	137	3,547	12	0.3
3. Clothing and Textiles	**1,167**	**30,242**	**9,181**	**30.4**
Garments	756	19,070	6,978	36.6
Shirts, collars and laundry	19	1,014	100	9.9
Hats, caps and furs	193	4,224	1,064	25.2
Boots, shoes and gloves	11	3,925	428	10.9
Textiles	88	2,009	611	30.4
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	**780**	**28,050**	**6,833**	**24.4**
Iron and steel	536	23,865	6,127	25.7
Other metals	31	2,750	397	14.4
Shipbuilding	213	1,435	309	21.5
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	**619**	**24,562**	**3,124**	**12.7**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	**44**	**10,150**	**2,146**	**21.1**
7. Food and Liquors	**220**	**14,533**	**1,588**	**10.9**
Food products	202	6,824	851	12.5
Beverages	18	7,709	737	9.6
8. Theaters and Music	**3,535**	**13,420**	**1,543**	**11.5**
9. Tobacco	**179**	**11,344**	**1,609**	**14.2**
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc	**284**	**10,352**	**1,108**	**10.7**
Hotels and restaurants	28	6,342	989	15.6
Barbering	205	2,433	100	4.1
Retail trade	51	1,577	19	1.2
11. Public Employment	**121**	**14,976**	**923**	**6.2**
12. Stationary Engine Men	**83**	**11,901**	**882**	**7.4**
13. Miscellaneous	**342**	**7,545**	**2,853**	**37.8**
Paper and paper goods	315	2,460	1,415	57.5
Leather and leather goods	2	1,095	403	36.8
Glass and glassware	1	1,130	470	41.6
Cement and clay products	16	424	104	24.5
Other distinct trades	.....	2,220	447	20.1
Mixed employment	8	216	14	6.5
Grand Total	**13,703**	**358,756**	**80,576**	**22.5**
B; WOMEN ONLY.				
2. Transportation (Telegraphs)	.....	**58**	**1**	**1.7**
3. Clothing and Textiles	**210**	**5,244**	**1,345**	**25.6**
Garments	42	3,702	1,121	30.3
Shirts, collars and laundry	.....	383	37	9.7
Hats, caps and furs	168	657	155	23.6
Boots, shoes and gloves	.....	471	32	6.8
Textiles	.....	31	.....	0.0
4. Iron and Steel	.....	**21**	**4**	**19.0**
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	.....	**1,099**	**169**	**15.4**
6. Wood Working and Furniture	.....	**45**	**20**	**44.4**
8. Theaters and Music	**155**	**1,216**	**17**	**1.4**
9. Tobacco	**21**	**2,356**	**356**	**15.1**
10. Restaurants and Trade	.....	**121**	.....	**0.0**
11. Public Employment	.....	**87**	.....	**0.0**
13. Miscellaneous	**2**	**61**	**6**	**9.8**
Paper and paper goods	2	1	1	100.0
Other trades	.....	60	5	8.3
Grand Total	**388**	**10,308**	**1,918**	**18.6**

WAGE WORKERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—

Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reason not stated.
36,276	601	41	454	1,028	236	620
2,403	85	.....	10	105	.....	1
28,029	294	41	244	823	56	19
5,844	222	.....	200	100	180	600
8,867	.....	.....	43	522	69	29
998	.....	.....	.....	346	67	4
3,025	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
3,928	.....	.....	13	83	.....	25
910	.....	.....	30	35	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....
7,411	1,380	106	125	130	29	.....
5,493	1,375	.....	25	67	18	.....
98	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
884	.....	106	30	43	1	.....
354	.....	.....	60	14	.....	.....
582	5	.....	10	4	10	.....
6,122	50	.....	228	411	14	8
5,514	38	.....	228	331	8	8
387	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
221	10	.....	.....	72	6	.....
2,561	.....	.....	279	281	1	2
1,991	.....	.....	41	114	.....	.....
1,118	.....	301	15	133	17	4
784	.....	.....	15	39	9	4
334	.....	301	.....	94	8	.....
1,516	.....	.....	6	21	.....	.....
1,344	10	.....	.....	250	5	.....
981	.....	50	.....	73	4	.....
896	.....	50	.....	42	1	.....
76	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....
863	.....	.....	.....	56	4	.....
739	2	2	121	17	1	.....
1,743	.....	.....	976	46	86	2
362	.....	.....	976	6	71	.....
375	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
466	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
99	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
431	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
71,532	2,043	500	2,288	3,082	466	665
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1,198	100	.....	21	15	11	.....
977	100	.....	21	12	11	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	.....	.....	5	10	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
302	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,701	100	.....	26	80	11	.....

TABLE N.— NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR UNIONS, BY GROUPS OF TRADES, 1894-1908.

GROUP I.—BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

YEAR.	STONE WORKERS.		BUILDING MECHANICS.		LABORERS.		TOTAL.	
	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.
1894.....	26	5,093	229	37,261	28	6,777	283	49,131
1895.....	27	4,941	233	41,192	29	7,550	289	53,683
1896.....	32	5,330	232	43,116	29	7,917	293	56,363
1897.....	28	5,156	239	41,285	28	6,862	295	53,303
1898.....	34	4,722	258	45,301	32	9,653	324	59,676
1899.....	39	4,873	294	51,035	39	14,123	372	70,031
1900.....	40	4,937	381	61,278	46	13,490	467	79,705
1901.....	34	6,103	430	63,578	44	15,051	508	84,732
1902.....	39	6,154	512	72,558	49	12,105	600	90,817
1903.....	44	6,559	568	79,654	61	23,960	673	110,173
1904.....	43	7,284	575	78,246	58	34,067	676	119,597
1905.....	46	8,455	584	89,049	57	36,194	687	133,698
1906.....	50	8,644	613	98,952	63	39,797	726	147,393
1907.....	50	8,342	635	101,190	65	40,550	750	150,082
1908.....	43	6,816	628	88,233	63	24,961	734	120,010

GROUP II.—TRANSPORTATION.

YEAR.	RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.*		NAVIGATION.		TEAMSTERS.		TOTAL.†	
	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.
1894.....	113	11,003	4	5,744	5	826	123	18,773
1895.....	117	9,958	4	6,903	5	1,073	127	19,134
1896.....	129	10,365	4	6,458	9	4,025	148	23,469
1897.....	134	13,145	4	1,529	8	2,169	154	23,933
1898.....	134	14,137	2	877	15	2,339	158	19,065
1899.....	142	14,660	4	1,231	25	3,377	188	25,981
1900.....	153	17,544	9	3,482	36	4,390	222	32,979
1901.....	164	21,367	10	5,760	55	4,531	261	37,923
1902.....	181	19,883	13	11,861	62	5,135	291	42,824
1903.....	210	27,778	18	16,186	83	12,741	356	63,791
1904.....	239	30,830	22	19,871	68	15,456	375	72,257
1905.....	231	28,101	25	12,620	59	16,525	354	62,871
1906.....	223	28,717	26	12,977	53	14,131	343	61,540
1907.....	245	32,099	27	14,939	63	18,203	376	72,771
1908.....	237	26,914	26	13,573	61	16,745	381	68,000

GROUP III.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

YEAR.	GARMENT WORKERS.		HAT AND CAP MAKERS AND FUR WORKERS.		SHOE AND GLOVE WORKERS.		TOTAL.‡	
	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.
1894.....	46	30,514	15	2,964	13	1,860	93	39,162
1895.....	61	41,231	16	3,682	16	2,255	115	51,921
1896.....	59	22,750	14	2,287	12	2,029	104	30,093
1897.....	55	25,667	13	2,336	10	2,189	94	32,147
1898.....	56	19,884	15	1,697	15	2,700	103	26,444
1899.....	58	23,498	14	1,745	13	2,156	104	29,644
1900.....	61	21,339	12	1,583	16	2,118	123	28,783
1901.....	74	34,010	13	1,936	21	2,599	149	41,843
1902.....	90	33,509	15	3,319	34	5,403	176	46,954
1903.....	85	28,792	17	3,818	38	5,105	181	40,981
1904.....	88	26,079	20	3,899	33	4,133	168	36,090
1905.....	83	24,064	20	3,983	17	3,352	150	34,406
1906.....	86	22,952	20	4,015	19	3,612	167	35,259
1907.....	92	29,962	27	8,290	16	3,570	183	47,438
1908.....	85	19,826	23	4,417	17	3,936	170	31,409

* Includes telegraphers, both railway and commercial.
† Includes freight handlers also.
‡ Includes also textile workers, laundry workers and shirt and collar makers.

Table N.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1908—Cont.

GROUP IV.—METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Year.	Iron and Steel Workers.		Metal Workers.		Shipbuilders.		Total.	
	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.
1894	75	6,414	8	598	10	1,297	93	8,309
1895	81	7,347	11	846	10	1,135	102	9,328
1896	89	8,506	10	1,322	11	1,505	110	11,333
1897	94	7,577	15	963	11	1,584	120	10,124
1898	97	9,029	19	1,207	11	1,385	127	11,621
1899	130	13,892	29	2,378	10	1,509	169	17,779
1900	179	20,115	34	2,467	14	1,571	227	24,153
1901	205	21,662	32	2,174	15	1,780	252	25,616
1902	251	32,156	38	3,940	14	2,105	303	38,201
1903	289	39,180	54	6,359	17	2,691	360	48,230
1904	264	30,529	43	4,151	16	2,291	323	36,971
1905	243	28,010	40	3,947	16	2,206	299	34,163
1906	238	29,735	41	4,239	13	1,962	292	35,936
1907	250	31,776	43	4,267	11	2,031	304	38,074
1908	229	24,401	35	2,781	9	1,648	273	28,830

GROUP V.—PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Year.	Unions.	Members.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1894	52	10,912	147	11,059
1895	58	11,744	254	11,998
1896	59	.....	.....	*13,948
1897	68	12,933	480	13,413
1898	70	14,596	494	15,090
1899	80	15,456	595	16,051
1900	92	16,387	758	17,145
1901	100	17,155	906	18,061
1902	110	20,268	902	21,170
1903	117	22,876	1,039	23,915
1904	119	24,289	1,059	25,348
1905	124	24,975	1,217	26,192
1906	119	25,399	1,341	26,740
1907	115	24,673	1,475	26,148
1908	114	24,082	1,099	25,181

GROUP VI.—WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

Year.	Unions.	Members.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1894	28	5,156	13	5,169
1895	28	4,457	20	4,477
1896	29	.....	.....	*4,059
1897	28	3,972	3	3,975
1898	32	4,468	.....	4,468
1899	41	6,571	.....	6,571
1900	59	8,037	.....	8,037
1901	69	8,091	22	8,113
1902	74	12,218	29	12,247
1903	87	16,868	48	16,916
1904	89	12,725	46	12,771
1905	91	11,134	45	11,179
1906	93	12,494	83	12,577
1907	88	12,115	45	12,160
1908	85	10,149	45	10,194

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table N.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1908—Cont.

GROUP VII.—FOOD AND LIQUORS.

YEAR.	BAKERS, BUTCHERS, ETC.		BREWERY EMPLOYEES.		TOTAL.	
	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.
1894	23	2,187	24	3,153	47	5,340
1895	27	2,799	26	3,411	53	6,210
1896	32	2,842	29	4,311	61	7,153
1897	31	2,548	32	4,073	63	6,621
1898	33	2,586	36	3,883	69	6,469
1899	42	3,543	43	4,392	85	7,935
1900	51	4,505	49	4,482	100	8,987
1901	57	3,878	58	4,851	115	8,729
1902	66	5,337	59	7,191	125	12,528
1903	94	9,315	57	6,442	151	15,757
1904	86	8,782	56	6,612	142	15,394
1905	77	6,826	59	6,777	136	13,603
1906	67	6,358	56	7,155	123	13,513
1907	63	6,918	53	7,439	116	14,357
1908	59	7,026	56	7,727	115	14,753

GROUP VIII.— THEATERS AND MUSIC.

YEAR.	Unions.	MEMBERS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1894	25	5,563	125	5,688
1895	27	6,846	481	7,327
1896	28	.....	.....	*7,306
1897	27	6,683	237	6,920
1898	29	9,033	313	9,346
1899	29	9,088	430	9,518
1900	32	9,221	477	9,698
1901	38	11,179	509	11,688
1902	44	10,345	1,243	11,588
1903	51	11,130	544	11,674
1904	55	12,282	1,332	13,614
1905	59	12,492	732	13,224
1906	60	12,617	822	13,439
1907	64	14,846	1,390	16,236
1908	67	15,584	1,371	16,955

GROUP IX.— TOBACCO.

YEAR.	Unions.	MEMBERS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1894	53	6,789	1,933	8,722
1895	54	7,011	2,078	9,089
1896	54	.....	.....	*9,799
1897	55	6,907	2,190	9,097
1898	54	6,445	2,444	8,889
1899	55	7,022	1,864	8,886
1900	55	8,442	3,907	12,349
1901	57	7,721	2,489	10,210
1902	61	8,565	2,484	11,049
1903	67	9,457	2,978	12,435
1904	67	9,402	2,952	12,354
1905	66	9,386	2,729	12,115
1906	65	9,459	2,429	11,888
1907	66	9,280	2,608	11,888
1908	66	9,146	2,377	11,523

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table N.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1908—Cont.

GROUP X.— RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.

Year.	Hotel and Restaurant Employees.		Barbers.		Clerks and Salesmen.		Total.	
	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.
1894	16	1,377	7	207	4	187	27	1,771
1895	16	1,351	10	273	7	509	33	2,133
1896	14	1,412	12	621	13	1,025	39	3,058
1897	14	1,453	18	767	13	764	45	2,984
1898	15	1,404	21	809	17	1,015	53	3,228
1899	17	1,745	19	1,033	19	1,806	55	4,584
1900	25	2,699	23	1,387	28	2,457	76	6,543
1901	42	3,658	33	1,788	33	2,736	108	8,182
1902	39	4,033	42	1,937	65	4,777	146	10,747
1903	65	8,479	49	2,439	63	3,910	177	14,828
1904	59	10,042	52	2,491	47	2,722	158	15,255
1905	52	7,578	53	2,477	35	2,729	140	12,784
1906	50	5,393	53	2,424	37	2,510	140	10,327
1907	53	6,116	56	3,568	38	2,420	147	12,104
1908	54	6,370	52	2,638	28	1,628	134	10,636

GROUP XI.— PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Year.	Unions.	Members.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1894	5	1,964	.....	1,964
1895	6	1,964	.....	1,964
1896	4	.....	.....	*993
1897	4	1,667	.....	1,667
1898	8	1,880	.....	1,880
1899	41	3,797	.....	3,797
1900	58	7,143	5	7,148
1901	81	8,132	10	8,142
1902	105	9,142	18	9,160
1903	111	9,596	157	9,753
1904	117	9,407	131	9,538
1905	111	9,234	112	9,346
1906	112	9,305	114	9,419
1907	118	10,649	62	10,711
1908	148	15,010	87	15,097

GROUP XII.— STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.

Year.	Unions.	Members.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1894	11	975	.....	975
1895	11	1,105	.....	1,105
1896	12	.....	.....	*1,239
1897	35	2,948	.....	2,948
1898	40	3,738	.....	3,738
1899	56	5,204	.....	5,204
1900	59	5,666	.....	5,666
1901	64	7,566	.....	7,566
1902	82	8,111	.....	8,111
1903	95	11,166	.....	11,166
1904	97	12,702	.....	12,702
1905	85	12,037	.....	12,037
1906	75	12,650	.....	12,650
1907	74	14,574	.....	14,574
1908	69	11,984	.....	11,984

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table N.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1908—Concl.

GROUP XIII.— MISCELLANEOUS.

Year.	Paper Workers.		Glass Workers.		Total.*	
	Unions	Members.	Unions.	Members.	Unions.	Members.
1894	.....	.....	16	911	20	1,134
1895	.....	.....	16	1,330	24	1,862
1896	.....	.....	12	1,042	21	1,483
1897	.....	.....	14	818	21	1,322
1898	.....	.....	12	758	20	1,153
1899	4	251	21	1,108	45	3,039
1900	10	490	21	1,027	65	4,188
1901	16	929	15	694	69	5,336
1902	27	2,154	20	1,722	112	13,705
1903	48	4,634	26	2,529	157	15,979
1904	34	3,195	25	1,688	118	9,785
1905	36	3,240	21	1,085	100	7,618
1906	35	2,827	20	1,163	105	7,813
1907	35	3,674	18	1,213	96	10,249
1908	34	2,775	17	1,131	88	7,887

* Includes leather workers, brick and cement workers, and all other trades not elsewhere specified, as well as unions of mixed trades.

TABLE O.— NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR UNIONS IN EACH CITY, 1897-1908.

City.	Year.*	Number of unions.	Members.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	1897	43	3,599	22	3,621
	1898	44	3,314	24	3,338
	1899	50	4,309	58	4,367
	1900	68	5,884	25	5,909
	1901	73	6,767	82	6,849
	1902	80	7,948	60	8,008
	1903	84	8,808	65	8,873
	1904	83	8,162	57	8,219
	1905	80	7,756	65	7,821
	1906	81	7,649	96	7,745
	1907	83	8,518	101	8,619
	1908	85	7,900	99	7,999
Amsterdam	1897	3	66	.....	66
	1898	5	183	.....	183
	1899	11	389	.....	389
	1900	23	1,067	.....	1,067
	1901	24	1,002	10	1,012
	1902	25	1,108	21	1,129
	1903	25	1,132	18	1,150
	1904	19	750	5	755
	1905	16	694	4	698
	1906	20	1,027	17	1,044
	1907	22	1,196	5	1,201
	1908	19	959	3	962
Auburn	1897	17	705	2	707
	1898	16	852	2	854
	1899	19	1,054	.....	1,054
	1900	24	1,296	3	1,299
	1901	27	1,375	2	1,377
	1902	35	2,003	6	2,009
	1903	35	1,990	39	2,029
	1904	34	1,755	41	1,796
	1905	33	1,525	42	1,567
	1906	32	1,480	31	1,511
	1907	32	1,612	34	1,646
	1908	31	1,489	36	1,525
Binghamton	1897	11	735	.....	735
	1898	15	804	17	821
	1899	39	2,145	107	2,252

* Dec. 31 for 1907; Sept. 30 for subsequent year.

TABLE O.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1908—Continued.

City.	Year.*	Number of unions.	Members.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
BINGHAMTON—*Continued.*	1900	37	1,791	37	1,828
	1901	35	1,775	71	1,846
	1902	32	1,560	110	1,670
	1903	33	1,709	120	1,829
	1904	33	1,858	147	2,005
	1905	34	1,987	176	2,163
	1906	37	2,080	178	2,258
	1907	42	2,291	174	2,465
	1908	40	2,025	147	2,172
BUFFALO	1897	83	8,687	21	8,708
	1898	80	8,849	14	8,863
	1899	117	16,665	29	16,694
	1900	155	26,448	164	26,612
	1901	159	26,380	303	26,683
	1902	156	26,096	376	26,472
	1903	174	32,047	761	32,808
	1904	183	32,616	1,009	33,625
	1905	178	27,586	915	28,501
	1906	174	28,754	836	29,590
	1907	181	31,891	824	32,715
	1908	176	28,218	596	28,814
COHOES	1897	6	407	.....	407
	1898	13	768	698	1,466
	1899	12	833	748	1,281
	1900	13	806	607	1,413
	1901	15	675	524	1,199
	1902	10	542	150	692
	1903	11	574	150	724
	1904	14	758	.....	758
	1905	12	587	.....	587
	1906	11	670	.....	670
	1907	17	1,267	15	1,282
	1908	17	947	16	963
CORNING	1897	5	322	.....	322
	1898	4	274	.....	274
	1899	5	305	.....	305
	1900	8	451	.....	451
	1901	16	968	.....	968
	1902	18	1,015	.....	1,015
	1903	25	1,244	11	1,255
	1904	20	1,093	3	1,096
	1905	18	1,120	2	1,122
	1906	16	1,072	2	1,074
	1907	19	1,236	11	1,247
	1908	18	1,205	3	1,208
CORTLAND	1897	4	59	2	61
	1898	4	65	.....	65
	1899	5	72	.....	72
	1900	6	85	1	86
	1901	6	92	2	94
	1902	6	148	1	149
	1903	8	285	1	286
	1904	11	299	18	317
	1905	12	280	16	296
	1906	13	288	21	309
	1907	11	246	18	264
	1908	11	214	14	228
DUNKIRK	1897	2	31	.....	31
	1898	2	76	.....	76
	1899	4	172	.....	172
	1900	17	720	5	725
	1901	18	959	4	963
	1902	21	841	4	845
	1903	26	1,294	7	1,301
	1904	24	931	3	934
	1905	21	685	5	690
	1906	17	686	6	692
	1907	21	1,223	8	1,231
	1908	21	776	10	786
ELMIRA	1897	20	1,043	4	1,047
	1898	18	1,075	2	1,077
	1899	20	1,135	2	1,137
	1900	25	1,509	4	1,513

* Dec. 31 for 1897; Sept. 30 for subsequent years.

Table O.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1908 — Continued.

City.	Year.*	Number of unions.	Members.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
ELMIRA—*Continued*	1901	30	2,003	9	2,012
	1902	38	2,685	37	2,722
	1903	36	2,261	116	2,377
	1904	39	2,289	86	2,375
	1905	39	2,330	80	2,410
	1906	38	2,496	92	2,588
	1907	45	2,959	97	3,056
	1908	41	2,648	28	2,676
FULTON	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	1	30	.....	30
	1900	1	37	.....	37
	1901	4	143	.....	143
	1902	7	176	.....	176
	1903	10	200	30	230
	1904	8	77	.....	77
	1905	6	75	.....	75
	1906	5	70	.....	70
	1907	7	147	.....	147
	1908	6	125	.....	125
GENEVA	1897	6	278	.....	278
	1898	10	323	6	329
	1899	10	321	1	322
	1900	13	546	1	547
	1901	18	762	1	763
	1902	24	859	15	874
	1903	27	890	20	910
	1904	25	866	11	877
	1905	24	823	8	831
	1906	25	996	5	1,001
	1907	24	1,016	4	1,020
	1908	24	972	3	975
GLENS FALLS	1897	4	93	1	94
	1898	3	83	.....	83
	1899	5	241	.....	241
	1900	7	326	.....	326
	1901	12	607	2	609
	1902	33	2,512	472	2,984
	1903	29	1,541	225	1,766
	1904	23	1,119	17	1,136
	1905	23	1,016	9	1,025
	1906	22	987	7	994
	1907	20	1,038	10	1,048
	1908	18	972	10	982
GLOVERSVILLE	1897	2	275	.....	275
	1898	2	519	.....	519
	1899	5	550	16	566
	1900	8	858	11	869
	1901	17	1,277	323	1,600
	1902	28	2,565	458	3,023
	1903	30	2,526	540	3,066
	1904	23	1,125	330	1,455
	1905	13	402	8	410
	1906	13	386	8	394
	1907	12	390	5	395
	1908	12	420	4	424
HORNELL	1897	6	616	.....	321
	1898	6	718	.....	418
	1899	7	719	.....	615
	1900	20	1,395	272	1,707
	1901	21	1,054	32	1,671
	1902	16	956	3	967
	1903	20	1,177	2	1,143
	1904	20	1,210	3	1,269
	1905	19	1,184	30	1,219
	1906	22	1,275	19	1,294
	1907	23	1,336	14	1,350
	1908	23	1,414	.....	1,414
HUDSON	1897	2	53	.....	53
	1898	3	115	.....	115
	1899	3	76	.....	76
	1900	4	98	.....	98
	1901	7	136	.....	136
	1902	9	265	.....	265

* Dec. 31 for 1897; Sept. 30 for subsequent years.

Table O.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1908 — Continued.

City.	Year.*	Number of unions.	Members.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
HUDSON — *Continued*	1903	10	302	.....	302
	1904	10	240	.....	240
	1905	9	208	.....	208
	1906	9	200	.....	200
	1907	6	206	.....	206
	1908	6	177	.....	177
ITHACA	1897	13	347	20	367
	1898	12	291	17	308
	1899	12	358	15	373
	1900	13	327	16	343
	1901	14	499	16	515
	1902	15	624	31	655
	1903	17	793	19	812
	1904	17	762	28	790
	1905	16	866	46	912
	1906	15	647	36	683
	1907	15	635	42	677
	1908	15	592	34	626
JAMESTOWN	1897	4	95	.....	95
	1898	4	77	.....	77
	1899	7	159	.....	159
	1900	16	806	106	912
	1901	35	1,533	95	1,628
	1902	37	1,450	87	1,537
	1903	43	1,550	92	1,642
	1904	27	914	36	950
	1905	22	769	18	787
	1906	20	695	17	712
	1907	20	777	7	784
	1908	19	787	15	802
JOHNSTOWN	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1900	1	7	.....	7
	1901	3	8	111	119
	1902	13	812	159	971
	1903	13	882	176	1,058
	1904	10	373	19	393
	1905	4	91	.....	91
	1906	4	74	.....	74
	1907	4	88	.....	88
	1908	3	66	.....	66
KINGSTON	1897	7	227	.....	227
	1898	6	199	.....	199
	1899	6	160	.....	160
	1900	8	247	.....	247
	1901	8	221	.....	221
	1902	10	327	2	329
	1903	23	890	1	891
	1904	24	977	2	979
	1905	26	1,022	1	1,023
	1906	25	989	5	994
	1907	23	1,071	7	1,078
	1908	22	1,094	7	1,101
LITTLE FALLS	1897	3	47	.....	47
	1898	3	56	.....	56
	1899	3	54	.....	54
	1900	13	513	16	529
	1901	20	657	27	684
	1902	19	591	46	637
	1903	17	514	11	525
	1904	16	480	20	500
	1905	14	389	8	397
	1906	13	465	.....	465
	1907	12	389	.....	389
	1908	10	264	.....	264
LOCKPORT	1897	12	257	69	326
	1898	12	291	38	329
	1899	22	1,148	34	1,182
	1900	32	1,432	82	1,514
	1901	37	1,290	93	1,383
	1902	34	1,230	38	1,268
	1903	29	1,144	41	1,185
	1904	27	992	24	1,016
	1905	25	816	24	840

* Dec. 31 for 1897; Sept. 30 for subsequent years.

Table O.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1908 — Continued.

City.	Year.*	Number of unions.	Members.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
LOCKPORT—*Continued*.....	1906	23	771	.....	771
	1907	20	678	36	714
	1908	20	649	11	660
MIDDLETOWN.....	1897	4	277	.....	277
	1898	4	273	.....	273
	1899	6	296	.....	296
	1900	9	463	.....	463
	1901	12	891	.....	891
	1902	20	885	.....	885
	1903	28	1,332	37	1,369
	1904	27	1,178	17	1,195
	1905	22	1,153	2	1,155
	1906	22	1,146	5	1,151
	1907	25	1,210	4	1,214
	1908	25	1,257	7	1,264
MOUNT VERNON.....	1897	4	231	.....	231
	1898	5	236	.....	236
	1899	6	390	.....	390
	1900	9	488	.....	488
	1901	10	545	.....	545
	1902	12	745	.....	745
	1903	14	792	2	794
	1904	12	667	2	669
	1905	13	718	.....	718
	1906	13	861	.....	861
	1907	15	982	.....	982
	1908	14	807	.....	807
NEWBURGH.....	1897	13	765	757	1,522
	1898	21	1,027	731	1,758
	1899	20	975	687	1,662
	1900	22	1,107	679	1,786
	1901	21	1,161	730	1,891
	1902	21	1,261	656	1,917
	1903	25	1,651	700	2,351
	1904	33	1,995	796	2,791
	1905	31	1,934	862	2,796
	1906	33	1,940	866	2,806
	1907	30	1,863	839	2,702
	1908	37	2,077	817	2,894
NEW ROCHELLE.....	1897	5	173	.....	173
	1898	6	182	.....	182
	1899	6	210	.....	210
	1900	8	394	.....	394
	1901	9	409	.....	409
	1902	11	560	.....	569
	1903	14	609	.....	600
	1904	12	584	1	585
	1905	13	856	2	858
	1906	13	1,150	2	1,152
	1907	14	1,310	4	1,314
	1908	14	891	3	894
NEW YORK CITY.....	1897	432	128,012	5,476	133,488
	1898	440	120,617	4,812	125,429
	1899	477	136,584	5,103	141,687
	1900	502	146,433	8,071	154,504
	1901	515	163,604	10,418	174,022
	1902	579	188,286	9,769	198,055
	1903	653	235,885	8,327	244,212
	1904	670	247,021	7,698	254,719
	1905	667	244,663	6,614	251,277
	1906	678	253,065	6,943	260,008
	1907	712	276,555	9,625	286,180
	1908	704	232,403	7,135	239,538
NIAGARA FALLS.....	1897	6	200	.....	200
	1898	5	151	.....	151
	1899	6	600	.....	600
	1900	29	1,380	192	1,572
	1901	38	2,277	156	2,433
	1902	44	2,567	199	2,766
	1903	46	2,536	255	2,791
	1904	40	1,977	125	2,102
	1905	39	2,005	126	2,131
	1906	35	1,669	108	1,777
	1907	31	1,673	5	1,678
	1908	29	1,638	3	1,641

* Dec. 31 for 1897; Sept. 30 for subsequent years.

Table O.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1908 — Continued

City.	Year.*	Number of unions.	Members.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
NORTH TONAWANDA	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
(See also Tonawanda).	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	1	6	.....	6
	1900	3	151	.....	151
	1901	6	270	.....	270
	1902	6	340	.....	340
	1903	6	348	.....	348
	1904	13	984	34	1,018
	1905	6	442	.....	442
	1906	6	426	.....	426
	1907	6	324	.....	324
	1908	6	255	.....	255
OGDENSBURGH	1897	2	42	.....	42
	1898	1	30	.....	30
	1899	2	94	.....	94
	1900	2	92	.....	92
	1901	6	665	.....	665
	1902	10	708	.....	708
	1903	26	1,394	22	1,416
	1904	25	1,318	.....	1,318
	1905	24	1,340	.....	1,340
	1906	25	1,387	.....	1,387
	1907	26	1,538	.....	1,538
	1908	25	1,384	.....	1,384
OLEAN	1897	6	148	.....	148
	1898	6	156	.....	156
	1899	8	215	.....	215
	1900	20	559	7	563
	1901	22	630	12	642
	1902	26	778	9	787
	1903	28	935	12	947
	1904	32	1,238	5	1,243
	1905	28	1,119	18	1,137
	1906	26	1,001	11	1,012
	1907	26	1,087	14	1,101
	1908	25	1,173	17	1,190
ONEIDA	1897	4	151	.....	151
	1898	3	122	.....	122
	1899	3	195	.....	195
	1900	3	199	.....	199
	1901	4	269	.....	269
	1902	9	341	5	346
	1903	15	492	4	496
	1904	16	475	4	479
	1905	13	439	5	444
	1906	13	446	3	449
	1907	12	434	2	436
	1908	12	452	1	453
OSWEGO	1897	8	261	.....	261
	1898	5	212	.....	212
	1899	9	400	.....	400
	1900	10	639	.....	639
	1901	24	1,243	.....	1,243
	1902	30	1,919	5	1,924
	1903	33	1,935	.....	1,935
	1904	33	1,526	.....	1,526
	1905	29	1,292	2	1,294
	1906	24	1,056	.....	1,056
	1907	19	985	.....	985
	1908	19	1,121	.....	1,121
PLATTSBURG	1897	3	50	.....	50
	1898	4	76	.....	76
	1899	3	48	.....	48
	1900	4	65	.....	65
	1901	4	73	.....	73
	1902	5	82	.....	82
	1903	4	72	1	73
	1904	4	74	.....	74
	1905	12	391	.....	391
	1906	10	360	.....	360
	1907	13	589	.....	589
	1908	15	486	.....	486
PORT JERVIS	1897	5	777	.....	777
	1898	5	806	.....	806
	1899	6	892	.....	892
	1900	6	926	.....	926

* Dec. 31 for 1897; Sept. 30 for subsequent years.

Table O.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1908 — Continued.

City.	Year.*	Number of unions.	Members.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
PORT JERVIS — *Continued*	1901	8	1,032	40	1,072
	1902	12	1,173	63	1,236
	1903	21	1,858	59	1,917
	1904	22	1,842	49	1,891
	1905	21	1,599	82	1,681
	1906	19	1,343	67	1,410
	1907	21	1,382	62	1,444
	1908	20	1,234	62	1,296
POUGHKEEPSIE	1897	11	527	15	542
	1898	14	542	4	546
	1899	14	469	.....	469
	1900	13	469	2	471
	1901	14	634	.....	634
	1902	23	1,383	.....	1,383
	1903	27	1,466	.....	1,466
	1904	24	1,023	1	1,024
	1905	22	965	1	966
	1906	24	1,075	1	1,076
	1907	27	1,309	2	1,311
	1908	24	1,213	2	1,215
RENSSELAER	1897	4	208	.....	208
	1898	4	226	.....	226
	1899	4	240	.....	240
	1900	4	275	.....	275
	1901	5	367	.....	367
	1902	5	386	.....	386
	1903	6	491	.....	491
	1904	5	473	.....	473
	1905	5	444	.....	444
	1906	4	454	.....	454
	1907	4	503	.....	503
	1908	6	611	.....	611
ROCHESTER	1897	41	4,144	73	4,217
	1898	42	4,475	48	4,523
	1899	51	7,308	13	7,321
	1900	71	7,429	111	7,540
	1901	85	8,999	284	9,283
	1902	93	11,096	371	11,467
	1903	103	12,598	567	13,165
	1904	98	11,696	559	12,255
	1905	89	13,530	401	13,931
	1906	87	13,972	322	14,294
	1907	84	15,128	268	15,396
	1908	77	12,530	324	12,854
ROME	1897	6	98	.....	98
	1898	5	110	.....	110
	1899	5	90	.....	90
	1900	7	123	.....	123
	1901	11	238	.....	238
	1902	15	475	3	478
	1903	20	616	.....	616
	1904	18	538	1	539
	1905	16	445	.....	445
	1906	14	405	1	406
	1907	13	501	1	502
	1908	12	470	2	472
SCHENECTADY	1897	18	654	16	670
	1898	19	944	21	965
	1899	26	1,744	36	1,780
	1900	28	2,086	19	2,105
	1901	30	2,425	16	2,441
	1902	69	8,231	625	8,856
	1903	80	9,849	319	10,168
	1904	60	6,283	19	6,302
	1905	53	5,663	31	5,694
	1906	58	7,840	10	7,850
	1907	52	7,247	236	7,483
	1908	42	4,889	7	4,896
SYRACUSE	1897	51	4,472	41	4,513
	1898	65	5,483	811	6,294
	1899	76	6,115	657	6,772
	1900	77	5,647	792	6,439
	1901	78	5,746	720	6,466
	1902	78	5,843	679	6,522
	1903	81	7,148	740	7,888
	1904	80	7,288	703	7,991

* Dec. 31 for 1897; Sept. 30 for subsequent years.

Table O.— Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1908 — Concluded

City.	Year.*	Number of unions.	Members.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
SYRACUSE—*Continued*	1905	78	7,267	833	8,100
	1906	80	7,527	823	8,345
	1907	86	8,075	809	8,884
	1908	82	7,563	678	8,241
TONAWANDA	1897	1	15	.....	15
(See also North Tonawanda.)	1898	1	14	.....	14
	1899	1	6	.....	6
	1900	2	77	.....	77
	1901	12	355	.....	355
	1902	14	325	.....	325
	1903	18	921	66	987
	1904	12	362	.....	362
	1905	13	322	47	369
	1906	9	207	50	257
	1907	8	164	.....	164
	1908	5	129	.....	129
TROY	1897	26	2,109	21	2,130
	1898	26	2,297	.....	2,297
	1899	37	2,779	18	2,797
	1900	38	3,250	121	3,371
	1901	52	4,355	79	4,434
	1902	45	3,895	16	3,911
	1903	53	5,047	77	5,124
	1904	55	5,199	56	5,255
	1905	55	4,988	1,066	6,054
	1906	52	5,074	48	5,122
	1907	49	4,779	45	4,824
	1908	49	5,118	24	5,142
UTICA	1897	23	1,903	.....	1,903
	1898	29	2,118	68	2,186
	1899	33	2,538	350	2,888
	1900	39	3,367	235	3,602
	1901	44	3,318	229	3,547
	1902	47	3,855	195	4,050
	1903	53	4,051	197	4,248
	1904	53	4,037	158	4,195
	1905	52	3,914	200	4,114
	1906	49	3,978	226	4,204
	1907	50	4,112	66	4,178
	1908	48	3,742	74	3,816
WATERTOWN	1897	13	402	11	413
	1898	12	470	10	480
	1899	15	952	11	963
	1900	27	2,283	20	2,303
	1901	22	1,226	13	1,239
	1902	27	1,521	13	1,534
	1903	26	1,405	11	1,416
	1904	22	1,153	13	1,166
	1905	21	1,068	13	1,081
	1906	21	1,162	11	1,173
	1907	21	1,256	1	1,257
	1908	17	1,058	.....	1,058
WATERVLIET	1897	2	77	.....	77
	1898	2	86	.....	86
	1899	1	60	.....	60
	1900	2	70	.....	70
	1901	3	130	.....	130
	1902	3	117	.....	117
	1903	4	153	.....	153
	1904	3	155	.....	155
	1905	3	126	.....	126
	1906	4	117	.....	117
	1907	4	96	.....	96
	1908	4	76	.....	76
YONKERS	1897	15	897	.....	897
	1898	17	816	.....	618
	1899	18	933	.....	933
	1900	21	1,085	.....	1,085
	1901	18	1,097	.....	1,097
	1902	24	1,643	.....	1,643
	1903	28	2,027	2	2,029
	1904	24	1,858	.....	1,858
	1905	24	1,977	4	1,981
	1906	24	2,208	3	2,211
	1907	26	3,614	4	3,618
	1908	31	3,365	4	3,369

* Dec. 31 for 1897; Sept. 30 for subsequent years.

APPENDIX II.

DETAILED TABLES

I. Number and membership of labor organizations, March and September: By industries, trades and localities.

II. Unions, membership, idleness and earnings, first quarter, 1908: By counties, towns and trades.

III. Unions, membership and idleness, September:
   (a) By localities.
   (b) By trades in first and second class cities.

IV. Causes of idleness in each industry and trade:
   (a) March. (b) September.

V. Employment and earnings of organized wage workers, first quarter, 1908: By industries and trades.

VI. Employment and earnings of organized wage workers, third quarter, 1908: By industries, trades and localities.

VII. Rates of wages and hours of work reported by each labor organization, September: By trades and localities.

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS: BY INDUSTRIES TRADES AND LOCALITIES.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.								
(a) Stone Working.								
Bluestone Cutters:								
Kingston	1	1	48	.....	48	30	.....	30
New York, Manhattan	1	1	280	.....	280	300	.....	300
Norwich	1	1	12	.....	12	30	.....	30
Saugerties	1	1	12	.....	12	27	.....	27
Total	4	4	352	.....	352	387	.....	387
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	35	.....	35	35	.....	35
Granite Cutters:								
Albany	1	1	50	.....	50	65	.....	65
Batavia	1	1	54	.....	54	48	.....	48
Buffalo	1	1	41	.....	41	50	.....	50
Highland Falls	1	1	17	.....	17	57	.....	57
New York, Manhattan	1	1	637	.....	637	565	.....	565
Olean	1	1	21	.....	21	22	.....	22
Perry	1	1	6	.....	6	4	.....	4
Poughkeepsie	1	1	20	.....	20	19	.....	19
Total	8	8	846	.....	846	830	.....	830
Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	500	.....	500	500	.....	500
Marble Cutters, Carvers and Letterers:								
Buffalo	1	1	15	.....	15	10	.....	10
New York, Manhattan	2	2	1,600	.....	1,600	1,200	.....	1,200
Total	3	3	1,615	.....	1,615	1,210	.....	1,210
Marble Cutters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	196	.....	196	216	.....	216
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	782	.....	782	715	.....	715
Paving Block Cutters:								
Albion	1	1	102	.....	102	80	.....	80
Alexandria Bay	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Clayton	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Holley	1	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	24
Hulberton	1	1	35	.....	35	57	.....	57
Medina	1	1	29	.....	29	30	.....	30
Total	4	6	190	.....	190	309	.....	309
Quarrymen:								
Buffalo	1	1	31	.....	31	32	.....	32
Granville	1	1	208	.....	208	78	.....	78
Hulberton	1	.....	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	2	329	.....	329	110	.....	110
Sculptors and Carvers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	200	.....	200	225	.....	225

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Total.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING ETC.— Continued.								
(a) Stone Working — Con.								
Stone Cutters:								
Albany	1	1	35	.....	35	30	.....	30
Albion	1	1	86	.....	86	84	.....	84
Auburn	1	1	6	.....	6	7	.....	7
Buffalo	1	1	152	.....	152	156	.....	156
Glens Falls	1	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Gouverneur	1	1	14	.....	14	13	.....	13
Mayville	1	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	77	.....	77	75	.....	75
New York, Manhattan	2	1	844	.....	844	1,060	.....	1,060
New York, Manhattan-Brooklyn	1	1	653	..	653	600	.....	600
Niagara Falls	1	1	16	.....	16	24	.....	24
Rochester	1	1	103	.....	103	113	.....	113
Rock Glen	1	1	2	.....	2	16	.....	16
Syracuse	1	1	58	.....	58	55	.....	55
Utica	1	1	10	.....	10	16	.....	16
Yonkers	1	1	20	.....	20	30	.....	30
Total	17	14	2,096	.....	2,096	2,279	.....	2,279
Total—Stone Working	45	43	7,141	.....	7,141	6,816	.....	6,816
(b) Building and Paving Trades.								
Asbestos Workers (Insulators):								
Buffalo	1	1	21	.....	21	22	.....	22
New York, Manhattan	1	1	480	.....	480	380	.....	380
Total	2	2	501	.....	501	402	.....	402
Blasting Foremen:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
Bricklayers and Masons: (See also Stone Masons.)								
Albany	1	1	190	.....	190	190	.....	190
Albion	1	1	28	.....	28	24	.....	24
Amsterdam	1	1	85	.....	85	91	.....	91
Auburn	1	1	58	.....	58	58	.....	58
Batavia	1	1	20	.....	20	16	.....	16
Binghamton	1	1	60	.....	60	58	.....	58
Brockport	1	1	27	.....	27	17	.....	17
Buffalo	1	1	460	.....	460	430	.....	430
Canandaigua	1	1	15	.....	15	9	.....	9
Carthage	1	1	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Cohoes	1	1	30	.....	30	24	.....	24
Corning	1	1	65	.....	65	68	.....	68
Cortland	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Elmira	1	1	85	.....	85	90	.....	90
Fulton	1	1	20	.....	20	13	.....	13
Geneva	1	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	24
Glens Falls	1	1	61	.....	61	63	.....	63
Gloversville	1	1	32	.....	32	20	.....	20
Herkimer	1	1	26	.....	26	16	.....	16
Hornell	1	1	36	.....	36	46	.....	46
Hudson	1	1	40	.....	40	30	.....	30
Ithaca	1	1	38	.....	38	50	.....	50
Jamestown	1	1	30	.....	30	22	.....	22
Kingston	1	1	31	.....	31	31	.....	31
Little Falls	1	1	24	.....	24	27	.....	27
Lockport	1	1	30	.....	30	28	.....	28
Malone	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Bricklayers and Masons—Con.								
Matteawan	1	1	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Mechanicville	1	1	31	.....	31	12	.....	12
Middletown	1	1	35	.....	35	58	.....	58
Mount Kisco	1	1	11	.....	11	12	.....	12
Mount Morris	1	1	22	.....	22	22	.....	22
Mount Vernon	1	1	55	.....	55	59	.....	59
New Rochelle	1	1	121	.....	121	114	.....	114
New York, Bronx	2	1	672	.....	672	367	.....	367
New York, Brooklyn	5	5	1,916	.....	1,916	1,655	.....	1,655
New York, Manhattan	6	6	4,874	.....	4,874	4,169	.....	4,169
New York, Queens	2	2	390	.....	390	370	.....	370
New York, Richmond	1	1	95	.....	95	80	.....	80
Newburgh	1	1	84	.....	84	80	.....	80
Niagara Falls	1	1	100	.....	100	120	.....	120
North Tonawanda	1	1	19	.....	19	18	.....	18
Norwich	1	1	30	.....	30	27	.....	27
Nyack	1	1	26	.....	26	24	.....	24
Ogdensburg	1	1	27	.....	27	27	.....	27
Olean	1	1	58	.....	58	74	.....	74
Oneida	1	1	22	.....	22	22	.....	22
Oneonta	1	1	19	.....	19	40	.....	40
Ossining	1	1	59	.....	59	60	.....	60
Oswego	1	1	42	.....	42	55	.....	55
Peekskill	1	1	30	.....	30	25	.....	25
Penn Yan	1	1	19	.....	19	16	.....	16
Plattsburg	1	1	22	.....	22	30	.....	30
Port Chester	1	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
Port Henry	1	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Port Jervis	1	1	16	.....	16	17	.....	17
Poughkeepsie	1	1	60	.....	60	62	.....	62
Rochester	1	1	675	.....	675	687	.....	687
Rome	1	1	40	.....	40	40	.....	40
Salamanca	1	1	26	.....	26	30	.....	30
Saranac Lake	1	1	27	.....	27	25	.....	25
Saratoga Springs	1	1	65	.....	65	56	.....	56
Schenectady	1	1	206	.....	206	179	.....	179
Sloatsburg	1	1	48	.....	48	48	.....	48
Syracuse	1	1	170	.....	170	170	.....	170
Tarrytown	1	1	224	.....	224	205	.....	205
Ticonderoga	1	1	9	.....	9	12	.....	12
Troy	1	1	75	.....	75	130	.....	130
Utica	1	1	210	.....	210	191	.....	191
Watertown	1	1	58	.....	58	38	.....	38
White Plains	1	1	158	.....	158	129	.....	129
Yonkers	1	1	160	.....	160	180	.....	180
Total	83	80	12,673	.....	12,673	11,314	.....	11,314
Caisson and Foundation Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,300	.....	1,300	1,400	.....	1,400
Carpenters and Joiners:								
Addison	1	1	11	.....	11	14	.....	14
Albany	1	1	387	.....	387	373	.....	373
Albion	1	1	30	.....	30	34	.....	34
Alexandria Bay	1	1	27	.....	27	25	.....	25
Amsterdam	1	1	191	.....	191	180	.....	180
Auburn	1	1	281	.....	281	287	.....	287
Baldwinsville	1	1	22	.....	22	27	.....	27
Ballston Spa	1	1	67	.....	67	74	.....	74
Batavia	1	1	75	.....	75	60	.....	64

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Carpenters and Joiners—Con.:								
Bath	1	1	21	.....	21	20	.....	20
Binghamton	1	1	176	.....	176	164	.....	164
Brockport	1	1	22	.....	22	25	.....	25
Buffalo	10	10	2,142	.....	2,142	2,122	.....	2,122
Canandaigua	1	1	63	.....	63	50	.....	50
Chatham	1	1	19	.....	19	18	.....	18
Clayton	1	1	38	.....	38	41	.....	41
Clinton	1	1	33	.....	33	30	.....	30
Cohoes	1	1	78	.....	78	75	.....	75
Cold Spring	1	1	21	.....	21	21	.....	21
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	55	.....	55	59	.....	59
Corning	1	1	132	.....	132	134	.....	134
Cortland	1	1	37	.....	37	36	.....	36
Dansville	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Depew-Lancaster	1	1	27	.....	27	21	.....	21
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	48	.....	48	48	.....	48
Dunkirk	2	2	41	.....	41	31	.....	31
Elmira	1	1	148	.....	148	160	.....	160
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	1	49	.....	49	49	.....	49
Fort Edward	1	1	44	.....	44	45	.....	45
Freeport	1	1	28	.....	28	24	.....	24
Fulton	1	1	32	.....	32	25	.....	25
Geneva	1	1	84	.....	84	90	.....	90
Glen Cove	1	1	300	.....	300	300	.....	300
Glens Falls	1	1	180	.....	180	179	.....	179
Gloversville	1	1	95	.....	95	86	.....	86
Great Neck	1	1	150	.....	150	160	.....	160
Hamilton	1	1	10	.....	10	4	.....	4
Hastings-on-Hudson	1	1	26	.....	26	27	.....	27
Hempstead	1	1	65	.....	65	31	.....	31
Herkimer	1	1	67	.....	67	65	.....	65
Hicksville	1	1	61	.....	61	23	.....	23
Hoosick Falls	1	1	13	.....	13	14	.....	14
Hornell	1	1	51	.....	51	43	.....	43
Hudson	1	1	62	.....	62	51	.....	51
Ilion	1	1	41	.....	41	52	.....	52
Irvington	1	1	65	.....	65	52	.....	52
Islip	1	1	97	.....	97	95	.....	95
Ithaca	1	1	120	.....	120	108	.....	108
Jamestown	1	1	160	.....	160	134	.....	134
Johnstown	1	1	54	.....	54	48	.....	48
Kingston	1	1	68	.....	68	51	.....	51
Lindenhurst	1	1	39	.....	39	39	.....	39
Little Falls	1	1	42	.....	42	54	.....	54
Lockport	1	1	117	.....	117	116	.....	116
Malone	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Mamaroneck	1	1	65	.....	65	42	.....	42
Mechanicville	1	1	50	.....	50	50	.....	50
Middletown	1	1	150	.....	150	160	.....	160
Millbrook	1	1	23	.....	23	26	.....	26
Millerton	1	1	43	.....	43	38	.....	38
Mount Kisco	1	1	99	.....	99	42	.....	42
Mount Morris	1	1	26	.....	26	20	.....	20
Mount Vernon	1	1	219	.....	219	281	.....	281
New Rochelle	3	3	492	.....	492	348	.....	348
New York, Bronx	7	7	1,441	.....	1,441	1,433	.....	1,433
New York, Brooklyn	14	14	3,448	.....	3,448	3,255	.....	3,255
New York, Manhattan	28	28	6,787	.....	6,787	6,128	.....	6,128
New York, Queens	10	10	1,102	.....	1,102	1,137	.....	1,137
New York, Richmond	4	4	582	.....	582	564	.....	564
Newark	1	1	15	.....	15	10	.....	10

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Carpenters and Joiners—Con.:								
Newburgh	1	1	198	.....	198	184	.....	184
Niagara Falls	1	1	286	.....	286	259	.....	259
North Tonawanda	1	1	109	.....	109	98	.....	98
Norwich	1	1	63	.....	63	70	.....	70
Nyack	1	1	90	.....	90	95	.....	95
Ogdensburg	1	1	127	.....	127	132	.....	132
Olean	1	1	63	.....	63	63	.....	63
Oneida	1	1	61	.....	61	63	.....	63
Oneonta	1	1	17	.....	17	14	.....	14
Ossining	1	1	150	.....	150	141	.....	141
Oswego	1	1	185	.....	185	200	.....	200
Patchogue	1	1	63	.....	63	100	.....	100
Peekskill	1	1	118	.....	118	116	.....	116
Perry	1	1	22	.....	22	26	.....	26
Plattsburg	1	1	120	.....	120	92	.....	92
Pleasantville	1	1	70	.....	70	76	.....	76
Port Chester	2	2	277	.....	277	204	.....	204
Port Jefferson	1	1	55	.....	55	60	.....	60
Port Jervis	1	1	61	.....	61	61	.....	61
Port Washington	1	1	20	.....	20	23	.....	23
Poughkeepsie	1	1	219	.....	219	210	.....	210
Richfield Springs	1	1	28	.....	28	31	.....	31
Rochester	3	3	1,074	.....	1,074	749	.....	749
Rome	1	1	160	.....	160	130	.....	130
Rye	1	1	24	.....	24	25	.....	25
Saint Johnsville	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Salamanca	1	1	36	.....	36	41	.....	41
Sandy Hill	1	1	54	.....	54	64	.....	64
Saranac Lake	1	1	102	.....	102	105	.....	105
Saratoga Springs	1	1	190	.....	190	180	.....	180
Sayville	1	1	47	.....	47	45	.....	45
Schenectady	1	1	567	.....	567	450	.....	450
Seneca Falls	1	1	28	.....	28	20	.....	20
Silver Springs	1	1	13	.....	13	12	.....	12
Skaneateles	1	1	26	.....	26	14	.....	14
Sloatsburg	1	1	115	.....	115	117	.....	117
Suffern	1	1	85	.....	85	65	.....	65
Syracuse	2	2	1,108	.....	1,108	1,065	.....	1,065
Tarrytown	1	1	126	.....	126	116	.....	116
Ticonderoga	1	1	42	.....	42	52	.....	52
Troy	2	2	340	.....	340	360	.....	360
Tupper Lake	1	1	24	.....	24	21	.....	21
Utica	1	1	550	.....	550	447	.....	447
Walden	1	1	22	.....	22	19	.....	19
Warwick	1	1	61	.....	61	58	.....	58
Watertown	1	1	55	.....	55	55	.....	55
Wellsville	1	1	24	.....	24	32	.....	32
White Plains	2	2	414	.....	414	468	.....	468
Whitesboro	1	1	40	.....	40	33	.....	33
Yonkers	3	3	585	.....	585	583	.....	583
Total	197	197	29,198	.....	29,198	27,296	.....	27,296
Cement Masons:								
Buffalo	1	1	31	.....	31	24	.....	24
New York, all boroughs	1	1	450	.....	450	380	.....	380
Syracuse	1	1	36	.....	36	37	.....	37
Total	3	3	517	.....	517	441	.....	441

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Derrickmen and Riggers:								
Albany	1	1	10	.....	10	12	.....	12
New York, Manhattan	1	1	400	.....	400	400	.....	400
Total	2	2	410	.....	410	412	.....	412
Dredgemen, Steam Shovel Men, Etc.:								
Buffalo	2	2	120	.....	120	117	.....	117
New York, Manhattan	1	1	140	.....	140	75	.....	75
Total	3	3	260	.....	260	192	.....	192
Electrical Workers:								
Albany	1	1	135	.....	135	127	.....	127
Auburn	1	1	10	.....	10	11	.....	11
Binghamton	1	1	31	.....	31	25	.....	25
Buffalo	1	1	175	.....	175	145	.....	145
Cortland	1	1	30	.....	30	21	.....	21
Dunkirk	1	1	24	.....	24	34	.....	34
Elmira	1	1	50	.....	50	46	.....	46
Glens Falls	1	1	22	.....	22	15	.....	15
Hornell	1	1	12	.....	12	14	.....	14
Ithaca	1	1	15	.....	15	14	.....	14
Jamestown	1	1	30	.....	30	28	.....	28
Kingston	1	1	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Mount Vernon	1	.....	98	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle	1	1	20	.....	20	19	.....	19
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2,330	.....	2,330	2,431	.....	2,431
Newark	1	1	25	.....	25	11	.....	11
Newburgh	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Niagara Falls	1	1	35	.....	35	12	.....	12
Olean	1	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Ossining	1	1	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
Oswego	1	1	32	.....	32	35	.....	35
Plattsburg	1	1	20	.....	20	15	.....	15
Poughkeepsie	1	1	52	.....	52	52	.....	52
Rochester	2	2	210	.....	210	220	.....	220
Schenectady	1	1	75	.....	75	58	.....	58
Syracuse	1	1	83	.....	83	92	.....	92
Troy	1	1	57	.....	57	58	.....	58
Utica	1	1	26	.....	26	26	.....	26
Watertown	1	1	40	.....	40	92	.....	92
White Plains	1	1	15	.....	15	18	.....	18
Yonkers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70
Total	31	31	3,693	.....	3,693	3,725	.....	3,725
Electrical Workers (CableSplicers):								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	100	.....	100	32	.....	32
Syracuse	1	1	34	.....	34	18	.....	18
Total	2	2	134	.....	134	50	.....	50
Electrical Workers (Linemen):								
Auburn	1	1	26	.....	26	20	.....	20
Buffalo	1	1	125	.....	125	97	.....	97
New York, Brooklyn	1	.....	54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	1	1	167	.....	167	150	.....	150
New York, Richmond	1	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	1	1	125	.....	125	125	.....	125
Saratoga Springs	1	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING STONE WORKING ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Electrical Workers (Linemen) — Continued:								
Syracuse	1	1	40	.....	40	48	.....	48
Utica	1	1	95	.....	95	80	.....	80
Total	9	6	662	.....	662	520	.....	520
Elevator Constructors:								
Buffalo	1	1	43	.....	43	41	.....	41
New York, Manhattan	1	1	900	.....	900	700	.....	700
Total	2	2	943	.....	943	741	.....	741
Framers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	500	.....	500	309	.....	309
New York, Manhattan	1	1	536	.....	536	468	.....	468
Total	2	2	1,036	.....	1,036	777	.....	777
Gilders:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	77	.....	77	75	.....	75
House Shorers and Movers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	450	.....	450	350	.....	350
Housesmiths and Bridgemen:								
Albany	1	1	101	.....	101	200	.....	200
Buffalo	1	1	108	.....	108	69	.....	69
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	600	.....	600	516	.....	516
New York, Manhattan	2	3	2,230	.....	2,230	2,382	.....	2,382
Niagara Falls	1	1	34	.....	34	16	.....	16
Rochester	1	1	69	.....	69	40	.....	40
Syracuse	1	1	67	.....	67	80	.....	80
Utica	1	1	26	.....	26	30	.....	30
Total	9	10	3,235	.....	3,235	3,333	.....	3,333
Lathers:								
Albany	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Binghamton	1	1	10	.....	10	8	.....	8
Buffalo	1	1	51	.....	51	52	.....	52
Mount Vernon-New Rochelle	1	1	17	.....	17	38	.....	38
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	200	.....	200	50	.....	50
New York, Queens	1	1	27	.....	27	15	.....	15
New York, Richmond	1	1	10	.....	10	9	.....	9
Niagara Falls	1	1	14	.....	14	10	.....	10
Rochester	1	1	60	.....	60	50	.....	50
Schenectady	1	1	16	.....	16	8	.....	8
Suffern	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	1	1	22	.....	22	27	.....	27
Troy	1	1	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
Utica	1	1	16	.....	16	18	.....	18
Watertown	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
White Plains	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Yonkers	1	1	31	.....	31	30	.....	30
Total	16	15	533	.....	533	364	.....	364
Lathers (Metal):								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	122	.....	122	150	.....	150
New York, Manhattan	1	1	521	.....	521	476	.....	476
Total	2	2	643	.....	643	626	.....	626

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING STONE WORKING ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Millwrights:								
Buffalo	1	1	66	.....	66	250	.....	250
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	348	.....	348	261	.....	261
Niagara Falls	1	1	57	.....	57	57	.....	57
Total	5	5	471	.....	471	568	.....	568
Painters and Decorators:								
Albany	1	1	126	.....	126	150	.....	150
Albion	1	1	28	.....	28	23	.....	23
Amsterdam	1	1	25	.....	25	20	.....	20
Auburn	1	1	149	.....	149	147	.....	147
Baldwinsville	1	1	10	.....	10	9	.....	9
Batavia	1	1	50	.....	50	48	.....	48
Bath	1	1	17	.....	17	20	.....	20
Binghamton	1	1	90	.....	90	70	.....	70
Buffalo	4	4	425	.....	425	435	.....	435
Canandaigua	1	1	18	.....	18	24	.....	24
Cohoes	1	1	36	.....	36	46	.....	46
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	9	.....	9	8	.....	8
Corning	1	1	56	.....	56	52	.....	52
Cortland	1	1	25	.....	25	23	.....	23
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	23	.....	23	26	.....	26
Dunkirk	1	1	27	.....	27	20	.....	20
Elmira	1	1	100	.....	100	71	.....	71
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	1	21	.....	21	22	.....	22
Fort Plain	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Freeport	1	1	20	.....	20	18	.....	18
Geneva	1	1	35	.....	35	40	.....	40
Glen Cove	1	1	86	.....	86	87	.....	87
Glens Falls	1	1	45	.....	45	42	.....	42
Gloversville	1	1	20	.....	20	24	.....	24
Great Neck	1	.....	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Haverstraw	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Hoosick Falls	1	1	38	.....	38	32	.....	32
Hornell	1	1	51	.....	51	43	.....	43
Hudson	1	1	35	.....	35	21	.....	21
Irvington	1	1	22	.....	22	18	.....	18
Islip	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Ithaca	1	1	94	.....	94	107	.....	107
Jamestown	1	1	102	.....	102	108	.....	108
Johnstown	1	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	1	1	39	.....	39	44	.....	44
Liberty	1	1	21	.....	21	19	.....	19
Lockport	1	1	52	.....	52	51	.....	51
Mamaroneck	1	1	27	.....	27	27	.....	27
Mechanicville	1	1	27	.....	27	32	.....	32
Middletown	1	1	48	.....	48	52	.....	52
Millbrook	1	1	10	.....	10	8	.....	8
Mineola	1	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Mount Morris	1	1	17	.....	17	7	.....	7
Mount Vernon	1	1	76	.....	76	72	.....	72
New Rochelle	1	1	131	.....	131	136	.....	136
New York, Bronx	1	2	325	.....	325	542	.....	542
New York, Brooklyn	6	6	1,965	.....	1,965	1,972	.....	1,972
New York, Manhattan	7	7	4,724	.....	4,724	4,337	.....	4,337
New York, Queens	4	4	300	.....	300	301	.....	301
New York, Richmond	2	2	107	.....	107	110	.....	110
Newburgh	1	1	90	.....	90	82	.....	82
Niagara Falls	1	1	84	.....	84	104	.....	104
Norwich	1	1	24	.....	24	17	.....	17
Nyack	1	1	43	.....	43	37	.....	37
Ogdensburg	1	1	31	.....	31	19	.....	19

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Painters and Decorators—Con.:								
Olean	1	1	40	.....	40	43	.....	43
Oneida	1	1	45	.....	45	41	.....	41
Ossining	1	1	28	.....	28	28	.....	28
Oswego	1	1	80	.....	80	84	.....	84
Peekskill	1	1	40	.....	40	33	.....	33
Penn Yan	1	1	18	.....	18	8	.....	8
Plattsburg	1	1	45	.....	45	38	.....	38
Pleasantville	1	1	23	.....	23	21	.....	21
Port Chester	1	1	115	.....	115	118	.....	118
Port Jefferson	1	1	14	.....	14	15	.....	15
Port Jervis	1	1	39	.....	39	40	.....	40
Port Washington*	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39
Poughkeepsie	1	1	94	.....	94	97	.....	97
Rochester	1	1	350	.....	350	375	.....	375
Rome	1	1	40	.....	40	48	.....	48
Roslyn†	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Salamanca	1	1	24	.....	24	12	.....	12
Saranac Lake	1	1	32	.....	32	49	.....	49
Saratoga Springs	1	1	140	.....	140	132	.....	132
Schenectady	1	1	160	.....	160	140	.....	140
Seneca Falls	1	1	7	.....	7	9	.....	9
Suffern	1	1	52	.....	52	46	.....	46
Syracuse	2	2	464	.....	464	434	.....	434
Tarrytown	1	1	49	.....	49	60	.....	60
Troy	1	1	180	.....	180	210	.....	210
Utica	1	1	143	.....	143	154	.....	154
Warsaw	1	1	19	.....	19	20	.....	20
Waterford	1	1	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Watertown	1	1	22	.....	22	12	.....	12
Watervliet	1	1	21	.....	21	28	.....	28
White Plains	1	1	100	.....	100	105	.....	105
Yonkers	1	1	140	.....	140	200	.....	200
Total	103	102	12,540	.....	12,540	12,413	.....	12,413
Paper Hangers;								
Albany	1	1	39	.....	39	22	.....	22
Buffalo	1	1	69	.....	69	71	.....	71
New York, Manhattan	1	1	143	.....	143	151	.....	151
Rochester	1	1	128	.....	128	140	.....	140
Utica	1	1	43	.....	43	48	.....	48
Total	5	5	422	.....	422	432	.....	432
Pavers and Rammermen;								
Albany	1	1	22	.....	22	22	.....	22
Buffalo	2	2	91	.....	91	97	.....	97
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	97	.....	97	95	.....	95
New York, Manhattan	5	5	300	.....	300	355	.....	355
Rochester	1	1	15	.....	15	20	.....	20
Total	11	11	525	.....	525	589	.....	589
Pipe Calkers and Tappers;								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	498	.....	498	305	.....	305
Plasterers;								
Binghamton	1	1	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
Buffalo	1	1	110	.....	110	110	.....	110
Lockport	1	1	11	.....	11	14	.....	14
New York, Bronx	1	1	200	.....	200	150	.....	150

* Formerly at Great Neck. † Formerly at Mineola.

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING STONE WORKING ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Plasterers—Continued:								
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	843	.....	843	825	.....	825
New York, Manhattan	5	5	3,735	.....	3,735	3,121	.....	3,121
New York, Queens	1	1	200	.....	200	200	.....	200
Niagara Falls	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Olean	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Syracuse	1	1	46	.....	46	53	.....	53
Total	15	15	5,203	.....	5,203	4,529	.....	4,529
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers:								
Albany	1	1	93	.....	93	109	.....	109
Amsterdam	1	1	27	.....	27	25	.....	25
Auburn	1	1	17	.....	17	19	.....	19
Batavia	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Binghamton	1	1	28	.....	28	26	.....	26
Buffalo	1	1	245	.....	245	238	.....	238
Cohoes	1	1	34	.....	34	27	.....	27
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	11	.....	11	10	.....	10
Corning	1	1	20	.....	20	15	.....	15
Cortland	1	1	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Elmira	1	1	31	.....	31	38	.....	38
Geneva	1	1	17	.....	17	19	.....	19
Glens Falls	1	1	16	.....	16	24	.....	24
Gloversville	1	1	15	.....	15	13	.....	13
Hornell	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Ithaca	1	1	20	.....	20	25	.....	25
Jamestown	1	1	20	.....	20	21	.....	21
Kingston	1	1	25	.....	25	20	.....	20
Little Falls	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Lockport	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Mechanicville	1	1	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
Middletown	1	1	19	.....	19	20	.....	20
Mount Vernon	1	1	51	.....	51	55	.....	55
New Rochelle	1	1	36	.....	36	35	.....	35
New York, Bronx	1	1	125	.....	125	79	.....	79
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	1,440	.....	1,440	1,581	.....	1,581
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2,254	.....	2,254	1,876	.....	1,876
New York, Queens	1	1	53	.....	53	71	.....	71
New York, Richmond	1	1	52	.....	52	49	.....	49
Newburgh	1	1	40	.....	40	42	.....	42
Niagara Falls	1	1	25	.....	25	22	.....	22
Norwich	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Nyack	1	1	13	.....	13	13	.....	13
Olean	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Oswego	1	1	13	.....	13	11	.....	11
Peekskill	1	1	18	.....	18	16	.....	16
Plattsburg	1	1	28	.....	28	29	.....	29
Pleasantville	1	1	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Poughkeepsie	1	1	35	.....	35	35	.....	35
Rochester	1	1	325	.....	325	321	.....	321
Rome	1	1	20	.....	20	22	.....	22
Salamanca	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Saratoga Springs	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Schenectady	1	1	65	.....	65	70	.....	70
Suffern	1	1	13	.....	13	13	.....	13
Syracuse	1	1	180	.....	180	170	.....	170
Tarrytown	1	1	50	.....	50	40	.....	40
Tonawanda	1	1	6	.....	6	7	.....	7
Troy	1	1	105	.....	105	105	.....	105
Utica	1	1	110	.....	110	100	.....	100

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers —Con.:								
Watertown	1	1	20	.....	20	15	.....	15
White Plains	1	1	48	.....	48	55	.....	55
Yonkers	1	1	88	.....	88	94	.....	94
Total	54	55	5,988	.....	5,988	5,724	.....	5,724
Rock Drillers, Tool Sharpeners, Etc.:								
Buffalo	1	1	100	.....	100	161	.....	161
New York, Manhattan	1	1	600	.....	600	530	.....	530
Total	2	2	700	.....	700	691	.....	691
Roofers (Slate and Tile):								
Buffalo	1	1	9	.....	9	10	.....	10
New York, Manhattan	1	1	46	.....	46	48	.....	48
Poughkeepsie	1	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	2	70	.....	70	58	.....	58
Sheet Metal Workers:								
Albany	1	1	57	.....	57	61	.....	61
Amsterdam	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Binghamton	1	1	8	.....	8	11	.....	11
Buffalo	1	1	220	.....	220	189	.....	189
Corning	1	1	11	.....	11	10	.....	10
Dunkirk	1	1	38	.....	38	24	.....	24
Elmira	1	1	36	.....	36	35	.....	35
Geneva	1	1	9	.....	9	10	.....	10
Glens Falls	1	1	9	.....	9	7	.....	7
Ithaca	1	1	19	.....	19	21	.....	21
Kingston	1	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls	1	1	18	.....	18	17	.....	17
Lockport	1	1	12	.....	12	11	.....	11
Middletown	1	1	18	.....	18	11	.....	11
Mount Vernon	1	1	15	.....	15	5	.....	5
New Rochelle	1	1	20	.....	20	18	.....	18
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	90	.....	90	180	.....	180
New York, Manhattan	1	1	2,476	.....	2,476	2,520	.....	2,520
New York, Queens	1	1	53	.....	53	53	.....	53
New York, Richmond	1	1	25	.....	25	24	.....	24
Newburgh	1	1	27	.....	27	30	.....	30
Niagara Falls	1	1	21	.....	21	16	.....	16
North Tonawanda	1	1	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Ogdensburg	1	1	15	.....	15	13	.....	13
Olean	1	1	16	.....	16	10	.....	10
Oswego	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Peekskill	1	1	18	.....	18	17	.....	17
Port Chester	1	1	23	.....	23	23	.....	23
Port Jervis	1	1	23	.....	23	21	.....	21
Poughkeepsie	1	1	15	.....	15	20	.....	20
Rochester	1	1	197	.....	197	190	.....	190
Rome	1	1	10	.....	10	14	.....	14
Schenectady	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Syracuse	1	1	85	.....	85	104	.....	104
Tarrytown	1	1	23	.....	23	22	.....	22
Troy	1	1	54	.....	54	54	.....	54
Utica	1	1	55	.....	55	64	.....	64
Watertown	1	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.								
Sheet Metal Workers—Con.:								
White Plains	1	1	36	.....	36	37	.....	37
Yonkers	1	1	46	.....	46	52	.....	52
Total	40	38	3,891	.....	3,891	3,967	.....	3,967
Stair Builders:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	190	.....	190	190	.....	190
Steam and Hot Water Fitters:								
Albany	1	1	60	.....	60	50	.....	50
Binghamton	1	1	35		35	26		26
Buffalo	1	1	83	.....	83	79	.....	79
Mount Vernon	1	1	39	.....	39	21	.....	21
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,200	.....	1,200	1,286	.....	1,286
Schenectady	1	1	75	.....	75	75	.....	75
Yonkers	1	1	45	.....	45	32	.....	32
Total	7	7	1,537	.....	1,537	1,569	.....	1,569
Steam Fitters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	1,500
Stone Masons:								
Binghamton	1	1	26	.....	26	22	.....	22
Buffalo	1	1	166	.....	166	138	.....	138
Mount Vernon	1	1	54	.....	54	52	.....	52
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	170	.....	170	245	.....	245
New York, Manhattan	1	1	750	.....	750	785	.....	785
Yonkers	1	1	85	.....	85	85	.....	85
Total	6	6	1,251	.....	1,251	1,327	.....	1,327
Stone Setters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	236	.....	236	236	.....	236
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers;								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	362	.....	362	368	.....	368
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers:								
Albany	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Buffalo	1	1	29	.....	29	20	.....	20
New York, Manhattan	2	2	570	.....	570	513	.....	513
Rochester	1	1	14	.....	14	15	.....	15
Syracuse	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Total	5	6	625	.....	625	572	.....	572
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	584	.....	584	575	.....	575
Timbermen (Excavation Work):								
New York, Manhattan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Tuck Pointers:								
Buffalo	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Rochester	1	1	19	.....	19	17	.....	17
Total	2	2	28	.....	28	26	.....	26

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades. Concluded.								
Varnishers and Polishers:								
Buffalo	1	1	78	.....	78	75	.....	75
New York, Manhattan	1	1	260	.....	260	250	.....	250
Rochester	1	1	50	.....	50	51	.....	51
Total	3	3	388	.....	388	376	.....	376
Total — Building and Paving Trades	635	628	93,374	.....	93,374	88,233	.....	88,233
(c) Building and Street Labor.								
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers:								
Albany	1	1	125	.....	125	125	.....	125
Auburn	1	1	37	.....	37	50	.....	50
Binghamton	1	1	32	.....	32	40	.....	40
Geneva	1	1	12	.....	12	9	.....	9
Mamaroneck	1	1	18	.....	18	20	.....	20
Middletown	1	1	35	.....	35	30	.....	30
Mount Vernon	1	1	80	.....	80	75	.....	75
New Rochelle	1	1	65	.....	65	50	.....	50
New York, Bronx	1	1	18	.....	18	19	.....	19
New York, Brooklyn	9	9	2,532	.....	2,532	2,695	.....	2,695
New York, Manhattan	13	13	11,785	.....	11,785	11,936	.....	11,936
New York, Queens	2	2	347	.....	347	307	.....	307
New York, Richmond	1	1	96	.....	96	87	.....	87
Newburgh	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38
Nyack	1	1	30	.....	30	9	.....	9
Ossining	1	1	31	.....	31	28	.....	28
Peekskill	1	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Port Chester	1	1	88	.....	88	86	.....	86
Rochester	2	2	100	.....	100	180	.....	180
Schenectady	1	1	80	.....	80	200	.....	200
Syracuse	3	3	131	.....	131	110	.....	110
Tarrytown	1	1	41	.....	41	32	.....	32
Troy	1	1	27	.....	27	10	.....	10
Utica	2	2	80	.....	80	72	.....	72
White Plains	1	1	75	.....	75	93	.....	93
Yonkers	1	1	168	.....	168	160	.....	160
Total	50	50	16,048	.....	16,048	16,461	.....	16,461
Building Material Handlers:								
New York, Brooklyn	3	2	177	.....	177	140	.....	140
Cement and Asphalt Laborers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,100	.....	1,100	1,186	.....	1,186
Excavators:								
New York, Manhattan	1	2	10,000	.....	10,000	5,484	.....	5,484
Yonkers	1	1	400	.....	400	200	.....	200
Total	2	3	10,400	.....	10,400	5,684	.....	5,684
Plumbers' Laborers:								
New York, Brooklyn	2	1	112	.....	112	230	.....	230
Rockmen:								
New York, Manhattan	1	2	1,100	.....	1,100	810	.....	810

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Concluded.								
(c) Building and Street Labor — Concluded.								
General Building and Street Laborers:								
Middletown	1	1	65	.....	65	54	.....	54
Plattsburg	1	1	12	.....	12	60	.....	60
Port Jervis	1	1	41	.....	41	36	.....	36
Rochester	1	1	1,500	.....	1,500	300	.....	300
Total	4	4	1,618	.....	1,618	450	.....	450
Total—Building and Street Labor	63	63	30,555	.....	30,555	24,961	.....	24,961
Total—Group I	743	734	131,070	.....	131,070	120,010	.....	120,010
II. TRANSPORTATION.								
(a) Railways.								
Car and Locomotive Painters:								
Albany	1	1	76	.....	76	69	.....	69
Middletown	1	1	23	.....	23	20	.....	20
Total	2	2	99	.....	99	89	.....	89
Car Workers:								
Binghamton	1	1	15	.....	15	14	.....	14
Buffalo	2	2	597	.....	597	187	.....	187
Corning	1	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Elmira	1	1	62	.....	62	48	.....	48
Hopewell Junction	1	1	15	.....	15	14	.....	14
Hornell	1	1	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
Malone	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38
Mechanicville	1	1	72	.....	72	63	.....	63
Middletown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	68
New York, Bronx	1	1	70	.....	70	76	.....	76
New York, Queens	1	1	59	.....	59	42	.....	42
Niagara Falls	1	1	100	.....	100	120	.....	120
Norwich	1	1	69	.....	69	58	.....	58
Troy	1	1	28	.....	28	24	.....	24
Total	13	14	1,127	.....	1,127	770	.....	770
Clerks (Railway):								
Albany	2	2	287	.....	287	305	.....	305
Buffalo	1	1	165	.....	165	100	.....	100
Corning	1	1	26	.....	26	32	.....	32
Geneva	1	1	18	.....	18	17	.....	17
Hopewell Junction	1	1	13	.....	13	13	.....	13
Maybrook	1	1	64	.....	64	59	.....	59
Mechanicville	1	1	36	.....	36	47	.....	47
Oneida	1	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta	1	1	30	.....	30	45	.....	45
Plattsburg	1	1	19	.....	19	21	.....	21
Port Chester	1	1	13	.....	13	28	.....	28
Rochester	1	1	71	.....	71	91	.....	91
Rotterdam Junction	1	1	60	.....	60	56	.....	56
Rouses' Point	1	1	15	.....	15	14	.....	14
Schenectady	....	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Syracuse	1	1	43	.....	43	41	.....	41
Troy	1	1	19	.....	19	17	.....	17
Utica	1	1	83	.....	83	72	.....	72
Whitehall	1	1	28	.....	28	23	.....	23
Total	19	19	1,006	.....	1,006	1,004	.....	1,004

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.								
(a) Railways — Continued.								
Conductors:								
Albany	1	1	160	.....	160	156	.....	156
Binghamton	1	1	46	.....	46	46	.....	46
Buffalo	1	1	365	.....	365	375	.....	375
Corning	1	1	72	.....	72	80	.....	80
East Syracuse	1	1	125	.....	125	126	.....	126
Elmira	2	2	170	.....	170	171	.....	171
Hornell	1	1	119	.....	119	118	.....	118
Kingston	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Mechanicville	1	1	92	.....	92	92	.....	92
Middletown	1	1	77	.....	77	78	.....	78
New York, Manhattan	1	1	250	.....	250	250	.....	250
New York, Queens	1	1	99	.....	99	96	.....	96
New York, Richmond	1	1	34	.....	34	38	.....	38
Norwich	1	1	29	.....	29	30	.....	30
Ogdensburg	1	1	55	.....	55	59	.....	59
Olean	1	1	35	.....	35	42	.....	42
Oneonta	1	1	90	.....	90	92	.....	92
Oswego	1	1	54	.....	54	54	.....	54
Port Jervis	1	1	v148	.....	148	148	.....	148
Rensselaer	1	1	52	.....	52	51	.....	51
Rochester	1	1	117	.....	117	118	.....	118
Salamanca	1	1	52	.....	52	52	.....	52
Syracuse	1	1	146	.....	146	145	.....	145
Utica	1	1	90	.....	90	92	.....	92
Watertown	1	1	48	.....	48	48	.....	48
Whitehall	1	1	36	.....	36	34	.....	34
Total	26	27	2,561	.....	2,561	2,612	.....	2,612
Engineers, Locomotive:								
Albany	1	1	183	.....	183	176	.....	176
Binghamton	2	2	72	.....	72	77	.....	77
Buffalo	7	7	831	.....	831	881	.....	881
Corning	1	1	184	..	184	160	.....	160
East Syracuse	1	1	78	.....	78	78	.....	78
Elmira	2	2	191	....	191	177	.....	177
Hornell	2	2	218	.....	218	229	.....	229
Mechanicville	1	1	85	.....	85	89	.....	89
Middletown	1	1	100	.....	100	107	.....	107
New York, Bronx	2	2	636	.....	636	582	.....	582
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	232	.....	232	230	.....	230
New York, Queens	1	1	234	.....	234	233	.....	233
New York, Richmond	1	1	52	.....	52	52	.....	52
Norwich	1	1	34	.....	34	34	.....	34
Ogdensburg	1	1	39	.....	39	40	.....	40
Olean	1	1	43	.....	43	54	.....	54
Oneonta	1	1	128	.....	128	128	.....	128
Oswego	1	1	110	.....	110	110	.....	110
Port Jervis	2	2	215	.....	215	216	.....	216
Rensselaer	1	2	62	.....	62	132	.....	132
Rochester	2	2	256	.....	256	253	.....	253
Salamanca	1	1	95	.....	95	95	.....	95
Schenectady	1	1	75	.....	75	60	.....	60
Syracuse	3	3	236	.....	236	242	.....	242
Troy	1	1	84	.....	84	85	.....	85
Utica	1	1	124	.....	124	126	.....	126
Watertown	1	1	102	.....	102	121	.....	121
Whitehall	1	1	90	.....	90	96	.....	96
Total	43	44	4,789	.....	4,789	4,863	.....	4,863

v Membership reported September 30, 1907.

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Total.	Wom.	Total.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.								
(a) Railways — Continued.								
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive:								
Albany	3	3	325	.....	325	307	.....	307
Binghamton	1	1	46	.....	46	45	.....	45
Buffalo	7	8	1,066	.....	1,066	1,074	.....	1,074
Corning	1	1	142	.....	142	135	.....	135
East Syracuse	1	1	110	.....	110	116	.....	116
Elmira	2	2	225	.....	225	230	.....	230
Green Island	1	1	85	.....	85	84	.....	84
Hornell	1	1	220	.....	220	196	.....	196
Mechanicville	1	1	96	.....	96	104	.....	104
Middletown	1	1	91	.....	91	91	.....	91
New York, Bronx	2	2	380	.....	380	397	.....	397
New York, Queens	1	1	182	.....	182	168	.....	168
New York, Richmond	1	1	76	.....	76	66	.....	66
Niagara Falls	1	1	31	.....	31	37	.....	37
Norwich	1	1	56	.....	56	49	.....	49
Ogdensburg	1	1	25	.....	25	27	.....	27
Olean	1	1	45	.....	45	75	.....	75
Oneonta	1	1	151	.....	151	152	.....	152
Oswego	1	1	92	.....	92	92	.....	92
Plattsburg	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35
Port Jervis	1	1	210	.....	210	204	.....	204
Rensselaer	1	1	192	.....	192	182	.....	182
Rochester	1	1	266	.....	266	267	.....	267
Salamanca	1	1	60	.....	60	59	.....	59
Saratoga Springs	1	1	20	.....	20	23	.....	23
Schenectady	1	1	40	.....	40	45	.....	45
Syracuse	3	3	219	.....	219	228	.....	228
Utica	1	1	127	.....	127	120	.....	120
Watertown	1	1	95	.....	95	139	.....	139
West Seneca	1	1	56	.....	56	55	.....	55
Whitehall	1	1	60	.....	60	68	.....	68
Total	42	44	4,789	.....	4,789	4,870	.....	4,870
Motormen, Guards, Etc. (Electric Trains):								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	65	.....	65	58	.....	58
New York, Manhattan	2	2	265	.....	265	91	.....	91
Total	3	3	330	.....	330	149	.....	149
Railroad Interlockers:								
Buffalo	1	1	89	.....	89	82	.....	82
Poughkeepsie	1	1	125	.....	125	54	.....	54
Rochester	1	1	40	.....	40	42	.....	42
Yonkers	1	1	110	.....	110	45	.....	45
Total	4	4	364	.....	364	223	.....	223
Street Railway Employees:								
Albany	1	1	412	.....	412	370	.....	370
Binghamton	1	1	18	.....	18	10	.....	10
Elmira	1	1	82	.....	82	87	.....	87
Glens Falls	1	1	94	.....	94	90	.....	90
Ithaca	1	1	28	.....	28	25	.....	25
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	310	.....	310	260	.....	260
Newburgh	1	1	52	.....	52	53	.....	53
Oswego	1	1	31	.....	31	19	.....	19
Port Chester	1	1	80	.....	80	75	.....	75
Rensselaer	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41
Rochester	1	1	740	.....	740	749	.....	749

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.								
(a) Railways — Continued.								
Street Railway Employees—Con.:								
Stillwater	1	1	89	.....	89	89	.....	89
Syracuse	1	.....	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....
Troy	1	1	445	.....	445	500	.....	500
Yonkers	1	1	261	.....	261	240	.....	240
Total	14	14	2,708	.....	2,708	2,608	.....	2,608
Switchmen:								
Binghamton	1	1	59	.....	59	47	.....	47
Buffalo	7	7	810	.....	810	750	.....	750
Elmira	1	1	40	.....	40	35	.....	35
Hornell	1	1	41	.....	41	40	.....	40
Lyons	1	1	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Middletown	1	1	11	.....	11	14	.....	14
New York, Bronx	1	1	33	.....	33	47	.....	47
Niagara Falls	1	1	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Rochester	1	1	21	.....	21	38	.....	38
Salamanca	1	1	17	.....	17	17	.....	17
Syracuse	1	1	13	.....	13	40	.....	40
Utica	1	1	9	.....	9	6	.....	6
West Seneca	1	1	130	.....	130	59	.....	59
Total	19	19	1,199	.....	1,199	1,106	.....	1,106
Trackmen, Railway:								
Fulton Chain	1	.....	56	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
Saranac Lake	1	1	43	.....	43	*43	.....	43
Total	2	1	99	.....	99	43	.....	43
Trainmen, Road and Yard:								
Albany	2	2	427	.....	427	237	.....	237
Auburn	1	1	47	.....	47	60	.....	60
Binghamton	1	1	204	.....	204	205	.....	205
Buffalo	3	3	947	.....	947	928	.....	928
Corning	1	1	272	.....	272	265	.....	265
East Syracuse	1	1	315	.....	315	297	.....	297
Elmira	2	2	435	.....	435	429	.....	429
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	1	109	.....	109	116	.....	116
Hornell	1	1	295	.....	295	310	.....	310
Kingston	1	1	120	.....	120	126	.....	126
Mechanicville	1	1	185	.....	185	198	.....	198
Middletown	1	1	222	.....	222	224	.....	224
New York, Bronx	1	1	354	.....	354	351	.....	351
New York, Manhattan	2	2	676	.....	676	665	.....	665
New York, Queens	1	1	679	.....	679	650	.....	650
New York, Richmond	1	1	119	.....	119	125	.....	125
Newark	1	1	64	.....	64	56	.....	56
Newburgh	1	1	60	.....	60	48	.....	48
Niagara Falls	1	1	126	.....	126	128	.....	128
Norwich	1	1	118	.....	118	116	.....	116
Ogdensburg	1	1	90	.....	90	100	.....	100
Olean	1	1	134	.....	134	126	.....	126
Oneonta	1	1	230	.....	230	225	.....	225
Oswego	1	1	115	.....	115	130	.....	130
Plattsburg	1	1	69	.....	69	51	.....	51
Port Jervis	1	1	346	.....	346	336	.....	336
Ravena	1	1	58	.....	58	52	.....	52
Rensselaer	1	1	207	.....	207	205	.....	205
Rochester	2	2	356	.....	356	330	.....	330
Rotterdam Junction	1	1	73	.....	73	72	.....	72
Rouses Point	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	47

* Membership reported March 30, 1908.

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.								
(a) Railways — Concluded.								
Trainmen, Road and Yard—Con.:								
Salamanca	1	1	173	.....	173	162	.....	162
Schenectady	1	1	128	.....	128	119	.....	119
Syracuse	2	2	331	.....	331	341	.....	341
Troy	1	1	113	.....	113	109	.....	109
Utica	1	1	332	.....	332	337	.....	337
Walton	1	1	36	.....	36	38	.....	38
Watertown	1	1	106	.....	106	120	.....	120
Whitehall	1	1	155	.....	155	143	.....	143
Total	45	46	8,826	.....	8,826	8,577	.....	8,577
Total—Railways	232	237	27,897	.....	27,897	26,914	.....	26,914
(b) Navigation.								
Boatmen:								
Glens Falls	1	.....	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	1	1	2,310	.....	2,310	780	.....	780
Whitehall	1	1	250	.....	250	200	.....	200
Total	3	2	2,590	.....	2,590	980	.....	980
Cooks and Stewards, Marine:								
Buffalo	1	1	300	.....	300	370	.....	370
New York, Manhattan	1	1	950	.....	950	950	.....	950
Ogdensburg	1	1	26	.....	26	45	.....	45
Total	3	3	1,276	.....	1,276	1,365	.....	1,365
Engineers, Marine:								
Albany	1	1	80	.....	80	75	.....	75
Alexandria Bay	1	1	35	.....	35	30	.....	30
Buffalo	2	2	655	.....	655	659	.....	659
Clayton	1	1	29	.....	29	30	.....	30
Dunkirk	1	1	24	.....	24	30	.....	30
Kingston	1	1	69	.....	69	67	.....	67
New York, Manhattan	1	1	2,637	.....	2,637	2,637	.....	2,637
Ogdensburg	1	1	47	.....	47	45	.....	45
Oswego	1	1	20	.....	20	38	.....	38
Tonawanda	1	1	40	.....	40	40	.....	40
Total	11	11	3,636	.....	3,636	3,651	.....	3,651
Firemen, Marine:								
Buffalo	2	2	960	.....	960	879	.....	879
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	600	.....	600	500	.....	500
Ogdensburg	1	1	75	.....	75	35	.....	35
Total	4	4	1,635	.....	1,635	1,414	.....	1,414
Masters and Pilots:								
Albany	1	1	76	.....	76	81	.....	81
Clayton	1	1	25	.....	25	26	.....	26
New York, Manhattan	1	1	2,417	.....	2,417	2,386	.....	2,386
Total	3	3	2,518	.....	2,518	2,493	.....	2,493
Seamen:								
Buffalo	1	1	3,600	.....	3,600	3,500	.....	3,500
North Tonawanda	1	1	100	.....	100	20	.....	20
Ogdensburg	1	1	150	.....	150	150	.....	150
Total	3	3	3,850	.....	3,850	3,670	.....	3,670
Total—Navigation	27	26	15,505	.....	15,505	13,573	.....	13,573

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.								
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.								
Building Material Drivers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	1,600	.....	1,600	1,500	.....	1,500
Carmen and Coach Drivers:								
Albany	1	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
Binghamton	1	1	78	.....	78	65	.....	65
Buffalo	2	2	171	.....	171	170	.....	170
New York, Brooklyn	3	2	885	.....	885	848	.....	848
New York, Manhattan	3	3	2,100	.....	2,100	1,700	.....	1,700
Ogdensburg	1	1	16	.....	16	17	.....	17
Rochester	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Troy	1	1	30	.....	30	139	.....	139
Total	13	12	3,405	.....	3,405	3,064	.....	3,064
Coal Wagon Drivers and Helpers:								
Albany	1	1	200	.....	200	135	.....	135
Buffalo	1	1	60	.....	60	45	.....	45
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,200	.....	1,200	1,200	.....	1,200
Troy	1	1	260	.....	260	280	.....	280
Total	4	4	1,720	.....	1,720	1,660	.....	1,660
Commission Drivers and Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,200	.....	1,200	2,000	.....	2,000
Delivery Wagon Drivers;								
Buffalo	2	2	115	.....	115	115	.....	115
New York, Manhattan	1	1	550	.....	550	500	.....	500
Total	3	3	665	.....	665	615	.....	615
Express and Mail Wagon Drivers:								
New York, Manhattan	3	3	403	.....	403	393	.....	393
Funeral Coach Drivers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	1,352	.....	1,352	1,440	.....	1,440
Ice Handlers;								
Auburn	1	1	22	.....	22	24	.....	24
Rochester	1	1	150	.....	150	100	.....	100
Total	2	2	172	.....	172	124	.....	124
Milk Wagon Drivers;								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	115	.....	115	110	.....	110
Piano Movers;								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	125	.....	125	85	.....	85
Team Drivers and Owners;								
Albany	2	2	380	.....	380	380	.....	380
Auburn	2	2	54	.....	54	83	.....	83
Buffalo	2	1	162	.....	162	135	.....	135
Elmira	1	1	15	.....	15	7	.....	7
Fulton	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	1	1	30	.....	30	42	.....	42
Ithaca	1	1	12	.....	12	8	.....	8
Middletown	1	1	18	.....	18	10	.....	10
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	1,485	.....	1,485	1,064	.....	1,064
New York, Manhattan	7	7	3,203	.....	3,203	2,802	.....	2,802
Newburgh	1	1	67	.....	67	70	.....	70
Ogdensburg	1	1	20	.....	20	25	.....	25

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Unions at End of—		Number of Members at the End of—					
			March, 1908.			September, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.								
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving — Concluded.								
Team Drivers and Owners—Con.:								
Olean	1	1	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Oswego	1	1	29	.....	29	40	.....	40
Peekskill	1	1	140	.....	140	143	.....	143
Poughkeepsie	1	1	25	.....	25	29	.....	29
Rochester	2	2	227	.....	227	207	.....	207
Troy	1	1	100	.....	100	160	.....	160
White Plains	1	1	98	.....	98	40	.....	40
Yonkers	1	1	500	.....	500	500	.....	500
Total	32	30	6,593	.....	6,593	5,754	.....	5,754
Total—Teaming and Cab Driving.	64	61	17,350	.....	17,350	16,745	.....	16,745
(d) Freight Handling.								
Coal Heavers:								
Buffalo	1	1	100	.....	100	85	.....	85
New York, Manhattan	1	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
Total	2	2	200	.....	200	185	.....	185
Freight and Baggagemen:								
Albany	1	1	82	.....	82	120	.....	120
Amsterdam	1	1	21	.....	21	18	.....	18
Buffalo	1	2	714	.....	714	299	.....	299
Canandaigua	1	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Elmira	1	1	26	.....	26	65	.....	65
New York, Brooklyn	....	1	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	284
New York, Manhattan	....	1	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	350
Rotterdam Junction	1	1	30	.....	30	20	.....	20
Syracuse	1	1	65	.....	65	50	.....	50
Troy	1	1	80	.....	80	65	.....	65
Total	8	10	1,040	.....	1,040	1,271	.....	1,271
Grain Handlers:								
Buffalo	3	3	810	.....	810	820	.....	820
Ogdensburg	1	1	17	.....	17	15	.....	15
Total	4	4	827	.....	827	835	.....	835
Longshoremen:								
Kingston	1	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	5	5	1,291	.....	1,291	1,211	.....	1,211
New York, Manhattan	5	6	2,335	.....	2,335	2,064	.....	2,064
Ogdensburg	1	1	125	.....	125	105	.....	105
Oswego	1	1	60	.....	60	60	.....	60
Total	13	13	3,823	.....	3,823	3,440	.....	3,440
Lumber Handlers:								
Albany	1	1	250	.....	250	200	.....	200
Buffalo	1	1	160	.....	160	150	.....	150
North Tonawanda	1	1	125	.....	125	105	.....	105
Ogdensburg	3	3	391	.....	391	401	.....	401
Tonawanda	1	1	34	.....	34	31	.....	31
Troy	1	1	15	.....	15	17	.....	17
Whitehall	1	.....	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	8	1,035	.....	1,035	904	.....	904

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Concluded.								
(d) Freight Handling — Concluded.								
Ore Handlers:								
Buffalo	1	1	230	.....	230	78	.....	78
Scow Trimmers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	325	.....	325	350	.....	350
Transfer Messengers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	14	.....	19	21	.....	21
Total—Freight Handling	39	40	7,499	.....	7,499	7,084	.....	7,084
(e) Telegraphs.								
Telegraphers (Commercial):								
Albany	1	1	64	4	68	38	.....	38
Buffalo	1	1	100	35	135	110	.....	110
New York, Manhattan	1	1	450	75	525	201	8	209
Syracuse	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Utica	1	1	7	3	10	4	1	5
Total	5	4	631	117	748	353	9	362
Telegraphers (Railroad):								
Albany	1	1	150	.....	150	150	.....	150
Blasdell	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Chili Station	1	1	1,551	26	1,577	1,729	24	1,753
Elmira	1	1	54	2	56	51	4	55
Hunter	1	1	22	.....	22	*22	.....	22
Kingston	1	1	225	.....	225	228	2	230
New Rochelle	1	1	109	4	113	103	3	106
New York, Manhattan	1	1	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
New York, Queens	1	1	250	8	258	257	8	265
Olean	1	1	115	.....	115	126	3	129
Rochester	1	1	54	2	56	65	2	67
Salamanca	1	1	950	2	952	455	5	450
Whitehall	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43
Total	11	13	3,498	44	3,542	3,271	51	3,322
Total—Telegraphs	16	17	4,129	161	4,290	3,624	60	3,684
Total—Group II	378	381	72,380	161	72,541	67,940	60	68,000
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.								
(a) Garments.								
Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	3	7	10	3	7	10
Buttonhole Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	35	.....	35	35	.....	35
New York, Manhattan	1	1	175	.....	175	150	.....	150
Syracuse	1	1	.....	85	85	.....	71	71
Total	3	3	210	85	295	185	71	256
Cloak and Suit Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,000	.....	1,000	900	.....	900

* Membership reported March 30, 1908.

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.								
(a) Garments — Continued.								
Cloak and Suit Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	105	2	107	39	1	40
New York, Manhattan	3	3	1,074	350	1,424	985	300	1,285
Total	4	4	1,179	352	1,531	1,024	301	1,325
Cloth Examiners, Spongers and Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	367	.....	367	350	.....	350
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers:								
Buffalo	1	1	130	.....	130	120	.....	120
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	400	.....	400	400	.....	400
New York, Manhattan Bronx	2	2	1,900	.....	1,900	1,940	.....	1,940
Newburgh	1	1	37	.....	37	36	.....	36
Rochester	1	1	42	.....	42	55	.....	55
Syracuse	1	1	123	.....	123	130	.....	130
Utica	1	1	60	.....	60	54	.....	54
Total	8	8	2,692	.....	2,692	2,735	.....	2,735
Clothing Finishers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	143	.....	143	80	.....	80
Clothing Pressers:								
Buffalo	1	1	180	.....	180	154	.....	154
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	265	.....	265	170	.....	170
New York, Manhattan	4	3	1,169	.....	1,169	850	.....	850
Total	7	6	1,614	.....	1,614	1,174	.....	1,174
Coat Makers:								
Buffalo	1	1	200	.....	200	190	.....	190
New York, Brooklyn	2	1	635	75	710	150	.....	150
New York, Manhattan	5	.....	3,777	300	4,077	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	4	5	375	370	745	340	310	650
Total	12	7	4,987	745	5,732	680	310	990
Jacket Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	944	2	946	848	.....	848
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3,500	600	4,100	1,925	150	2,075
Total	6	6	4,444	602	5,046	2,773	150	2,923
Knee Pants Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	550	.....	550	500	.....	500
Neckwear Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	167	.....	167	167	.....	167
Neckwear Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	25	60	85	20	80	100
New York, Manhattan	1	1	250	350	600	200	300	500
Total	2	2	275	410	685	220	380	600
Overall Workers:								
Binghamton	1	1	6	54	60	3	45	48
Buffalo	1	1	.....	72	72	.....	49	49
New York, Manhattan	1	1	90	130	220	.....	200	200
Newburgh	2	2	155	661	816	160	649	809

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Total.	Wom.	Total.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Concluded.								
(a) Garments — Concluded.								
Overall Workers—Continued:								
Port Jervis	1	1	1	56	57	1	52	53
Wappingers Falls	1	1	35	164	199	35	158	193
Total	7	7	287	1,137	1,424	199	1,153	1,352
Pants Makers:								
Albany	1	1	22	8	30	13	12	25
Buffalo	1	1	65	.....	65	75	.....	75
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	700	.....	700	250	.....	250
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,300	.....	1,300	2,000	.....	2,000
Potsdam	1	1	12	29	41	7	18	25
Total	6	6	2,099	37	2,136	2,345	30	2,375
Pants and Vest Makers:								
Syracuse	1	1	.....	170	170	.....	200	200
Utica	1	1	46	40	86	30	40	70
Warrensburg	1	1	13	48	61	12	33	45
Total	3	3	59	258	317	42	273	315
Skirt Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	275	40	315	200	35	235
Tailors:								
Albany	1	1	64	3	67	60	4	64
Binghamton	1	1	43	8	51	42	10	52
Buffalo	2	2	146	404	550	150	460	610
Cortland	1	1	10	14	24	9	11	20
Elmira	1	1	42	4	46	38	1	39
Gloversville	1	1	16	1	17	12	1	13
Ithaca	1	1	40	20	60	20	15	35
Jamestown	1	1	7	1	8	11	.....	11
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	550	14	564	475	30	505
New York, Manhattan	1	1	900	100	1,000	700	20	720
Olean	1	1	16	5	21	17	5	22
Oneida	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	1	1	12	.....	12	4	.....	4
Rochester	1	1	50	.....	50	40	.....	40
Rome	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Salamanca	1	1	3	6	9	5	6	11
Schenectady	1	1	45	.....	45	40	.....	40
Syracuse	2	2	50	.....	50	45	.....	45
Troy	1	1	83	7	90	70	5	75
Total	22	21	2,095	587	2,682	1,750	568	2,318
Theatrical Costumers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	18	14	32	18	14	32
Vest Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	700	300	1,000	500	200	700
Waist Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	219	225	444	201	184	385
Wrapper Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	41	76	117	36	68	104
Total—Garments	92	85	23,424	4,875	28,299	16,082	3,744	19,826

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.								
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.								
Collar and Cuff Makers:								
Albany	1	1	14	60	74	8	35	43
Laundry Workers:								
Elmira	1	1	9	11	20	10	14	24
Kingston	1	1	42	.....	42	30	.....	30
Middletown	1	1	29	6	35	26	6	32
Poughkeepsie	1	1	41	.....	41	45	.....	45
Syracuse	1	.....	10	10	20	.....	.....	.....
Troy	1	1	6	14	20	6	8	14
Total	6	5	137	41	178	117	28	145
Shirt Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	40	.....	40	30	.....	30
Shirt Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	240	180	420	125	.....	125
New York, Manhattan	1	2	400	350	750	370	220	590
Total	3	4	640	530	1,170	495	220	715
Underwear Makers:								
Peekskill	1	1	.....	150	150	.....	100	100
Total—Shirts, Collars and Laundry	12	12	831	781	1,612	650	383	1,033
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.								
Cloth Hat and Cap Blockers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	125	.....	125	110	.....	110
Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	192	.....	192	175	.....	175
Cloth Hat and Cap Finishers and Trimmers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	30	150	180	32	147	179
Cloth Hat and Cap Lining Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	.....	150	150	.....	140	140
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers:								
Albany	1	1	9	.....	9	7	.....	7
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	200	.....	200	20	8	28
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,390	.....	1,390	1,300	.....	1,300
Total	3	3	1,599	.....	1,599	1,327	8	1,335
Cloth Hat and Cap Packers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	50	.....	50	45	.....	45
Fur Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	165	.....	165	150	.....	150
New York, Manhattan	1	1	200	.....	200	190	.....	190
Total	2	2	365	.....	365	340	.....	340
Hat and Cap Sweat Band Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	30	.....	30	26	.....	26

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.								
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs — Concluded.								
Hat Finishers:								
Matteawan	1	1	60	.....	60	20	.....	20
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	564	.....	564	600	.....	600
New York, Manhattan	1	1	131	.....	131	173	.....	173
Newburgh	1	1	140	.....	140	152	.....	152
Total	4	4	895	.....	895	945	.....	945
Hat Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	230	.....	260	260	.....	260
Newburgh	1	1	170	.....	170	175	.....	175
Total	2	2	430	.....	430	435	.....	435
Hat Trimmers:								
Newburgh	1	1	.....	70	70	.....	125	125
Millinery Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	.....	16	16	.....	15	15
New York, Manhattan	1	1	.....	50	50	1	150	151
Total	2	2	.....	66	66	1	165	166
Straw Hat Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	120	250	370	156	240	396
Total—Hats, Caps and Furs	23	23	3,836	686	4,522	3,592	825	4,417
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.								
Boot and Shoe Workers:								
Auburn	1	1	137	.....	137	137	.....	137
Buffalo	2	2	172	.....	172	159	.....	159
Elmira	1	.....	51	40	91	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	4	5	778	200	978	1,302	170	1,472
New York, Manhattan	2	3	331	.....	331	392	.....	392
Rochester	2	2	1,200	200	1,400	1,200	250	1,450
Syracuse	1	1	63	60	123	54	26	80
Total	13	14	2,732	500	3,232	3,244	446	3,690
Glove Cutters:								
Gloversville	1	1	70	.....	70	70	.....	70
Suspender Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	200	25	225	150	20	170
Syracuse	1	1	1	7	8	1	5	6
Total	2	2	201	32	233	151	25	176
Total—Boots, Shoes and Gloves	16	17	3,003	532	3,535	3,465	471	3,936
(e) Textiles.								
Calico Engravers, Printers, Etc.:								
Garnerville	2	2	38	.....	38	32	.....	32
Newburgh	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Wappingers Falls	3	3	46	.....	46	40	.....	40
Total	5	6	84	.....	84	90	.....	90

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Concluded.								
(e) Textiles — Concluded.								
Carders:								
Cohoes	1	1	140	.....	140	100	.....	100
Carpet Workers:								
Amsterdam	2	2	191	.....	191	208	.....	208
Newburgh	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Rifton	2	2	58	34	92	58	29	87
Total	4	5	249	34	283	306	29	335
Knit Goods Boarders:								
Cohoes	1	1	48	.....	48	40	.....	40
Knit Goods Cutters:								
Cohoes	1	1	69	.....	69	55	.....	55
Knitters:								
Cohoes	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Utica	1	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	1	60	.....	60	25	.....	25
Lace Curtain Makers:								
Gouverneur	1	1	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
Kingston	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
Newburgh	1	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
Total	3	3	42	.....	42	40	.....	40
Loom Fixers:								
Cohoes	1	1	32	.....	32	30	.....	30
Utica	1	1	53	.....	53	60	.....	60
Total	2	2	85	.....	85	90	.....	90
Passementerie Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	300	2	302	300	2	302
Shoddy Workers:								
Cohoes	1	1	150	.....	150	200	.....	200
Silk Workers:								
Amsterdam	1	1	75	.....	75	79	.....	79
Hornell	1	1	20	.....	20	25	.....	25
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	282	.....	282	362	.....	362
New York, Manhattan	1	1	294	15	309	20	.....	20
Saratoga Springs	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39
Total	6	7	671	15	686	525	.....	525
Spinners (Jack):								
Cohoes	1	1	175	.....	175	175	.....	175
Little Falls	1	1	80	.....	80	30	.....	30
Utica	1	1	45	.....	45	45	.....	45
Total	3	3	300	.....	300	250	.....	250
Spinners (Mule):								
Utica	1	1	145	.....	145	145	.....	145
Total—Textiles	31	33	2,343	51	2,394	2,166	31	2,197
Total—Group III	174	170	33,437	6,925	40,362	25,955	5,454	31,409

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.								
(a) Iron and Steel.								
Architectural Iron Workers:								
Buffalo	1	1	14	.....	14	12	.....	12
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	67	.....	67	200	.....	200
Rochester	1	1	29	.....	29	36	.....	36
Total	3	3	110	.....	110	248	.....	248
Blacksmiths:								
Buffalo	2	2	120	.....	120	180	.....	180
Dunkirk	1	1	84	.....	84	84	.....	84
Elmira	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Green Island	1	1	60	.....	60	60	.....	60
Middletown	1	1	40	.....	40	37	.....	37
New York, Manhattan	1	1	318	.....	318	350	.....	350
Norwich	1	1	16	.....	16	10	.....	10
Olean	1	1	40	.....	40	38	.....	38
Schenectady	1	1	88	.....	88	84	.....	84
Total	10	9	786	.....	786	843	.....	843
Blacksmith's Helpers:								
Buffalo	1	1	50	.....	50	78	.....	78
Dunkirk	1	1	130	.....	130	80	.....	80
New York, Manhattan	1	1	550	.....	550	540	.....	540
Total	3	3	730	.....	730	698	.....	698
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders:								
Albany	1	1	169	.....	169	157	.....	157
Buffalo	1	1	392	.....	392	402	.....	402
Corning	1	1	16	.....	16	19	.....	19
Dunkirk	1	1	150	.....	150	135	.....	135
Geneva	1	1	22	.....	22	21	.....	21
Green Island	1	1	39	.....	39	40	.....	40
Hornell	1	1	12	.....	12	11	.....	11
Mechanicville	1	1	25	.....	25	24	.....	24
New York, Brooklyn	4	4	462	.....	462	466	.....	466
New York, Manhattan	1	1	37	.....	37	30	.....	30
New York, Queens	1	1	77	.....	77	77	.....	77
New York, Richmond	1	1	46	.....	46	48	.....	48
Newburgh	1	1	130	.....	130	137	.....	137
Norwich	1	1	13	.....	13	14	.....	14
Olean	1	1	35	.....	35	30	.....	30
Oneonta	1	1	23	.....	23	25	.....	25
Oswego	1	1	35	.....	35	34	.....	34
Schenectady	1	1	167	.....	167	35	.....	35
Syracuse	1	1	38	.....	38	36	.....	36
Utica	1	1	28	.....	28	28	.....	28
Total	23	23	1,916	.....	1,916	1,769	.....	1,769
Boiler Makers' Helpers:								
Buffalo	1	1	125	.....	125	308	.....	308
Olean	1	1	24	.....	24	27	.....	27
Total	2	2	149	.....	149	335	.....	335
Core Makers (See also Iron Molders):								
Buffalo	1	1	150	.....	150	130	.....	130
Depew-Lancaster	1	1	165	.....	165	165	.....	165

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.								
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.								
Core Makers (See also Iron Molders)—Continued:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	120	.....	120	100	.....	100
New York, Manhattan	1	1	44	.....	44	33	.....	33
Schenectady	1	1	140	.....	140	120	.....	120
Troy	1	1	90	.....	90	75	.....	75
Total	6	6	709	.....	709	623	.....	623
Cranemen and Motormen:								
Schenectady	2	2	243	.....	243	125	.....	125
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	74	.....	74	70	.....	70
Drop Forgers:								
Auburn	1	1	45	.....	45	15	.....	15
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	108	.....	108	80	.....	80
Total	2	2	153	.....	153	95	.....	95
Electrical Apparatus Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	650	.....	650	354	.....	354
Schenectady	9	4	1,104	45	1,149	856	.....	856
Total	11	6	1,754	45	1,799	1,210	.....	1,210
Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated):								
Buffalo	1	1	50	.....	50	53	.....	53
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	336	.....	336	281	.....	281
New York, Manhattan	1	1	168	.....	168	160	.....	160
Schenectady	1	1	40	.....	40	32	.....	32
Tarrytown	1	1	35	.....	35	38	.....	38
Troy	1	1	28	.....	28	28	.....	28
Yonkers	1	1	29	.....	29	31	.....	31
Total	8	8	686	.....	686	623	.....	623
Foundry Laborers and Molders Helpers:								
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	335	.....	335	610	.....	610
New York, Manhattan	1	1	350	.....	350	25	.....	25
Painted Post	1	1	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
Rochester	1	1	20	.....	20	10	.....	10
Schenectady	1	1	200	.....	200	200	.....	200
Troy	1	1	117	.....	117	300	.....	300
Total	7	7	1,040	.....	1,040	1,163	.....	1,163
Gas Meter Makers:								
Albany	1	1	44	.....	44	44	.....	44
Horse Nail Makers:								
Ausable Chasm	1	1	10	10	20	5	5	10
Keeseville	1	1	44	17	61	44	16	60
Total	2	2	54	27	81	49	21	70
Horseshoers:								
Albany	1	1	38	.....	38	38	.....	38
Amsterdam	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Auburn	1	1	11	.....	11	13	.....	13
Binghamton	1	1	14	.....	14	10	.....	10

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
IV. METALS MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.								
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.								
Horseshoers—Continued:								
Buffalo	1	1	76	.....	76	67	.....	67
Cortland	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Elmira	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Jamestown	1	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle	1	1	14	.....	14	15	.....	15
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	210	.....	210	275	.....	275
New York, Manhattan	1	1	400	.....	400	418	.....	418
Newburgh	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Rochester	1	1	40	.....	40	40	.....	40
Syracuse	1	1	30	.....	30	36	.....	36
Troy	1	1	25	.....	25	26	.....	26
Utica	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
White Plains	1	1	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Yonkers	1	1	40	.....	40	40	.....	40
Total	17	16	946	.....	946	1,026	.....	1,026
Iron Molders and Core Makers:								
Albany	2	2	242	.....	242	249	.....	249
Amsterdam	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Auburn	1	1	116	.....	116	95	.....	95
Batavia	1	1	41	.....	41	30	.....	30
Binghamton	1	1	60	.....	60	30	.....	30
Buffalo	3	3	897	.....	897	653	.....	653
Cold Spring	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Corning	1	1	21	.....	21	42	.....	42
Depew-Lancaster	1	1	210	.....	210	180	.....	180
Dunkirk	1	1	77	.....	77	63	.....	63
Elmira	1	1	29	.....	29	30	.....	30
Frankfort	1	1	43	.....	43	44	.....	44
Geneva	2	2	130	.....	130	129	.....	129
Hoosick Falls	1	1	60	.....	60	30	.....	30
Hornell	1	1	27	.....	27	28	.....	28
Lockport	1	1	51	.....	51	40	.....	40
Medina	1	1	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Middletown	1	1	14	.....	14	12	.....	12
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	850	.....	850	718	.....	718
New York, Manhattan	1	1	225	.....	225	200	.....	200
Newburgh	1	1	96	.....	96	87	.....	87
Niagara Falls	1	1	30	.....	30	25	.....	25
Olean	1	1	21	.....	21	17	.....	17
Palmyra	1	1	24	.....	24	13	.....	13
Peekskill	1	1	230	.....	230	200	.....	200
Plattsburg	1	1	16	.....	16	11	.....	11
Port Chester	1	1	28	.....	28	18	.....	18
Poughkeepsie	1	1	85	.....	85	85	.....	85
Rochester	2	2	432	.....	432	440	.....	440
Sandy Hill	1	1	28	.....	28	26	.....	26
Saratoga Springs	1	1	40	.....	40	22	.....	22
Schenectady	1	1	405	.....	405	380	.....	380
Seneca Falls	1	1	149	.....	149	150	.....	150
Syracuse	1	1	520	.....	520	500	.....	500
Troy	2	2	385	.....	385	450	.....	450
Utica	1	1	238	.....	238	200	.....	00
Watertown	1	1	160	.....	160	106	.....	106
Yonkers	1	1	110	.....	110	100	.....	100
Total	45	45	6,138	.....	6,138	5,450	.....	5,450
Iron Molders and Core Makers' Apprentices:								
Buffalo	1	1	200	.....	200	91	.....	91

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Total.	Wom.	Total.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.								
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.								
Knife Makers (Pocket):								
Walden	1	1	110	.....	110	110	.....	110
Machinists:								
Albany	1	1	94	.....	94	94	.....	94
Amsterdam	1	1	8	.....	8	5	.....	5
Auburn	1	1	65	.....	65	54	.....	54
Binghamton	1	1	62	.....	62	64	.....	64
Buffalo	2	2	600	.....	600	420	.....	420
Cohoes	1	1	12	.....	12	7	.....	7
Cold Spring	1	1	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
Corinth–Palmer	1	1	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
Corning	1	1	25	.....	25	31	.....	31
Depew–Lancaster	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Dunkirk	1	1	90	.....	90	20	.....	20
Elmira	1	1	90	.....	90	68	.....	68
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	1	30	.....	30	24	.....	24
Green Island	1	1	41	.....	41	27	.....	27
Hornell	1	1	87	.....	87	80	.....	80
Little Falls	1	1	35	.....	35	40	.....	40
Lockport	1	1	21	.....	21	16	.....	16
Mechanicville	1	1	44	.....	44	42	.....	42
Middletown	1	1	59	.....	59	54	.....	54
New York, Bronx	1	1	140	.....	140	145	.....	145
New York, Brooklyn	6	6	1,236	.....	1,236	992	.....	992
New York, Manhattan	6	6	2,357	.....	2,357	2,161	.....	2,161
New York, Richmond	1	1	40	.....	40	34	.....	34
Newark	1	.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	1	1	80	.....	80	60	.....	60
Niagara Falls	1	1	25	.....	25	11	.....	11
Norwich	1	1	40	.....	40	56	.....	56
Olean	1	1	52	.....	52	42	.....	42
Oneonta	1	1	101	.....	101	90	.....	90
Oswego	1	1	41	.....	41	60	.....	60
Pearl River	1	1	54	.....	54	41	.....	41
Plattsburg	1	1	25	.....	25	18	.....	18
Port Jervis	1	1	35	.....	35	15	.....	15
Poughkeepsie	1	1	25	.....	25	15	.....	15
Rochester	2	1	1,035	.....	1,035	1,000	.....	1,000
Rome	1	1	35	.....	35	35	.....	35
Salamanca	1	1	9	.....	9	14	.....	14
Schenectady	2	2	1,000	.....	1,000	631	.....	631
Seneca Falls	1	1	24	.....	24	15	.....	15
Syracuse	2	2	110	.....	110	91	.....	91
Tarrytown	1	1	205	.....	205	96	.....	96
Troy	1	1	110	.....	110	78	.....	78
Utica	1	1	48	.....	48	37	.....	37
Watervliet	1	1	40	.....	40	25	.....	25
Yonkers	1	1	224	.....	224	175	.....	175
Total	58	57	8,560	.....	8,506	7,027	.....	7,027
Machinists' Apprentices and Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	414	.....	414	386	.....	386
Yonkers	1	1	75	.....	75	25	.....	25
Total	2	2	489	.....	489	411	.....	411
Painters (Metal):								
Schenectady	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.								
(a) Iron and Steel — Concluded.								
Pattern Makers:								
Albany	1	1	30	.....	30	24	.....	24
Auburn	1	1	16	.....	16	14	.....	14
Buffalo	1	1	185	.....	185	168	.....	168
Cold Spring	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk	1	1	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
Elmira	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
New York, Manhattan	1	1	903	.....	903	858	.....	858
Rochester	1	1	52	.....	52	45	.....	45
Schenectady	1	1	230	.....	230	220	.....	220
Seneca Falls	1	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	1	1	21	.....	21	26	.....	26
Utica	1	1	16	.....	16	13	.....	13
Watertown	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Total	13	11	1,508	.....	1,508	1,397	.....	1,397
Rolling Mills and Steel Works Employees:								
Lockport	1	1	35	.....	35	34	.....	34
Poughkeepsie	1	1	38	.....	38	36	.....	36
Total	2	2	73	.....	73	70	.....	70
Saw and Tool Makers:								
Canastota	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Ilion	1	1	40	.....	40	45	.....	45
New York, Brooklyn	2	1	54	.....	54	22	.....	22
New York, Manhattan	1	1	280	.....	280	170	.....	170
Port Jervis	1	1	52	.....	52	48	.....	48
Syracuse	1	1	87	.....	87	61	.....	61
Total	7	6	520	.....	520	353	.....	353
Sheet Metal Workers:								
Cold Spring	1	1	9	.....	9	8	.....	8
Jamestown	1	1	61	.....	61	60	.....	60
Schenectady	1	1	28	.....	28	30	.....	30
Troy	1	1	19	.....	19	18	.....	18
Total	4	4	117	.....	117	116	.....	116
Steam Engine Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	60	.....	60	50	.....	50
Stove Mounters:								
Albany	1	1	18	.....	18	15	.....	15
Buffalo	1	1	21	.....	21	18	.....	18
Geneva	1	1	30	.....	30	28	.....	28
Peekskill	1	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	1	1	27	.....	27	20	.....	20
Troy	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Total	6	5	137	.....	137	111	.....	111
Wire Workers and Bed Spring Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	58	.....	58	58	.....	58
New York, Manhattan	2	2	302	.....	302	215	.....	215
Total	3	3	360	.....	360	273	.....	273
Total—Iron and Steel	242	229	27,632	72	27,704	24,380	21	24,401

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
IV. METALS MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.								
(b) Other Metals.								
Beer Pump Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	127	.....	127	118	.....	118
Brass Molders and Core Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	125	.....	125	80	.....	80
Troy	1	1	29	.....	29	26	.....	26
Total	2	2	154	.....	154	106	.....	106
Brass Workers:								
Albany	1	1	14	.....	14	11	.....	11
New York, Manhattan	3	3	153	.....	153	137	.....	137
Southfields	1	1	12	.....	12	9	.....	9
Total	5	5	179	.....	179	157	.....	157
Chandelier Filers and Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	3	3	253	.....	253	261	.....	261
Chasers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	199	.....	199	193	.....	193
Coppersmiths:								
Elmira	1	1	12	.....	12	16	.....	16
New York, Manhattan	1	1	220	.....	220	220	.....	220
Total	2	2	232	.....	232	236	.....	236
Gold Beaters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Gold Pen Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	109	.....	109	108	.....	108
Jewelers:								
Buffalo	1	1	130	.....	130	134	.....	134
New York, Manhattan	1	1	55	.....	55	59	.....	59
Total	2	2	185	.....	185	193	.....	193
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers:								
Albany	1	1	29	.....	29	20	.....	20
Buffalo	1	1	82	.....	82	60	.....	60
Dunkirk	1	1	14	.....	14	10	.....	10
Elmira	1	1	22	.....	22	23	.....	23
Geneva	1	1	47	.....	47	28	.....	28
Ilion	1	1	50	.....	50	38	.....	38
Jamestown	1	1	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	515	.....	515	490	.....	490
New York, Manhattan	1	1	190	.....	190	155	.....	155
Rochester	1	1	108	.....	108	100	.....	100
Schenectady	1	1	46	.....	46	40	.....	40
Syracuse	1	1	88	.....	88	60	.....	60
Troy	1	1	32	.....	32	34	.....	34
Watertown	1	1	27	.....	27	30	.....	30
Total	15	15	1,264	.....	1,264	1,102	.....	1,102
Metal Spinners:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	143	.....	143	139	.....	139

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Concluded.								
(b) Other Metals—Concluded.								
Silver and Britannia Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	160	.....	160	150	.....	150
Surgical Instrument Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
Total—Other Metals	36	35	3,123	.....	3,123	2,781	.....	2,781
(c) Shipbuilding.								
Sail Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	120	.....	120	112	.....	112
Ship and Machinery Riggers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	295	.....	295	120	.....	120
Ship Painters:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	263	.....	263	270	.....	270
Ship Plumbers and Steam Fitters:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	85	.....	85	85	.....	85
Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers:								
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	714	.....	714	612	.....	612
New York, Manhattan	1	1	441	.....	441	402	.....	402
Ogdensburg	1	.....	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda	1	1	40	.....	40	13	.....	13
Total	5	4	1,231	.....	1,231	1,027	.....	1,027
Spar and Derrick Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	34	.....	34	34	.....	34
Total—Shipbuilding	10	9	2,028	.....	2,028	1,648	.....	1,648
Total—Group IV	288	273	32,783	72	32,855	28,809	21	28,830
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.								
Bookbinders:								
Albany	1	1	130	.....	130	124	.....	124
Buffalo	1	1	83	.....	83	92	.....	92
Syracuse	1	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Utica	1	1	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
Total	4	3	241	.....	241	226	.....	226
Bookbinders (Blank Book):								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	191	.....	191	170	.....	170
Bookbinders (Book Cover Stampers and Gold Leaf Layers):								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	150	160	310	160	165	325
Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc.):								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	.....	954	954	.....	700	700
Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers):								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	58	.....	58	60	.....	60

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.— Continued.								
Bookbinders (Paper Cutters):								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	290	.....	290	500	.....	500
Bookbinders (Paper Rulers):								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	130	.....	130	131	.....	131
Bookbinders (Printed Work):								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	968	.....	968	871	.....	871
Check Book Makers:								
Niagara Falls	1	1	50	.....	50	125	.....	125
Compositors:								
Albany	1	1	431	6	437	406	5	411
Amsterdam	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Auburn	1	1	19	26	45	21	27	48
Batavia	1	1	18	.....	18	22	.....	22
Binghamton	1	1	92	2	94	90	1	91
Buffalo	3	3	387	2	389	377	2	379
Canandaigua	1	1	23	6	29	18	6	24
Cohoes	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Deposit	1	1	25	.....	25	21	.....	21
Elmira	1	1	49	.....	49	56	.....	56
Glens Falls	1	1	32	4	36	32	4	36
Gloversville-Johnstown	1	1	34	.....	34	31	.....	31
Ithaca	1	1	26	15	41	24	15	39
Jamestown	1	1	41	.....	41	43	.....	43
Kingston	1	1	11	.....	11	15	.....	15
Lockport	1	1	33	.....	33	31	.....	31
Middletown	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
Mount Vernon	1	1	20	.....	20	16	.....	16
New York, all boroughs	1	1	6,456	120	6,576	6,488	129	6,617
New York, Manhattan	4	5	454	.....	454	465	.....	465
Newburgh	1	1	36	.....	36	36	.....	36
Niagara Falls	1	1	32	.....	32	34	.....	34
Norwich	1	1	16	2	18	17	2	19
Oneida	1	1	17	1	18	15	1	16
Oneonta	1	1	16	.....	16	14	.....	14
Ossining	1	1	31	.....	31	31	.....	31
Peekskill	1	1	12	1	13	12	.....	12
Poughkeepsie	1	1	21	.....	21	46	.....	46
Rochester	2	2	258	.....	258	248	10	258
Rome	1	1	16	.....	16	17	.....	17
Saratoga Springs	1	1	25	1	26	22	1	23
Schenectady	1	1	61	3	64	62	.....	62
Syracuse	1	1	209	3	212	192	3	195
Troy	1	1	135	.....	135	136	.....	136
Utica	1	1	135	.....	135	138	1	139
Watertown	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Waverly	1	1	14	1	15	12	1	13
White Plains	1	1	10	.....	10	12	.....	12
Yonkers	1	1	48	4	52	47	4	51
Total	45	46	9,311	197	9,508	9,315	212	9,527
Electrotypers and Stereotypers:								
Albany	1	1	48	.....	48	48	.....	48
Binghamton	1	1	9	.....	9	8	.....	8
Buffalo	2	2	61	.....	61	64	.....	64
Deposit	1	1	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
Elmira	1	1	4	.....	4	6	.....	6
New York, Manhattan	2	2	875	.....	875	868	.....	868
Rochester	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Syracuse	1	1	4	.....	4	9	.....	9
Utica	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Total	11	11	1,029	.....	1,029	1,030	.....	1,030

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.— Continued.								
Hat Tip Printers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	28	.....	28	28	.....	28
Lithographers:								
Buffalo	2	2	86	.....	86	26	.....	26
New York, Manhattan	4	4	1,504	.....	1,504	1,304	.....	1,304
Rochester	1	1	35	.....	35	32	.....	32
Total	7	7	1,625	.....	1,625	1,362	.....	1,362
Mailers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	395	.....	395	397	.....	397
Music Engravers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	34	.....	34	32	.....	32
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,245	.....	1,245	1,247	.....	1,247
Paper Handlers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	125	.....	125	105	.....	105
Photo Engravers:								
Albany	1	1	26	.....	26	25	.....	25
Buffalo	1	1	73	.....	73	71	.....	71
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,100	1	1,101	1,100	.....	1,100
Rochester	1	1	16	.....	16	17	.....	17
Syracuse	1	1	13	.....	13	15	.....	15
Total	5	5	1,228	1	1,229	1,228	.....	1,228
Plate Printers:								
Albany	1	1	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
New York, Manhattan	2	2	220	.....	220	214	.....	214
Total	3	3	232	.....	232	224	.....	224
Pressmen:								
Albany	1	1	135	.....	135	135	.....	135
Binghamton	1	1	31	.....	31	33	.....	33
Buffalo	1	1	109	.....	109	112	.....	112
Deposit	1	1	17	.....	17	17	.....	17
Elmira	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Jamestown	1	1	13	.....	13	14	.....	14
Lockport	1	1	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2,200	.....	2,200	2,252	.....	2,252
Newburgh	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Niagara Falls	1	1	52	.....	52	50	.....	50
Rochester	1	.....	62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	1	1	54	.....	54	50	.....	50
Utica	1	1	32	.....	32	29	.....	29
Watertown	1	1	5	.....	5	6	.....	6
Total	14	14	2,729	.....	2,729	2,728	.....	2,728
Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders:								
Buffalo	2	2	122	28	150	141	14	155
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3,393	.....	3,393	3,463	.....	3,463
Rochester	1	.....	38	10	48	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	1	1	84	4	88	55	8	63
Total	7	6	3,637	42	3,679	3,659	22	3,681
Steel and Copper Plate Engravers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	47	.....	47	30	.....	30

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.— Concluded.								
Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	152	.....	152	146	.....	146
Sandy Hill	1	1	62	.....	62	63	.....	63
Total	3	3	214	.....	214	209	.....	209
Wall Paper Print Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	245	.....	245	245	.....	245
Total—Group V	115	114	24,202	1,354	25,556	24,082	1,099	25,181
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.								
Bar and Store Fixture Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	450	.....	450	365	.....	365
Bedding and Mattress Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	131	.....	131	93	.....	93
Syracuse	1	1	7	5	12	7	5	12
Total	2	2	138	5	143	100	5	105
Box Makers and Sawyers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	440	.....	440	440	.....	440
Broom Makers:								
Amsterdam	1	1	73	.....	73	81	.....	81
Lockport	1	1	29	.....	29	12	.....	12
Syracuse	1	1	25	.....	25	26	.....	26
Total	3	3	127	.....	127	119	.....	119
Brush Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	140	35	175	100	40	140
New York, Manhattan	1	1	240	.....	240	169	.....	169
Total	2	2	380	35	415	269	40	309
Cabinet Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	530	.....	530	528	.....	528
New York, Manhattan	2	2	1,499	.....	1,499	1,351	.....	1,351
Rochester	1	1	350	.....	350	370	.....	370
Total	5	5	2,379	.....	2,379	2,249	.....	2,249
Carpet Fitters and Layers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	60	.....	60	52	.....	52
New York, Manhattan	1	1	275	.....	275	260	.....	260
Total	2	2	335	.....	335	312	.....	312
Carriage and Wagon Workers:								
Albany	1	1	83	.....	83	74	.....	74
Buffalo	2	2	242	.....	242	124	.....	124
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	460	.....	460	460	.....	460
New York, Manhattan	5	5	421	.....	421	492	.....	492
Syracuse	1	1	42	.....	42	37	.....	37
Utica	1	1	61	.....	61	55	.....	55
Total	11	11	1,309	.....	1,309	1,242	.....	1,242
Chair Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	31	.....	31	30	.....	30

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Continued.								
Coopers:								
Albany	1	1	35	.....	35	35	.....	35
Buffalo	2	2	42	.....	42	54	.....	54
Glens Falls	1	1	25	.....	25	24	.....	24
Lockport	1	1	12	.....	12	14	.....	14
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	70	.....	70	50	.....	50
New York, Manhattan	5	5	552	.....	552	750	.....	750
New York, Richmond	1	1	48	.....	48	38	.....	38
Niagara Falls	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
Peekskill	1	1	7	.....	7	9	.....	9
Rochester	2	2	84	.....	84	80	.....	80
Rosendale	1	1	74	.....	74	36	.....	36
Syracuse	1	1	42	.....	42	39	.....	39
Utica	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Total	19	19	1,017	.....	1,017	1,155	.....	1,155
Cork Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	85	.....	85	85	.....	85
Furniture Packers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Machine Wood Workers:								
Albany	2	2	46	.....	46	48	.....	48
Batavia	1	1	185	.....	185	182	.....	182
Buffalo	1	1	145	.....	145	100	.....	100
Elmira	1	1	97	.....	97	105	.....	105
Hornell	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	81
Kingston	1	1	60	.....	60	107	.....	107
Mount Vernon	1	1	40	.....	40	33	.....	33
New York, Bronx	1	1	89	.....	89	56	.....	56
New York, Manhattan	2	2	288	.....	288	309	.....	309
Ogdensburg	1	1	36	.....	36	35	.....	35
Penn Yan	1	1	80	.....	80	60	.....	60
Schenectady	1	1	28	.....	28	16	.....	16
Syracuse	1	1	23	.....	23	28	.....	28
Troy	1	1	50	.....	50	44	.....	44
Total	15	16	1,167	.....	1,167	1,204	.....	1,204
Piano and Organ Workers:								
Elmira	1	1	16	.....	16	15	.....	15
New York, Bronx	1	1	258	.....	258	202	.....	202
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	48	.....	48	43	.....	43
New York, Manhattan	1	2	69	.....	69	699	.....	699
New York, Queens	1	1	65	.....	65	37	.....	37
Total	5	6	456	.....	456	996	.....	996
Piano and Organ Workers (Action Makers, Etc.):								
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	359	.....	359	.....	.....	.....
Piano and Organ Workers (Bellymen, Fly Finishers, Etc.):								
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
Piano and Organ Workers (Finishers, Regulators, Etc.):								
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	225	.....	225	.....	.....	.....
Piano and Organ Workers (Varnishers, Rubbers, Etc.):								
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Unions at End of—		Number of Members at the End of—					
			March, 1908.			September, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Total.	Wom.	Total.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Concluded.								
Picture Frame Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	56	.....	56	46	.....	46
Upholsterers:								
Buffalo	1	1	60	.....	60	63	.....	63
Jamestown	1	1	36	.....	36	30	.....	30
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	81	.....	81	60	.....	60
New York, Manhattan	2	2	792	.....	792	835	.....	835
Rochester	1	1	28	.....	28	30	.....	30
Total	6	6	997	.....	997	1,018	.....	1,018
Wood Carvers:								
Buffalo	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Jamestown	1	1	16	.....	16	7	.....	7
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	55	.....	55	54	.....	54
New York, Manhattan	1	1	347	.....	347	350	.....	350
Rochester	1	1	75	.....	75	63	.....	63
Syracuse	1	1	33	.....	33	30	.....	30
Total	6	6	541	.....	541	519	.....	519
Total—Group VI	88	85	10,958	40	10,998	10,149	45	10,194
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.								
(a) Food Products.								
Bakers and Confectioners:								
Albany	1	1	35	.....	35	34	.....	34
Auburn	1	1	25	.....	25	27	.....	27
Batavia	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Buffalo	2	2	209	.....	209	202	.....	202
Elmira	1	1	25	.....	25	21	.....	21
Geneva	1	1	11	.....	11	13	.....	13
Glens Falls	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Gloversville	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Middletown	1	1	14	.....	14	16	.....	16
Mount Vernon	1	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	1	1	236	.....	236	240	.....	240
New York, Brooklyn	4	4	731	.....	731	897	.....	897
New York, Manhattan	6	6	1,578	.....	1,578	1,480	.....	1,480
Newburgh	1	1	44	.....	44	43	.....	43
Oneida	1	1	9	.....	9	10	.....	10
Port Jervis	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Poughkeepsie	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Rochester	1	1	92	.....	92	96	.....	96
Schenectady	1	1	34	.....	34	35	.....	35
Syracuse	1	1	78	.....	78	80	.....	80
Troy	1	1	76	.....	76	70	.....	70
Utica	1	1	32	.....	32	35	.....	35
Yonkers	1	1	52	.....	52	63	.....	63
Total	32	31	3,351	.....	3,351	3,420	.....	3,420
Butchers and Meat Cutters:								
Albany	1	1	110	.....	110	107	.....	107
Auburn	1	1	50	.....	50	40	.....	40
Batavia	1	1	10	.....	10	11	.....	11
Buffalo	1	1	70	.....	70	131	.....	131
Elmira	1	1	51	.....	51	43	.....	43
Geneva	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Kingston	1	1	29	.....	29	26	.....	26
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	390	.....	390	388	.....	388

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Continued.								
(a) Food Products—Concluded.								
Butchers and Meat Cutters — Continued:								
New York, Manhattan	7	7	1,341	.....	1,341	1,269	.....	1,269
New York, Richmond	1	.....	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	2	2	80	.....	80	87	.....	87
Rome	1	1	20	.....	20	18	.....	18
Schenectady	1	1	54	.....	54	54	.....	54
Syracuse	1	1	157	.....	157	156	.....	156
Troy	1	1	40	.....	40	80	.....	80
Utica	1	1	92	.....	92	78	.....	78
Yonkers	1	1	112	.....	112	125	.....	125
Total	25	24	2,656	.....	2,656	2,633	.....	2,633
Butchers' Laborers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	300	.....	300	260	.....	260
Egg Inspectors:								
Buffalo	1	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	1	1	400	.....	400	425	.....	425
Total	2	1	422	.....	422	425	.....	425
Flour and Cereal Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	150	.....	150	108	.....	108
Yeast and Distillery Workers:								
Peekskill	1	1	218	.....	218	180	.....	180
Total—Food Products	62	59	7,097	.....	7,097	7,026	.....	7,026
(b) Beverages.								
Brewery Employees:								
Amsterdam	1	1	30	.....	30	22	.....	22
Binghamton	1	1	30	.....	30	31	.....	31
Dunkirk	1	1	14	.....	14	15	.....	15
Elmira	1	1	42	.....	42	40	.....	40
Fort Edward	1	1	20	.....	20	15	.....	15
Hornell	1	1	21	.....	21	23	.....	23
Jamestown	1	1	25	.....	25	27	.....	27
Kingston	1	1	55	.....	55	48	.....	48
Middletown	1	1	14	.....	14	13	.....	13
Niagara Falls	1	1	30	.....	30	32	.....	32
Ogdensburg	1	1	14	.....	14	17	.....	17
Port Jervis	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Utica	1	1	135	.....	135	136	.....	136
Total	13	13	442	.....	442	431	.....	431
Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter):								
Albany	1	1	70	.....	70	64	.....	64
Canandaigua	1	1	12	.....	12	17	.....	17
Hudson	1	1	47	.....	47	48	.....	48
New York, Manhattan	1	1	830	.....	830	802	.....	802
Oswego	1	1	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
Troy	1	1	132	.....	132	120	.....	120
Total	6	6	1,109	.....	1,109	1,069	.....	1,069

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Concluded.								
(b) Beverages—Concluded.								
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers):								
Albany	1	1	55	.....	55	56	.....	56
Auburn	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Buffalo	2	2	320	.....	320	355	.....	355
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	842	.....	842	842	.....	842
New York, Manhattan	2	2	1,333	.....	1,333	1,500	.....	1,500
Niagara Falls	1	1	13	.....	13	11	.....	11
Rochester	1	1	131	.....	131	132	.....	132
Syracuse	1	1	80	.....	80	84	.....	84
Yonkers	1	.....	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	11	2,833	.....	2,833	2,996	.....	2,996
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen):								
Albany	1	1	76	.....	76	70	.....	70
Buffalo	1	1	102	.....	102	105	.....	105
Total	2	2	178	.....	178	175	.....	175
Brewery Employees (Lager):								
Albany	1	1	87	.....	87	90	.....	90
Auburn	1	1	14	.....	14	15	.....	15
Buffalo	1	1	240	.....	240	230	.....	230
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	12	.....	12	11	.....	11
Lockport	1	1	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	485	.....	485	460	.....	460
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,072	.....	1,072	1,031	.....	1,031
Newburgh	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Olean	1	1	27	.....	27	34	.....	34
Rochester	1	1	205	.....	205	222	.....	222
Syracuse	1	1	110	.....	110	100	.....	100
Troy	1	1	40	.....	40	40	.....	40
Total	12	12	2,322	.....	2,322	2,263	.....	2,263
Grains Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Maltsters:								
Adams	1	1	13	.....	13	9	.....	9
Buffalo	1	1	283	.....	283	285	.....	285
Geneva	1	1	158	.....	158	158	.....	158
Oneida	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Syracuse	1	1	27	.....	27	20	.....	20
Troy	1	1	50	.....	50	56	.....	56
Total	5	6	531	.....	531	534	.....	534
Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers:								
Albany	1	1	25	.....	25	35	.....	35
Buffalo	1	1	34	.....	34	55	.....	55
New York, Manhattan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Syracuse	1	1	15	.....	15	13	.....	13
Total	3	4	74	.....	74	203	.....	203
Wine and Liquor Rectifiers and Bottlers:								
New York, Manhattan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Total—Beverages	54	56	7,519	.....	7,519	7,727	.....	7,727
Total—Group VII	116	115	14,616	.....	14,616	14,753	.....	14,753

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.								
Actors and Chorus Singers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	32	8	40	30	10	40
New York, Manhattan	4	4	4,128	1,100	5,228	4,118	1,098	5,216
Total	5	5	4,160	1,108	5,268	4,148	1,108	5,256
Bill Posters:								
Albany-Troy	1	1	38	.....	38	38	.....	38
Buffalo	1	1	45	.....	45	46	.....	46
New York, Manhattan	2	2	244	.....	244	245	....	245
Total	4	4	327	.....	327	329	.....	329
Calcium Light Operators:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	160	.....	160	150	.....	150
Musicians:								
Albany	1	1	167	3	170	195	5	200
Amsterdam	1	1	72	5	77	74	3	77
Auburn	1	1	35	7	42	40	8	48
Binghamton	1	1	82	10	92	102	10	112
Buffalo	1	1	395	5	400	400	3	403
Canandaigua	1	1	50	6	56	47	3	50
Corning	1	1	93	7	100	84	2	86
Coxsackie	1	1	39	3	42	39	3	42
Dunkirk	1	1	102	10	112	94	10	104
Elmira	1	1	163	6	169	194	7	201
Geneva	1	1	40	.....	40	39	1	40
Glens Falls	1	1	51	5	56	52	5	57
Gloversville	1	1	80	2	82	77	3	80
Hoosick Falls	1	1	24	3	27	25	3	28
Ilion	1	1	30	5	35	66	6	72
Ithaca	1	1	53	4	57	39	4	43
Jamestown	1	1	85	10	95	88	12	100
Kingston	1	1	71	6	77	75	5	80
Lockport	1	1	65	.....	65	56	9	65
Mechanicville	1	1	25	.....	25	35	.....	35
Medina	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
New York, Manhattan	2	3	5,070	40	5,110	5,460	40	5,500
Newark	1	1	31	1	32	25	1	26
Newburgh	1	1	76	3	79	76	4	80
Niagara Falls	1	1	107	6	113	110	3	113
Norwich	1	1	32	3	35	32	3	35
Olean	1	1	79	11	90	90	9	99
Oneida	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35
Ossining	1	1	28	3	31	27	4	31
Peekskill	1	1	52	3	55	55	.....	55
Port Chester	1	1	81	5	86	74	4	78
Port Jervis	1	1	35	.....	35	20	10	30
Poughkeepsie	1	1	56	1	57	150	2	152
Rochester	1	1	556	44	600	560	40	600
Rome	1	1	70	1	71	75	1	76
Salamanca	1	1	15	1	16	16	1	17
Schenectady	1	1	112	3	115	120	.....	120
Syracuse	1	1	213	6	219	211	5	216
Troy	1	1	166	9	175	200	8	208
Utica	1	1	116	10	126	130	16	146
Wellsville	1	1	20	7	27	23	7	30
White Plains	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	69	3	72
Total	40	44	8,637	254	8,891	9,394	263	9,657
Stage Mechanics:								
Albany	1	1	35	....	35	35	.....	35
Auburn	1	1	22	.....	22	21	.....	21

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC — Concluded.								
Stage Mechanics—Concluded:								
Binghamton	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Buffalo	1	1	75	.....	75	75	.....	75
Geneva *u*	1	1	44	.....	44	44	.....	44
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	225	.....	225	224	.....	224
New York, Manhattan	1	1	952	.....	952	911	.....	911
Newburgh	1	1	38	.....	38	32	.....	32
Rochester	1	1	50	.....	50	52	.....	52
Schenectady	1	1	27	.....	27	29	.....	29
Syracuse	1	1	58	.....	58	59	.....	59
Troy	1	1	41	.....	41	42	.....	42
Utica	1	1	23	.....	23	23	.....	23
Total	13	13	1,606	.....	1,606	1,563	.....	1,563
Total—Group VIII	63	67	14,890	1,362	16,252	15,584	1,371	16,955
IX. TOBACCO.								
Cigar Makers:								
Albany	1	1	195	.....	195	190	.....	190
Amsterdam	1	1	56	.....	56	55	.....	55
Auburn	1	1	52	1	53	55	1	56
Batavia	1	1	28	2	30	29	2	31
Binghamton	2	2	296	100	396	305	80	385
Buffalo	1	1	479	4	483	466	5	471
Corning	1	1	28	2	30	25	1	26
Cortland	1	1	42	4	46	28	3	31
Coxsackie	1	1	7	.....	7	8	1	9
Dunkirk	1	1	26	.....	26	25	.....	25
Elmira	1	1	54	2	56	45	2	47
Fulton	1	1	18	.....	18	17	.....	17
Geneva	1	1	99	2	101	103	2	105
Glens Falls	1	1	26	.....	26	32	.....	32
Gloversville	1	1	38	.....	38	39	.....	39
Hornell	1	1	24	.....	24	25	.....	25
Hudson	1	1	22	.....	22	20	.....	20
Ithaca	1	1	53	.....	53	62	.....	62
Jamestown	1	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	24
Kingston	1	1	35	.....	35	31	.....	31
Lockport	1	1	22	2	24	26	2	28
Malone	1	1	12	.....	12	17	.....	17
Middletown	1	1	61	1	62	57	1	58
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	828	39	867	847	24	871
New York, Manhattan	4	4	3,507	1,917	5,424	3,408	1,857	5,265
Niagara Falls	1	1	11	.....	11	9	.....	9
Norwich	1	1	28	3	31	20	2	22
Ogdensburg	1	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	24
Oneida	1	1	198	.....	198	206	.....	206
Oneonta	1	1	90	6	96	92	5	97
Owego	1	1	30	.....	30	31	.....	31
Peekskill	1	1	38	.....	38	59	1	60
Plattsburg	1	1	28	.....	28	23	.....	23
Poughkeepsie	1	1	64	.....	64	67	.....	67
Rochester	1	1	227	15	242	281	10	291
Rome	1	1	43	1	44	39	1	40
Salamanca	1	1	38	1	39	36	1	37
Saratoga Springs	1	1	30	1	31	29	.....	29
Saugerties	1	1	22	.....	22	26	.....	26
Schenectady	1	1	58	6	64	58	7	65
Syracuse	1	1	435	20	455	434	20	454
Troy	1	1	351	2	353	341	2	343
Utica	1	1	138	.....	138	136	2	138

u Has jurisdiction over Elmira and Ithaca.

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
IX. TOBACCO—Concluded.								
Cigar Makers—Concluded:								
Watertown	1	1	43	1	44	41	.....	41
Waverly	1	1	18	1	19	20	1	21
Wellsville	1	1	17	.....	17	16	.....	16
Total	52	52	7,963	2,133	10,096	7,927	2,033	9,960
Cigar Packers:								
Albany	1	1	1	18	19	1	17	18
Binghamton	1	1	46	.....	46	46	1	47
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	66	.....	66	72	.....	72
New York, Manhattan	2	2	627	.....	627	604	.....	604
Syracuse	1	1	21	2	23	19	2	21
Total	6	6	761	20	781	742	20	762
Cigarette Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	360	300	660	390	255	645
Tobacco Workers:								
Albany	1	1	39	17	56	35	17	52
New York, Manhattan	1	1	6	12	18	9	14	23
Newburgh	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Rochester	1	1	4	6	10	6	10	16
Syracuse	1	1	6	14	20	8	14	22
Utica	1	1	15	15	30	20	14	34
Total	5	6	70	64	134	87	69	156
Total—Group IX	65	66	9,154	2,517	11,671	9,146	2,377	11,523
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.								
(a) Hotels and Restaurants.								
Bartenders:								
Albany	1	1	226	.....	226	225	.....	225
Amsterdam	1	.....	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Auburn	1	1	60	.....	60	50	.....	50
Batavia	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Binghamton	1	1	100	.....	100	93	.....	93
Buffalo	1	1	272	.....	272	326	.....	326
Canandaigua	1	1	20	.....	20	23	.....	23
Chatham	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Cohoes	1	1	53	.....	53	56	.....	56
Cortland	1	1	27	.....	27	22	.....	22
Dunkirk	1	1	22	.....	22	17	.....	17
Elmira	1	1	60	.....	60	72	.....	72
Geneva	1	1	37	.....	37	34	.....	34
Herkimer	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37
Hornell	1	1	21	.....	21	25	.....	25
Ithaca	1	1	40	.....	40	41	.....	41
Jamestown	1	1	60	.....	60	59	.....	59
Little Falls	1	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle	1	1	26	.....	26	23	.....	23
New York, Bronx	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	410	.....	410	540	.....	540
New York, Manhattan	1	2	840	.....	840	1,095	.....	1,095
New York, Queens	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
Newark	1	1	16	.....	16	13	.....	13
Newburgh	1	1	56	.....	56	54	.....	54
Norwich	1	1	41	..	41	37	.....	37
Ogdensburg	1	1	36	.....	36	35	....	35
Olean	1	1	46	.....	46	48	.....	48

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.—Concluded.								
(a) Hotels and Restaurants—Concluded.								
Bartenders—Concluded;								
Oneida	1	1	12	.....	12	15	.....	15
Oneonta	1	1	47	.....	47	47	.....	47
Plattsburg	1	1	20	.....	20	22	.....	22
Port Chester	1	1	24	.....	24	25	.....	25
Port Jervis	1	1	23	.....	23	17	.....	17
Poughkeepsie	1	1	38	.....	38	36	.....	36
Rochester	1	1	208	.....	208	207	.....	207
Salamanca	1	1	22	.....	22	18	.....	18
Schenectady	1	1	130	.....	130	98	.....	98
Seneca Falls	1	1	30	.....	30	29	.....	29
Syracuse	1	1	246	.....	246	275	.....	275
Troy	1	1	110	.....	110	154	.....	154
Utica	1	1	116	.....	116	114	.....	114
Watertown	1	.....	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
White Plains	1	1	30	.....	30	47	.....	47
Yonkers	1	1	81	.....	81	70	.....	70
Total	40	42	3,700	.....	3,700	4,338	.....	4,338
Cooks:								
New York, Brooklyn	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55
New York, Manhattan	1	1	425	.....	425	387	.....	387
Total	1	2	425	.....	425	442	.....	442
Hotel Porters:								
New York, Manhattan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65
Waiters and Waitresses:								
Binghamton	1	1	48	1	49	21	.....	21
Buffalo	1	1	153	.....	153	146	.....	146
Elmira	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	242	.....	242	300	.....	300
New York, Manhattan	3	3	897	.....	897	840	.....	840
Rochester	1	1	84	.....	84	151	.....	151
Syracuse	1	1	42	.....	42	27	.....	27
Yonkers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Total	9	9	1,476	1	1,477	1,525	.....	1,525
Total—Hotels and Restaurants	50	54	5,601	1	5,602	6,370	.....	6,370
(b) Barbering.								
Barbers:								
Albany	1	1	146	.....	146	156	.....	156
Amsterdam	1	1	29	.....	29	29	.....	29
Auburn	1	1	40	.....	40	42	.....	42
Ballston Spa	1	1	8	.....	8	6	.....	6
Batavia	1	1	15	.....	15	18	.....	18
Binghamton	1	1	74	.....	74	75	.....	75
Buffalo	1	1	508	.....	508	514	.....	514
Canandaigua	1	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Cohoes	1	1	25	.....	25	26	.....	26
Corning	1	1	30	.....	30	33	.....	33
Dunkirk	1	1	26	.....	26	19	.....	19
Elmira	1	1	74	.....	74	69	.....	69
Fulton	1	1	9	.....	9	13	.....	13
Geneva	1	1	25	.....	25	22	.....	22
Glens Falls	1	1	59	.....	59	53	.....	53
Gloversville	1	1	22	.....	22	15	.....	15
Gouverneur	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
X. RESTAURANTS TRADE, ETC. — Continued.								
(b) Barbering — Concluded.								
Barbers—Continued:								
Hornell	1	1	27	.....	27	24	.....	24
Ithaca	1	1	32	.....	32	32	.....	32
Jamestown	1	1	50	.....	50	61	.....	61
Johnstown	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Kingston	1	1	23	.....	23	24	.....	24
Little Falls	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
Lockport	1	1	29	.....	29	28	.....	28
Malone	1	1	15	.....	15	14	.....	14
Mechanicville	1	1	11	.....	11	9	.....	9
Middletown	1	1	19	.....	19	17	.....	17
New York, Manhattan	2	2	641	.....	641	302	.....	302
New York, Richmond	1	1	12	.....	12	13	.....	13
Newburgh	1	1	57	.....	57	52	.....	52
Niagara Falls	1	1	38	.....	38	24	.....	24
Norwich	1	1	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
Ogdensburg	1	1	16	.....	16	9	.....	9
Olean	1	1	35	.....	35	34	.....	34
Oneida	1	1	16	.....	16	17	.....	17
Oneonta	1	1	20	.....	20	25	.....	25
Oswego	1	1	34	.....	34	36	.....	36
Plattsburg	1	1	18	.....	18	21	.....	21
Port Chester	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Port Jervis	1	1	16	.....	16	18	.....	18
Poughkeepsie	1	1	35	.....	35	34	.....	34
Rochester	1	1	150	.....	150	163	.....	163
Rome	1	1	17	.....	17	20	.....	20
Saratoga Springs	1	1	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
Schenectady	1	1	86	.....	86	90	.....	90
Seneca Falls	1	1	15	.....	15	17	.....	17
Syracuse	1	1	158	.....	158	171	.....	171
Troy	1	1	104	.....	104	90	.....	90
Utica	1	1	52	.....	52	54	.....	54
Watertown	1	.....	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Watervliet	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Waverly	1	1	27	.....	27	22	.....	22
Yonkers	1	1	33	.....	33	30	.....	30
Total—Barbering	54	52	3,020	.....	3,020	2,638	.....	2,638
(c) Retail Trade.								
Bakery and Ice Cream Salesmen:								
Buffalo	1	1	27	.....	27	23	.....	23
New York, Manhattan	1	1	148	.....	148	140	.....	140
Total	2	2	175	.....	175	163	.....	163
Bookkeepers and Accountants:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	43	.....	43	30	15	45
Clothing Salesmen:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	82	.....	82	80	.....	80
Dry Goods Clerks:								
Buffalo	1	.....	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and Carpet Store Employees:								
Buffalo	1	1	50	.....	50	46	.....	46
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	70	.....	70	125	.....	125
New York, Manhattan	1	1	200	.....	200	24	.....	24
Total	3	3	320	.....	320	195	.....	195

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Unions at End of—		Number of Members at the End of—					
			March, 1908.			September, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC. — Concluded.								
(c) Retail Trade — Concluded.								
Grocery Clerks:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	76	.....	76	300	.....	300
Syracuse	1	1	40	.....	40	44	.....	44
Total	2	2	116	.....	116	344	.....	344
Produce Venders:								
Albany	1	1	50	.....	50	50	.....	50
Retail Clerks:								
Albany	1	1	65	.....	65	72	.....	72
Amsterdam	1	1	24	.....	24	21	.....	21
Batavia	1	1	24	.....	24	19	.....	19
Binghamton	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	1	1	45	.....	45	38	.....	38
Canandaigua	1	1	29	8	37	22	.....	22
Cohoes	1	1	31	17	48	30	16	46
Corning	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Geneva	1	1	26	.....	26	32	.....	32
Hornell	1	1	15	.....	15	18	.....	18
Little Falls	1	1	38	.....	38	36	.....	36
Mount Vernon	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	17	.....	17	20	.....	20
Newburgh	1	1	75	73	148	104	38	142
Oneida	1	1	19	1	20	17	.....	17
Salamanca	1	1	25	10	35	25	25	50
Saratoga Springs	1	1	24	26	50	24	19	43
Schenectady	1	.....	101	1	102	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	1	1	92	10	102	91	8	99
Troy	1	1	50	.....	50	48	.....	48
Total	20	18	738	146	884	645	106	751
Total—Retail Trade	31	28	1,558	146	1,704	1,507	121	1,628
Total—Group X.	135	134	10,179	147	10,326	10,515	121	10,636
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.								
Bath Attendants:								
New York, Brooklyn	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52
Bridge Tenders:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	66	.....	66	75	.....	75
Dock Builders:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,200	.....	1,200	1,200	.....	1,200
Drivers and Hostlers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,377	.....	1,377	1,500	.....	1,500
Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders:								
New York, Brooklyn	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	97
New York, Manhattan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	365
Total	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	462	.....	462
Highway Foremen:								
New York, Bronx	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42
New York, Manhattan	1	1	72	.....	72	70	.....	70
Total	1	2	72	.....	72	112	.....	112

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — Continued.								
Highway Laborers:								
New York, Bronx	1	1	335	.....	335	401	.....	401
Hospital Employees:								
Buffalo	1	1	25	30	55	41	61	102
Rochester	1	.....	11	4	15	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	1	36	34	70	41	61	102
Inspectors of Construction:								
New York, Bronx	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90
New York, Brooklyn	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	124
Total	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	214
Letter Carriers:								
Albany	1	1	60	.....	60	60	.....	60
Amsterdam	1	1	6	.....	6	9	.....	9
Auburn	1	1	23	.....	23	26	.....	26
Ballston Spa	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Batavia	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Binghamton	1	1	35	.....	35	43	.....	43
Brockport	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Buffalo	1	1	301	.....	301	329	.....	329
Canandaigua	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Canastota	1	1	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Carthage	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Catskill	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Cohoes	1	1	14	.....	14	11	.....	11
Cooperstown	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Corning	1	1	9	.....	9	12	.....	12
Cortland	1	1	12	.....	12	14	.....	14
Dansville	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Dunkirk	1	1	10	.....	10	11	.....	11
East Aurora	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Elmira	1	1	24	.....	24	26	.....	26
Fort Plain	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Fredonia	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Freeport	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Fulton	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Geneva	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Glens Falls	1	1	9	.....	9	8	.....	8
Gloversville	1	1	13	.....	13	13	.....	13
Gouverneur	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Herkimer	1	1	7	.....	7	5	.....	5
Hornell	1	1	16	.....	16	9	.....	9
Hudson	1	1	5	.....	5	7	.....	7
Irvington	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Ithaca	1	1	19	.....	19	16	.....	16
Jamestown	1	1	25	.....	25	24	.....	24
Johnstown	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Kingston	1	1	17	.....	17	17	.....	17
Liberty	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Little Falls	1	1	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Lockport	1	1	14	.....	14	16	.....	16
Lyons	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Malone	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Mamaroneck	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Mechanicville	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Medina	1	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Middletown	1	1	7	.....	7	9	.....	9
Mount Vernon	1	1	20	.....	20	18	.....	18
New Rochelle	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	885	.....	885	850	.....	850
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1,743	.....	1,743	1,815	.....	1,815

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Total.	Wom.	Total.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—Continued.								
Letter Carriers—Concluded:								
New York, Queens	4	4	144	.....	144	143	.....	143
New York, Richmond	6	6	44	.....	44	49	.....	49
Newark	1	1	3	.....	3	5	.....	5
Newburgh	1	1	19	.....	19	18	.....	18
Niagara Falls	1	1	18	.....	18	23	.....	23
North Tonawanda	1	1	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Northport	1	1	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Nyack	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Ogdensburg	1	1	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Olean	1	1	8	.....	8	10	.....	10
Oneida	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Oneonta	1	1	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Ossining	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Oswego	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Palmyra	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Patchogue	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Peekskill	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Penn Yan	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Port Chester	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Port Jervis	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Potsdam	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Poughkeepsie	1	1	18	.....	18	21	.....	21
Rochester	1	1	150	.....	150	147	.....	147
Rockville Center	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Salamanca	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Sandy Hill	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Saranac Lake	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Schenectady	1	1	44	.....	44	44	.....	44
Syracuse	1	1	103	.....	103	106	.....	106
Tonawanda	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Troy	1	1	40	.....	40	49	.....	49
Utica	1	1	43	.....	43	46	.....	46
Watertown	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Watervliet	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Waverly	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
White Plains	1	1	10	.....	10	11	.....	11
Yonkers	1	1	58	.....	58	59	.....	59
Total	92	91	4,247	.....	4,247	4,345	.....	4,345
Navy Yard Clerks and Draughtsmen:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	175	.....	175	141	.....	141
Park Gardeners and Laborers:								
New York, all boroughs	1	.....	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	20	.....	20	29	.....	29
New York, Manhattan	1	2	38	.....	38	98	.....	98
Total	3	3	136	.....	136	127	.....	127
Postoffice Clerks:								
Albany	1	1	50	.....	50	51	.....	51
Buffalo	1	1	235	.....	235	200	2	202
Cooperstown	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Gouverneur	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Irvington	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Jamestown	1	1	11	3	14	12	3	15
New Rochelle	1	1	10	.....	10	11	.....	11
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	390	14	404	354	.....	354
New York, Manhattan	1	2	1,800	.....	1,800	2,728	5	2,733
New York, Queens	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	57	5	62
New York, Richmond	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13
Newburgh	1	1	12	1	13	13	1	14

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — Concluded.								
Postoffice Clerks—Concluded:								
Oneonta	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Ossining	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Peekskill	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Port Chester	1	1	7	1	8	7	1	8
Rochester	1	1	54	3	57	52	2	54
Schenectady	1	1	37	2	39	38	.....	38
Troy	1	1	17	1	18	32	1	33
Yonkers	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
Total	16	25	2,655	25	2,680	3,607	21	3,628
Postoffice Laborers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	65	.....	65	270	.....	270
Public School Janitors:								
Albany	1	1	21	4	25	21	4	25
Buffalo	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32
New York, Manhattan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500
Syracuse	1	1	26	1	27	29	1	30
Total	2	4	47	5	52	582	5	587
Railway Mail Clerks:								
Albany	1	1	58	.....	58	59	.....	59
Street Sweepers:								
New York, Bronx	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
New York, Brooklyn	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
New York, Manhattan	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1,447	.....	1,447
Total	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1,595	.....	1,595
Water Works Employees:								
Buffalo	1	1	130	.....	130	125	.....	125
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	80	.....	80	102	.....	102
Total	2	2	210	.....	210	227	.....	227
Total—Group XI	125	148	10,679	64	10,743	15,010	87	15,097
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.								
Engineers (Stationary):								
Albany	2	2	126	.....	126	124	.....	124
Auburn	2	2	43	.....	43	42	.....	42
Binghamton	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Buffalo	5	5	1,096	.....	1,096	1,097	.....	1,097
Cortland	1	1	33	.....	33	31	.....	31
Fort Edward	1	1	20	.....	20	15	.....	15
Geneva	1	1	43	.....	43	44	.....	44
Glens Falls	1	1	24	.....	24	18	.....	18
Gouverneur	1	1	13	.....	13	11	.....	11
Kingston	1	1	46	.....	46	45	.....	45
LeRoy	1	1	20	.....	20	21	.....	21
Little Falls	1	1	18	.....	18	17	.....	17
Mount Vernon	1	1	72	.....	72	62	.....	62
New York, Bronx	1	1	47	.....	47	42	.....	42
New York, Brooklyn	7	7	1,198	.....	1,198	1,088	.....	1,088
New York, Manhattan	15	16	4,683	.....	4,683	4,310	.....	4,310
New York, Queens	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
New York, Richmond	1	1	108	.....	108	102	.....	102
Newburgh	2	2	84	.....	84	90	.....	90
Niagara Falls	1	1	40	.....	40	50	.....	50

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN — Concluded.								
Engineers (Stationary)—Con.:								
Poughkeepsie	2	2	41	.....	41	40	.....	40
Rochester	1	1	450	.....	450	440	.....	440
Syracuse	1	1	151	.....	151	157	.....	157
Tonawanda	1	1	33	.....	33	38	.....	38
Troy	1	1	32	.....	32	34	.....	34
Utica	1	1	22	.....	22	22	.....	22
Warsaw	1	1	18	.....	18	22	.....	22
Total	55	56	8,497	.....	8,497	7,998	.....	7,998
Firemen (Stationary):								
Albany	1	1	42	.....	42	30	.....	30
Ballston Spa	1	1	45	.....	45	45	.....	45
Buffalo	1	1	647	.....	647	649	.....	649
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	63	.....	63	58	.....	58
Fort Edward	1	1	50	.....	50	30	.....	30
Glens Falls	1	1	24	.....	24	28	.....	28
New York, Manhattan	2	2	3,100	.....	3,100	2,860	.....	2,860
Niagara Falls	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Piercefield	1	1	21	.....	21	3	.....	3
Rochester	1	1	170	.....	170	150	.....	150
Syracuse	1	1	47	.....	47	49	.....	49
Ticonderoga	1	1	54	.....	54	44	.....	44
Yonkers	1	1	20	.....	20	40	.....	40
Total	14	13	4,293	.....	4,293	3,986	.....	3,986
Total—Group XII	69	69	12,790	.....	12,790	11,984	.....	11,984
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.								
(a) Paper and Paper Goods.								
Paper and Pulp Makers:								
Ballston Spa	2	1	116	2	118	56	2	58
Brownville	1	1	27	.....	27	20	.....	20
Cadyville	1	1	86	.....	86	86	.....	86
Chateaugay	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Corinth-Palmer	2	2	345	3	348	420	.....	420
Deferiet	1	1	60	.....	60	47	.....	47
Felts Mills	1	1	44	.....	44	40	.....	40
Fort Edward	2	2	390	1	391	230	.....	230
Fulton	1	1	30	.....	30	50	.....	50
Glens Falls	2	2	303	1	304	290	1	291
Gouverneur	1	1	32	.....	32	25	.....	25
Lockport	1	1	90	.....	90	78	.....	78
Luzerne-Hadley	2	2	74	.....	74	81	.....	81
Lyons Falls	1	1	24	.....	24	27	.....	27
Malone	1	1	20	.....	20	23	.....	23
Morrisonville	1	1	105	.....	105	105	.....	105
Niagara Falls	1	1	86	.....	86	154	.....	154
Piercefield	2	2	211	13	224	49	.....	49
Plattsburg	1	1	35	.....	35	20	.....	20
Pyrites	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46
Rock City Falls	1	1	21	.....	21	*21	.....	21
Sandy Hill	3	3	490	.....	490	312	....	312
Ticonderoga	3	3	321	.....	321	262	.....	262
Troy	1	1	130	6	136	104	.....	104
Watertown	1	1	150	.....	150	200	.....	200
Total	33	34	3,190	26	3,216	2,772	3	2,775

* Membership reported March 30, 1908.

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.								
(a) Paper and Paper Goods — Concluded.								
Paper Bag and Box Makers:								
Sandy Hill	1	.....	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....
Total—Paper and Paper Goods	34	34	3,202	33	3,235	2,772	3	2,775
(b) Leather and Leather Goods.								
Belting Makers:								
Glen Cove	1	1	300	.....	300	192	.....	192
New York, Manhattan	1	1	300	.....	300	367	.....	367
Total	2	2	600	.....	600	559	.....	559
Harness Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	160	.....	160	125	.....	125
Tanners and Curriers:								
Little Falls	1	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Sparrowbush	1	1	40	.....	40	40	.....	40
Total	2	1	75	.....	75	40	.....	40
Trunk and Bag Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	317	.....	317	373	.....	373
Total—Leather and Leather Goods	8	7	1,152	.....	1,152	1,097	.....	1,097
(c) Glass and Glassware.								
Decorative Glass Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	302	.....	302	300	.....	300
Rochester	1	1	16	.....	16	14	.....	14
Total	2	2	318	.....	318	314	.....	314
Flint Glass Cutters and Workers:								
Lockport	1	1	52	.....	52	36	.....	36
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	250	.....	250	241	.....	241
New York, Queens	1	1	21	.....	21	18	.....	18
Port Jervis	1	1	11	.....	11	12	.....	12
Total	5	5	334	.....	334	307	.....	307
Glass Bevelers, Polishers, Etc.:								
Buffalo	1	1	80	.....	80	73	.....	73
Glass Bottle Blowers:								
Alden	1	1	22	.....	22	21	.....	21
Binghamton	1	1	30	.....	30	28	.....	28
Clyde	1	1	31	.....	31	30	.....	30
Depew-Lancaster	1	1	40	.....	40	34	.....	34
New York, Queens	1	1	38	.....	38	38	.....	38
Olean	1	1	110	.....	110	110	.....	110
Poughkeepsie	1	1	54	.....	54	46	.....	46
Rochester	1	1	39	.....	39	50	.....	50
Total	8	8	364	.....	364	357	.....	357
Window Glass Workers:								
Cleveland	1	1	80	.....	80	80	.....	80
Total—Glass and Glassware	17	17	1,176	.....	1,176	1,131	.....	1,131

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries, Trades and Localities — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER, 1908.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.								
(d) Cement and Clay Products.								
Brick Makers:								
Kingston	1	1	20	.....	20	30	.....	30
Cement Workers:								
Whiteport	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Modelers and Sculptors:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	150	.....	150	162	.....	162
Potters:								
Buffalo	1	1	103	.....	103	102	.....	102
Solvay	1	1	32	.....	32	34	.....	34
Total	2	2	135	.....	135	136	.....	136
Terra Cotta Workers:								
New York, Queens	1	1	108	.....	108	100	.....	100
Total—Cement and Clay Products	6	6	425	.....	425	440	.....	440
(e) Other Distinct Trades.								
Awning Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	110	.....	110	35	.....	35
Button Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	164	.....	164	161	.....	161
Warsaw	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Total	2	2	174	.....	174	171	.....	171
Dentists, Mechanical:								
New York, Manhattan	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60
Diamond Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	325	.....	325	315	.....	315
Fishermen and Oystermen:								
Buffalo	1	1	35	.....	35	62	.....	62
Dunkirk	2	2	62	.....	62	50	.....	50
Westfield	1	1	11	.....	11	15	.....	15
Total	4	4	108	.....	108	127	.....	127
Florists and Gardeners:								
Buffalo	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Human Hair Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	75	100	175	90	60	150
Janitors, Porters and Elevatormen:								
Buffalo	1	1	50	.....	50	40	.....	40
New York, Manhattan	1	1	45	.....	45	83	.....	83
Total	2	2	95	.....	95	123	.....	123
Jewelry and Silverware Case Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	100	.....	100	75	.....	75

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations: By Industries Trades and Localities — Concluded.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1908.			SEPTEMBER 1909.		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men.	Wom.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Total.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.								
(e) Other Distinct Trades — Concluded.								
Lamp Lighters:								
New York, all boroughs	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	500	.....	500	500	.....	500
Miners (Iron and Cement):								
Mineville	1	1	178	.....	178	120	.....	120
Rosendale	1	1	50	.....	50	50	.....	50
Total	2	2	228	.....	228	170	.....	170
Pearl Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	131	.....	131	106	.....	106
Well Drivers:								
Valley Stream	1	1	37	.....	37	38	.....	38
Wool Pullers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	300	.....	300	330	.....	330
Total—Other Distinct Trades	19	20	2,203	100	2,303	2,160	60	2,220
(f) Mixed Employment.								
Batavia	1	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Bath	1	1	21	.....	21	12	.....	12
Buffalo	1	1	130	.....	130	103	.....	103
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	30	.....	30	33	.....	33
Phelps	1	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Hill	1	.....	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
Seneca Falls	1	.....	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Utica	1	1	51	.....	51	76	.....	76
Total—Mixed Employment	8	4	511	.....	511	224	.....	224
Total—Group XIII	92	88	8,669	133	8,802	7,824	63	7,887
Grand Total	2,451	2,444	385,807	12,775	398,582	361,761	10,698	372,459

TABLE II.— UNIONS, MEMBERSHIP, IDLENESS AND EARNINGS

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ALBANY COUNTY.					
	Albany.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	35	35	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	146	146	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	226	226	30
VIII	Bill posters	1	"	38	38	12
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	169	169	69
V	Bookbinders	1	"	130	130	10
IV-b	Brass workers	1	"	14	14	3
VII-b	Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	"	70	70	6
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	1	"	55	55	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	1	"	76	76	6
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	87	87	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	190	190	90
I-c	Bricklayers', etc., laborers	1	"	125	125	50
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	110	110	2
II-c	Cabmen and coach drivers	1	"	100	99	41
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	387	384	140
VI	Carriage and wagon workers	1	"	83	83	.....
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	195	195	40
IX	Cigar packers	1	"	1	.....	.....
			F	*18*	*12*	*6*
XI	Postoffice clerks	1	M	50	50	.....
II-a	Clerks (railway)	2	"	287	285	12
X-c	Clerks (retail)	1	"	65	65	1
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers	1	"	9	9	.....
II-c	Coal wagon drivers and helpers	1	"	200	200	.....
III-b	Collar and cuff makers	1	"	14	14	.....
			F	*60*	*60*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	431	411	25
			F	*6*	*6*	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	M	160	160	3
VI	Coopers	1	"	35	35	3
I-b	Derrickmen and riggers	1	"	10	10	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	135	135	10
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	"	48	48	4
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	183	183	17
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	"	80	80	72
XII	Engineers, stationary	2	"	126	126	11
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	3	"	325	301	6
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	"	42	42	6
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	1	"	82	82	10
IV-a	Gas meter makers	1	"	44	44	.....
I-a	Granite cutters	1	"	50	50	45
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	38	38	.....
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	"	101	101	45
IV-a	Iron molders and coremakers	2	"	242	238	129
XI	Janitors, public school	1	"	21	21	.....
			F	*4*	*4*	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	60	60	.....
II-d	Lumber handlers	1	"	250	250	175
VI	Machine wood workers	2	"	46	46	2
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	94	94	6
II-b	Masters and pilots	1	"	76	76	68
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	29	29	18
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	"	25	25	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	167	26	.....
			F	*3*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	126	126	48
II-a	Painters, car and locomotive	1	"	76	75	8
III-a	Pants makers	1	"	22	22	7
			F	*8*	*8*	.....
I-b	Paper hangers	1	M	39	39	.....
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	30	30	7
I-b	Pavers and rammermen	1	"	22	22	18
V	Photo-engravers	1	"	26	26	1
V	Plate printers	1	"	12	9	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	93	93	30

FIRST QUARTER, 1908, BY LOCALITIES AND TRADES.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	There- of idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	2,730	$8,190 00	$3 00	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	146	.....	146	11,388	23,452 00	2 06	X-b
.....	.....	30	226	30	196	15,288	34,476 00	2 26	X-a
.....	.....	12	38	12	26	2,002	4,004 00	2 00	VIII
.....	.....	69	169	69	100	7,700	23,003 75	2 99	IV-a
.....	.....	10	130	.....	130	9,410	28,230 00	3 00	V
.....	.....	3	14	3	11	847	2,310 00	2 73	IV-b
.....	.....	6	70	6	64	4,992	13,780 00	2 76	VII-b
.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	4,290	12,610 00	2 94	VII-b
.....	.....	6	76	4	70	6,370	18,200 00	2 86	VII-b
.....	1	.....	87	.....	87	6,786	19,698 50	2 90	VII-b
.....	.....	90	190	90	100	7,000	33,600 00	4 80	I-b
.....	.....	50	125	50	75	3,900	9,984 00	2 56	I-c
.....	.....	2	110	.....	110	8,392	16,914 00	2 02	VII-a
.....	1	40	99	40	59	5,369	9,204 00	1 71	II-c
6	.....	134	384	.....	381	21,065	63,195 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	83	.....	83	5,899	13,801 50	2 34	VI
.....	15	25	195	40	155	11,135	26,900 00	2 42	IX
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	IX
.....	.....	*6*	*12*	*6*	*6*	*285*	*640 00*	*2 25*	
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	4,550	11,400 00	2 51	XI
.....	.....	12	285	2	281	21,300	45,516 69	2 14	II-a
.....	1	.....	65	.....	65	5,070	16,068 00	3 17	X-c
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	540	1,080 00	2 00	III-c
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	15,600	33,800 00	2 17	II-c
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	987	1,869 98	1 89	III-b
.....	.....	.....	*60*	.....	*60*	*4,230*	*11,100 96*	*2 62*	
.....	16	9	411	25	386	29,336	92,633 23	3 16	V
.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	*6*	*456*	*1,405 29*	*3 08*	
.....	3	.....	160	.....	160	14,000	51,330 00	3 67	II-a
.....	.....	3	35	3	32	2,220	7,770 00	3 50	VI
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	462	739 20	1 60	I-b
.....	.....	10	135	.....	135	10,843	30,661 75	2 83	I-b
.....	.....	4	48	.....	48	3,428	11,998 00	3 50	V
.....	17	.....	183	17	166	13,908	63,515 60	4 57	II-a
.....	.....	72	80	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	1	10	126	.....	126	10,230	26,719 20	2 61	XII
.....	6	.....	301	6	295	25,021	67,220 52	2 69	II-a
.....	.....	6	42	6	36	3,276	5,520 00	1 68	XII
.....	.....	10	82	.....	82	6,144	9,830 40	1 60	II-d
.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	2,640	8,450 00	3 20	IV-a
.....	.....	45	50	45	5	260	910 00	3 50	I-a
.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	2,926	8,059 24	2 75	IV-a
.....	.....	45	101	20	75	5,775	18,287 50	3 17	I-b
.....	6	123	238	129	104	3,649	9,534 25	2 61	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,911	4,665 00	2 44	XI
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*364*	*705 00*	*1 94*	
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	5,460	16,150 00	2 96	XI
.....	.....	175	250	175	75	5,775	14,822 50	2 57	II-d
.....	2	.....	46	.....	46	3,146	8,552 50	2 72	VI
.....	.....	6	94	6	88	6,776	19,196 10	2 83	IV-a
.....	.....	68	76	68	8	140	501 94	3 59	II-b
.....	.....	18	29	18	11	520	1,462 52	2 81	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,950	4,836 00	2 48	VII-b
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	1,762	5,286 00	3 00	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3	45	126	48	78	6,006	18,018 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	8	75	5	68	5,236	13,320 00	2 54	II-a
.....	.....	7	22	.....	22	1,575	3,937 50	2 50	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*616*	*924 00*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	3,003	13,513 50	4 50	I-b
.....	.....	7	30	7	23	1,771	6,059 13	3 42	IV-a
.....	.....	18	22	18	4	24	96 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	1	26	1	25	1,925	6,737 50	3 50	V
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	693	1,848 00	2 67	V
.....	.....	30	93	5	88	5,400	21,600 00	4 00	I-b

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ALBANY COUNTY—Concluded.					
	Albany—Concluded.					
V	Pressmen	1	M	135	135	8
X-c	Produce venders	1	"	50	.....	.....
XI	Railway mail clerks	1	"	58	58	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	57	57	48
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	35	35	.....
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	"	60	54	16
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	35	35	25
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	"	18	18	17
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	412	412	10
III-a	Tailors	1	"	64	64	.....
			F	*3*	*3*	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	2	M	380	250	80
II-e	Telegraphers (commercial)	1	"	64	55	7
			F	*4*	*4*	*4*
II-e	Telegraphers (railroad)	1	M	150	150	.....
IX	Tobacco workers	1	"	39	39	.....
			F	*17*	*17*	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	2	M	427	416	.....
	Total	83	M	8,192	7,786	1,498
			F	*123*	*114*	*10*
	Cohoes.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	25	25	2
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	53	53	11
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	30	30	25
III-e	Carders	1	M	140	140	100
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	78	75	55
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	31	31	1
			F	*17*	*17*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	20	20	2
III-e	Knit goods boarders	1	"	48	48	12
III-e	Knit goods cutters	1	"	69	64	47
III-e	Knitters	1	"	25	25	13
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	14	14	.....
III-e	Loom fixers	1	"	32	32	1
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	12	12	2
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	36	36	2
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	34	34	9
III-e	Shoddy workers	1	"	150	150	30
III-e	Spinners (jack)	1	"	175	175	55
	Total	17	M	972	964	367
			F	*17*	*17*	.....
	Green Island.					
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	M	60	60	1
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	39	39	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	85	65	40
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	41	41	.....
	Total	4	M	225	205	41
	Ravena.					
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	M	58	58	3
	Watervliet.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	16	2	1
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	7	7	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	40	40	4
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	21	21	7
	Total	4	M	84	70	12

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	8	135	2	127	8,817	$23,258 79	$2 64	V
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	X-c
.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58	5,278	15,650 00	2 97	XI
.....	.....	48	57	3	54	1,052	4,106 50	3 90	I-b
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	34	2,652	8,424 00	3 18	VIII
.....	2	14	54	16	28	2,016	5,184 00	2 57	I-b
.....	.....	25	35	15	20	955	3,820 00	4 00	I-a
17	.....	.....	18	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	IV-a
.....	10	.....	412	10	402	36,452	90,584 00	2 49	II-a
.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	2,820	9,300 17	3 30	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*120*	*440 01*	*3 67*	
.....	4	76	250	80	170	13,260	26,520 00	2 00	II-c
.....	.....	7	55	7	20	1,820	5,043 00	2 77	II-e
.....	.....	*4*	*4*	*4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	13,650	26,325 00	1 93	II-e
.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	2,749	4,854 11	1 77	IX
.....	.....	.....	*17*	.....	*17*	*1,198*	*1,653 39*	*1 38*	
.....	.....	.....	416	.....	416	26,242	72,976 52	2 78	II-a
23	88	1,387	7,786	1,170	6,538	487,564	$1,341,114 59	$2 75	
.....	.....	*10*	*114*	*10*	*104*	*7,269*	*16,868 65*	*2 32*	
.....	.....	2	25	.....	25	1,797	$3,679 00	$2 05	X-b
.....	.....	11	53	11	42	3,276	6,552 00	2 00	X-a
.....	.....	25	30	23	7	104	457 60	4 40	I-b
9	.....	91	140	.....	140	8,181	13,414 30	1 64	III-e
.....	5	50	75	5	70	3,100	9,920 00	3 20	I-b
.....	.....	1	31	.....	31	2,401	6,407 50	2 67	X-c
.....	.....	.....	*17*	.....	*17*	*1,326*	*2,002 00*	*1 51*	
.....	.....	2	20	.....	20	1,446	3,934 55	2 72	V
1	.....	11	48	.....	48	3,744	7,098 00	1 90	III-e
.....	.....	47	64	8	49	2,314	6,066 50	2 62	III-e
.....	.....	13	25	13	12	555	1,110 00	2 00	III-e
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,274	3,125 00	2 45	XI
.....	1	.....	32	.....	32	1,239	2,725 80	2 20	III-e
.....	.....	2	12	2	10	695	1,854 00	2 67	IV-a
.....	2	.....	36	1	35	1,569	3,922 50	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	9	34	.....	34	1,400	4,200 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	30	150	30	120	9,240	17,325 00	1 88	III-e
10	.....	45	175	40	120	5,174	11,882 24	2 30	III-e
20	8	339	964	133	809	47,509	$103,673 99	$2 18	
.....	.....	.....	*17*	.....	*17*	*1,326*	*2,002 00*	*1 51*	
.....	.....	1	60	.....	60	3,360	$6,719 44	$2 00	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	2,886	8,658 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	1	39	65	.....	65	4,292	11,235 00	2 62	II-a
.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	2,521	6,285 30	2 49	IV-a
.....	1	40	205	.....	205	13,059	$32,897 74	$2 52	
.....	3	.....	58	.....	58	5,033	$13,910 60	$2 76	II-a
.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	156	$312 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	637	1,550 00	2 43	XI
.....	.....	4	40	4	36	2,772	8,426 88	3 04	IV-a
.....	1	6	21	7	14	1,078	2,695 00	2 50	I-b
.....	2	10	70	11	59	4,643	$12,983 88	$2 80	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ALLEGANY COUNTY.					
	Wellsville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	24	8	2
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	17	17	1
VIII	Musicians	1	"	20	.....	.....
			F	*7*	.....	.....
	Total	3	M	61	25	3
			F	*7*	.....	.....
	BROOME COUNTY.					
	Binghamton.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	74	74	3
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	100	95	10
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	30	30	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	60	60	40
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	32	30	12
II-c	Cabmen and coach drivers	1	"	78	63	12
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	176	176	81
II-a	Car workers	1	"	15	15	.....
IX	Cigar makers	2	"	296	296	42
			F	*100*	*100*	*20*
IX	Cigar packers	1	M	46	46	7
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	10	10	.....
V	Compositors	1	"	92	90	.....
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	M	46	46	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	31	31	.....
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	"	9	9	1
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	"	72	72	1
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	16	16	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	46	34	4
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	"	30	30	3
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	14	14	3
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	60	60	29
I-b	Lathers	1	"	10	10	5
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	35	30	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	62	55	2
VIII	Musicians	1	"	82	18	.....
			F	*10*	*2*	.....
III-a	Overall workers	1	M	6	6	6
			F	*54*	*54*	*54*
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	90	80	.....
I-b	Plasterers	1	"	12	6	2
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitter, etc	1	"	28	28	8
V	Pressmen	1	"	31	30	3
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	8	8	2
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	16	6	1
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	"	35	32	20
I-b	Stone masons	1	"	26	26	15
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	18	.....	.....
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	59	59	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	43	43	1
			F	*8*	*8*	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	M	204	204	.....
X-a	Waiters and waitresses	1	"	48	48	1
			F	*1*	.....	.....
	Total	41	M	2,146	1,986	314
			F	*175*	*166*	*74*
	Deposit.					
V	Compositors	1	M	25	25	1
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	"	6	6	.....
V	Pressmen	1	"	17	17	.....
	Total	3	M	48	48	1

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	2	8	2	6	209	$454 00	$2 17	I-b
.....	1	.....	17	.....	17	1,297	3,026 39	2 33	IX
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	2	25	2	23	1,506	$3,480 39	$2 31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	2	74	3	71	5,474	$10,944 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	3	7	95	10	85	7,098	14,474 00	2 04	X-a
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,145	5,481 69	2 56	VII-b
.....	.....	40	60	40	20	500	2,250 00	4 50	I-b
.....	.....	12	30	12	18	630	1,417 50	2 25	I-c
3	2	7	63	5	51	4,641	7,956 00	1 71	II-c
.....	6	75	176	81	95	7,220	21,204 00	2 94	I-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,362	2,277 80	1 67	II-a
.....	4	38	296	21	275	16,982	33,964 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	*20*	*100*	*5*	*95*	*5,710*	*11,420 00*	*2 00*	
.....	2	5	46	6	40	2,950	6,225 00	2 11	IX
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	780	1,560 00	2 00	X-c
.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90	6,926	21,016 28	3 03	V
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*115*	*335 50*	*2 92*	
.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46	4,186	16,146 00	3 86	II-a
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	26	2,054	4,917 75	2 39	I-b
.....	.....	1	8	.....	8	616	1,848 00	3 00	V
.....	1	.....	72	1	71	6,062	24,391 48	4 02	II-a
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,339	3,645 00	2 72	XII
.....	1	3	34	3	31	2,266	6,958 80	3 07	II-a
.....	.....	3	30	.....	30	2,092	15,179 00	7 26	XIII-c
.....	.....	3	14	3	11	834	2,104 50	2 52	IV-a
.....	4	25	60	29	31	1,530	4,258 60	2 78	IV-a
.....	.....	5	10	5	5	60	150 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,730	6,575 00	2 41	XI
.....	.....	2	55	2	53	3,873	10,386 36	2 68	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,638	4,862 00	2 97	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*182*	*416 00*	*2 29*	
.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	216	487 63	2 26	III-a
.....	.....	*54*	*54*	.....	*54*	*1,944*	*2,827 44*	*1 45*	
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80	4,300	12,031 20	2 80	I-b
.....	.....	2	6	.....	5	205	815 00	3 98	I-b
.....	1	7	28	.....	28	1,374	4,809 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	3	30	1	29	2,187	5,288 68	2 42	V
.....	.....	2	8	.....	8	400	1,100 00	2 75	I-b
.....	1	.....	6	1	5	390	884 00	2 27	VIII
.....	.....	20	32	.....	27	1,215	3,071 25	2 53	I-b
.....	.....	15	26	15	11	155	542 50	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-a
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	4,385	11,831 65	2 70	II-a
.....	1	.....	43	1	42	1,865	6,838 44	3 67	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*320*	*699 99*	*2 19*	
.....	.....	.....	204	.....	204	18,564	46,410 00	2 50	II-a
.....	1	.....	48	.....	48	4,155	7,710 00	1 86	X-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	28	283	1,985	239	1,728	125,399	$332,012 11	$2 65	
.....	.....	*74*	*166*	*5*	*161*	*8,271*	*15,698 93*	*1 90*	
.....	.....	1	25	.....	23	1,541	$5,393 50	$3 50	V
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	414	1,518 00	3 67	V
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	1,101	3,493 44	3 17	V
.....	.....	1	48	.....	46	3,056	$10,404 94	$3 40	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.					
	Olean.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	35	15	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	46	46	4
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	"	40	40	.....
IV-a	Boiler makers', etc	1	"	35	35	.....
IV-a	Boiler makers' helpers	1	"	24	24	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	27	27	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	58	58	46
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	63	60	32
II-a	Conductors	1	"	35	34	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	15	15	2
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	43	43	4
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	45	45	10
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	"	110	110	3
I-a	Granite cutters	1	"	21	21	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	21	18	8
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	8	8	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	52	52	5
VIII	Musicians	1	"	79	10	.....
			F	*11*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	40	40	20
I-b	Plasterers	1	"	16	5	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	16	14	4
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	16	11	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	16	15	.....
			F	*5*	*5*	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	M	8	6	.....
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	"	115	115	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	134	104	41
	Total	26	M	1,118	971	180
			F	*16*	*5*	.....
	Salamanca.					
X-a	Bartenders	1	M	22	22	5
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	26	26	7
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	36	35	27
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	38	38	.....
			F	*1*	.....	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	M	25	25	.....
			F	*10*	*10*	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	M	52	42	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	95	88	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	60	52	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	4	4	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	9	9	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	15	.....	.....
			F	*1*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	24	24	14
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	10	10	.....
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	17	4	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	3	3	.....
			F	*6*	*6*	.....
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	M	950	950	60
			F	*2*	*2*	*2*
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	M	173	163	2
	Total	17	M	1,559	1,495	115
			F	*20*	*18*	*2*
	CAYUGA COUNTY.					
	Auburn.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	25	25	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	40	40	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	60	60	10
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	1	"	16	16	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	13	1,014	$2,366 00	$2 33	X-b
.....	.....	4	46	4	42	3,276	7,195 50	2 20	X-a
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	2,400	6,000 00	2 50	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	2,343	7,004 93	2 99	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	1,392	2,880 86	2 07	IV-a
.....	1	.....	27	.....	27	2,121	5,017 86	2 37	VII-b
.....	.....	46	58	46	12	780	3,900 00	5 00	I-b
.....	2	30	60	20	40	1,300	3,562 50	2 74	I-b
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	2,856	10,995 60	3 85	II-a
.....	.....	2	15	2	13	1,001	2,002 00	2 00	I-b
.....	4	.....	43	4	39	3,549	13,905 00	3 92	II-a
.....	2	8	45	.....	45	2,925	7,312 50	2 50	II-a
.....	3	.....	110	.....	110	6,196	43,372 00	7 00	XIII-c
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,134	3,483 00	3 07	I-a
.....	.....	8	18	6	12	797	2,191 75	2 75	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	728	1,800 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	5	52	5	47	3,283	11,803 20	3 60	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	780	1,560 00	2 00	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	40	.....	40	1,440	3,600 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	140	560 00	4 00	I-b
.....	1	3	14	4	10	770	2,695 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	770	1,925 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	540	1,350 00	2 50	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....	*5*	*200*	*300 00*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	450	975 00	2 17	II-c
.....	.....	.....	115	.....	115	10,465	18,785 25	1 80	II-e
.....	1	40	104	11	93	8,243	25,455 82	3 09	II-a
.....	14	166	971	102	866	60,693	$191,698 77	$3 16	
.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....	*5*	*200*	*300 00*	*1 50*	
.....	2	3	22	2	20	1,473	$3,146 00	$2 14	X-a
.....	.....	7	26	.....	26	361	1,462 05	4 05	I-b
.....	1	26	35	.....	34	1,605	4,325 00	2 69	I-b
.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	2,926	5,559 40	1 90	IX
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,950	4,225 00	2 17	X-c
.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*10*	*780*	*520 00*	*67*	
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	3,822	11,466 00	3 00	II-a
.....	.....	.....	88	.....	78	6,916	29,512 00	4 27	II-a
.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52	3,494	10,240 30	2 93	II-a
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	900 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	729	1,895 40	2 60	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	690	1,725 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	982 80	2 70	II-a
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	160	318 00	1 99	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	*6*	*239*	*298 35*	*1 25*	
.....	10	50	950	.....	950	86,450	157,050 00	1 82	II-e
.....	.....	*2*	*2*	.....	*2*	*182*	*270 00*	*1 48*	
.....	2	.....	163	.....	163	14,728	36,802 17	2 50	II-a
.....	15	100	1,471	2	1,458	126,032	$269,609 12	$2 14	
.....	.....	*2*	*18*	.....	*18*	*1,201*	*1,088 35*	*91*	
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,897	$4,868 00	$2 57	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3,120	6,240 00	2 00	X-b
.....	.....	10	60	.....	60	4,398	10,348 00	2 35	X-a
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,248	2,912 00	2 33	VII-b

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the: Number reporting.	Idle at the: Thereof idle.
	CAYUGA COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Auburn — Concluded.					
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	M	14	14	1
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	1	"	137	129	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	58	44	4
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	37	37	12
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	50	50	3
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	281	262	177
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	52	52	10
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	19	16	1
			F	*26*	*26*	.....
IV-a	Drop forgers	1	M	45	45	15
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	10	10	1
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	"	26	24	1
XII	Engineers (stationary)	2	"	43	39	3
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	11	11	.....
II-c	Ice handlers	1	"	22	22	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and coremakers	1	"	116	116	50
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	23	23	1
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	65	64	18
VIII	Musicians	1	"	35	.....	.....
			F	*7*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	149	149	109
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	16	16	10
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	17	17	5
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	22	.....	.....
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	6	6	6
II-c	Team drivers and owners	2	"	54	.....	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	47	47	.....
	Total	31	M	1,496	1,334	437
			F	*34*	*27*	.....
	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.					
	Dunkirk.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	26	8	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	22	22	.....
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	"	84	84	69
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers	1	"	130	130	75
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	150	150	135
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	14	14	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	"	41	41	14
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	26	23	2
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	24	24	8
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	"	24	24	24
XIII-e	Fishermen and oystermen	2	"	62	56	56
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	77	76	76
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	10	9	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	90	90	60
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	14	14	4
VIII	Musicians	1	"	102	.....	.....
			F	*10*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	27	27	14
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	14	14	11
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	38	38	20
	Total	21	M	975	844	568
			F	*10*	.....	.....
	Fredonia.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	5	4	.....
	Jamestown.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	50	49	6
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	60	60	3
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	25	25	1

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	1	.....	14	.....	13	1,014	$2,977 00	$2 94	VII-b
.....	.....	.....	129	.....	126	8,645	22,777 16	2 63	III-d
.....	4	.....	44	20	24	930	4,092 00	4 40	I-b
.....	2	10	37	12	15	450	990 00	2 20	I-c
.....	3	.....	50	.....	50	3,731	7,843 00	2 10	VII-a
.....	22	155	262	39	210	9,147	27,441 00	3 00	I-b
.....	1	9	52	.....	52	3,739	8,334 00	2 23	IX
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*154 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	1	16	1	15	1,156	2,910 08	2 52	V
.....	.....	.....	*26*	.....	*26*	*1,822*	*3,297 45*	*1 81*	
.....	.....	15	45	.....	45	2,490	8,242 50	3 31	IV-a
.....	.....	1	10	.....	10	629	1,887 00	3 00	I-b
.....	1	.....	24	1	21	1,617	4,446 75	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	3	39	3	30	2,534	5,813 00	2 29	XII
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	811	2,027 50	2 50	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	6	468	936 00	2 00	II-c
.....	.....	50	116	4	87	4,572	13,180 00	2 88	IV-a
.....	1	.....	23	.....	23	2,093	5,175 00	2 47	XI
.....	3	15	64	18	44	3,388	9,059 05	2 67	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	100	149	109	40	1,600	4,800 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	10	16	10	6	343	994 00	2 90	IV-a
.....	2	3	16	1	14	501	1,747 50	3 49	I-b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	6	6	3	3	30	90 00	3 00	I-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-c
.....	.....	.....	47	.....	47	3,770	8,912 80	2 36	II-a
.....	49	388	1,333	221	1,033	64,321	$169,043 34	2 63	
.....	.....	.....	*27*	.....	*27*	*1,899*	*3,451 45*	*1 82*	
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	624	$1,287 00	$2 06	X-b
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,716	3,432 00	2 00	X-a
.....	.....	69	84	.....	84	4,850	19,411 50	4 00	IV-a
.....	3	72	130	.....	130	8,660	18,800 00	2 17	IV-a
.....	.....	135	150	.....	150	10,355	32,996 00	3 19	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	910	2,098 95	2 31	VII-b
.....	2	12	41	3	38	1,473	3,383 64	2 30	I-b
.....	.....	2	23	.....	22	1,554	3,577 00	2 30	IX
.....	.....	8	24	8	16	1,183	2,712 50	2 29	I-b
.....	.....	24	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	56	56	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	XIII-e
.....	.....	76	76	.....	76	3,040	13,560 00	4 46	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	819	2,000 00	2 44	XI
.....	.....	60	90	.....	90	5,100	11,220 00	2 20	IV-a
.....	1	3	14	1	13	887	2,207 35	2 49	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	27	.....	27	972	1,944 00	2 00	I-b
.....	.....	11	14	.....	14	582	1,662 72	2 86	IV-a
.....	.....	20	38	20	18	1,350	3,375 00	2 50	I-b
.....	6	562	844	107	731	44,075	$123,667 66	$2 81	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	$900 00	$2 47	XI
.....	1	5	49	2	44	3,432	$6,500 00	$1 89	X-b
.....	.....	3	60	3	57	4,602	11,466 00	2 49	X-a
.....	1	.....	25	.....	25	1,932	4,228 00	2 19	VII-b

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Jamestown — Concluded.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	30	30	30
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	160	145	45
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	24	22	.....
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	"	11	11	.....
			F	*3*	*3*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	41	35	2
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	30	30	.....
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	5	5	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	25	21	.....
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	14	14	8
VIII	Musicians	1	"	85	20	.....
			F	*10*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	102	96	18
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	20	20	11
V	Pressmen	1	"	13	13	.....
IV-a	Sheet metal workers	1	"	61	57	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	7	7	.....
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
VI	Upholsterers	1	M	36	36	.....
VI	Wood carvers	1	"	16	16	4
	Total	20	M	815	712	128
			F	*14*	*4*	.....
	Mayville.					
I-a	Stone cutters	1	M	13	13	13
	Westfield.					
XIII-e	Fishermen and oystermen	1	M	11	11	.....
	CHEMUNG COUNTY.					
	Elmira.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	25	25	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	74	74	4
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	60	58	5
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	"	20	20	6
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	1	"	51	51	48
			F	*40*	*40*	*40*
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	M	42	42	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	85	85	45
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	51	51	1
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	148	140	64
II-a	Car workers	1	"	62	59	15
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	54	54	19
			F	*2*	.....	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	49	49	1
II-a	Conductors	2	"	170	156	4
IV-b	Coppersmiths	1	"	12	12	3
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	50	50	22
V	Electrotypers and sterotypers	1	"	4	4	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	"	191	160	14
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	2	"	225	190	27
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	1	"	26	25	.....
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	10	10	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	29	23	10
III-b	Laundry workers	1	"	9	9	.....
			F	*11*	*11*	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	24	19	.....
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	97	97	30
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	90	90	18
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	22	22	6
VIII	Musicians	1	"	163	15	.....
			F	*6*	*4*	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	100	100	35

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	2	43	145	25	105	5,500	$12,750 00	$2 32	I-b
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,650	4,125 00	2 50	IX
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	910	2,150 00	2 36	XI
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*273*	*675 00*	*2 47*	
.....	.....	2	35	.....	34	2,542	6,441 50	2 53	V
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,105	5,673 25	2 70	I-b
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	385	962 50	2 50	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,911	4,675 00	2 45	XI
.....	2	6	14	2	12	764	1,884 70	2 47	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,690	5,200 00	3 08	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3	15	96	.....	91	5,746	13,929 00	2 42	I-b
.....	1	10	20	.....	20	1,353	4,059 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,001	2,464 00	2 46	V
.....	.....	.....	57	.....	57	4,389	8,778 00	2 00	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	368	637 00	1 73	III-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	2,000	4,743 50	2 37	VI
.....	.....	4	7	.....	7	434	1,210 50	2 79	VI
.....	10	118	702	62	615	42,714	$101,876 95	$2 39	
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*273*	*675 00*	*2 47*	
.....	.....	13	13	.....	13	650	$2,600 00	$4 00	I-a
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	165	$330 00	$2 00	XIII-e
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,950	$4,108 00	$2 11	VII-a
.....	.....	4	74	.....	74	5,508	12,852 00	2 33	X-b
.....	.....	5	58	3	55	4,341	8,292 00	1 91	X-a
.....	1	5	20	1	19	1,334	3,174 60	2 38	IV-a
....	.....	48	51	.....	51	2,658	4,219 50	1 59	II-d
.....	*2*	*38*	*40*	*1*	*39*	*1,774*	*2,227 00*	*1 26*	
.....	.....	1	42	1	41	2,952	7,872 00	2 67	VII-b
.....	.....	45	85	.....	85	1,500	6,000 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	1	51	.....	51	3,962	7,924 00	2 00	VII-a
.....	6	58	140	3	137	8,050	20,683 50	2 57	I-b
.....	3	12	59	.....	55	3,826	9,164 86	2 40	II-a
.....	2	17	54	2	52	3,477	7,025 00	2 02	IX
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	49	1	48	3,350	10,168 75	3 04	V
.....	4	.....	156	3	152	11,143	45,333 58	4 07	II-a
.....	.....	3	12	.....	12	883	2,495 70	2 83	IV-b
.....	.....	22	50	22	28	2,108	5,373 50	2 55	I-b
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	308	1,026 60	3 33	V
.....	13	1	160	10	150	12,643	56,144 39	4 44	II-a
.....	2	25	190	2	182	13,444	45,568 47	3 39	II-a
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,499	2,436 60	1 63	II-d
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	770	1,540 00	2 00	IV-a
.....	2	8	23	2	14	776	1,913 00	2 47	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	693	1,174 23	1 69	III-b
.....	.....	.....	*11*	.....	*11*	*847*	*872 66*	*1 03*	
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,729	4,100 00	2 37	XI
.....	.....	30	97	30	67	2,898	6,723 00	2 32	VI
.....	.....	18	90	.....	90	5,744	15,727 20	2 74	IV-a
.....	.....	6	22	.....	22	1,490	4,419 00	2 97	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,170	3,510 00	3 00	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*312*	*624 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	35	100	35	65	2,142	5,355 00	2 50	IV-

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	CHEMUNG COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Elmira — Concluded.					
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	M	9	9	1
VI	Piano and organ workers	1	"	16	16	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	31	31	4
V	Pressmen	1	"	12	12	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	36	34	3
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	82	81	.....
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	40	40	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	42	42	.....
			F	*4*	*4*	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	M	15	10	.....
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	"	54	54	.....
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	2	M	435	411	81
X-a	Waiters and waitresses	1	"	10	10	5
	Total	44	M	2,725	2,440	472
			F	*65*	*61*	*40*
	CHENANGO COUNTY.					
	Norwich.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	14	7	2
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	41	41	.....
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	"	16	16	.....
I-a	Bluestone cutters	1	"	12	12	8
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	13	13	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	30	30	15
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	63	63	30
II-a	Car workers	1	"	69	67	.....
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	28	22	.....
			F	*3*	*1*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	16	11	.....
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	M	29	28	2
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	34	32	1
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	56	56	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	M	40	40	2
VIII	Musicians	1	"	32	.....	.....
			F	*3*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	24	24	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	118	114	.....
	Total	17	M	635	576	60
			F	*8*	*3*	.....
	CLINTON COUNTY.					
	Ausable Chasm.					
IV-a	Horse nail makers	1	M	10	10	.....
			F	*10*	*10*	.....
	Cadyville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	M	86	86	.....
	Morrisonville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	M	105	105	1
	Plattsburg.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	18	18	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	20	20	4
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	22	21	15
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	120	102	40
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	28	26	2
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	"	19	19	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	20	20	6
I-c	General building and street labor	1	"	12	12	6

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	1	.....	9	.....	9	685	$1,818 72	$2 66	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,232	3,625 46	2 94	VI
.....	2	2	27	.....	27	2,079	7,276 50	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	936	2,301 00	2 46	V
.....	.....	3	34	.....	34	2,618	6,502 65	2 48	I-b
.....	.....	.....	81	.....	81	7,371	11,129 41	1 51	II-a
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	2,916	8,287 20	2 84	II-a
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	1,008	2,520 00	2 50	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*96*	*160 00*	*1 67*	
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	780	1,209 00	1 55	II-c
.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54	4,914	8,893 50	1 81	II-e
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*182*	*326 70*	*1 80*	
.....	10	71	411	.....	410	28,786	86,632 92	3 01	II-a
.....	.....	5	10	.....	10	652	950 00	1 46	X-a
.....	47	425	2,436	115	2,302	156,325	$445,470 84	$2 85	
.....	*2*	*38*	*61*	*1*	*60*	*3,211*	*4,210 36*	*1 31*	
.....	2	.....	7	.....	7	546	$1,170 00	$2 14	X-b
.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	3,668	8,227 15	2 24	X-a
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,206	2,526 10	2 09	IV-a
.....	.....	8	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-a
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,040	2,860 00	2 75	IV-a
.....	3	12	30	3	27	690	2,415 00	3 50	I-b
.....	2	28	63	.....	63	4,318	10,823 40	2 51	I-b
.....	.....	.....	67	.....	67	5,469	9,274 90	1 70	II-a
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,514	3,028 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*54*	*72 00*	*1 33*	
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	847	2,091 82	2 47	V
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*154*	*295 16*	*1 92*	
.....	2	.....	28	2	26	2,128	6,992 90	3 29	II-a
.....	1	.....	32	.....	32	2,215	9,134 25	4 12	II-a
.....	.....	.....	56	.....	56	4,746	11,614 75	2 45	II-a
.....	.....	2	40	2	38	3,151	8,656 60	2 75	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	694	1,541 10	2.22	I-b
.....	.....	.....	114	.....	108	9,003	23,339 05	2.59	II-a
.....	10	50	576	15	551	41,235	$103,695 02	$2.51	
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*208*	*367 16*	*1.77*	
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	705	$1,321 85	$1 87	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*10*	*705*	*495 57*	*70*	
.....	.....	.....	86	86	.....	6,622	$11,373 37	$1 73	XIII-a
.....	1	.....	105	.....	105	8,704	$14,596 80	$1 68	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,404	$3,120 00	$2 22	X-b
.....	2	2	20	1	19	1,446	2,892 00	2 00	X-a
.....	.....	15	21	1	19	606	2,532 30	4 18	I-b
.....	.....	40	102	40	62	2,536	6,501 50	2 56	I-b
.....	.....	2	26	2	24	1,724	3,613 00	2 10	IX
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,482	2,947 50	1 99	II-a
.....	.....	6	20	6	14	1,078	2,329 25	2 16	I-b
.....	.....	6	12	6	6	267	419 75	1 57	I-c

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	CLINTON COUNTY—Concluded.					
	Plattsburg—Concluded.					
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	M	16	16	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	25	25	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	45	45	40
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	"	35	35	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	28	28	3
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	69	69	6
	Total	14	M	477	456	122
	Rouses Point.					
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	15	15	.....
	COLUMBIA COUNTY.					
	Hudson.					
VII-b	Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	M	47	47	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	40	33	29
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	62	62	40
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	22	22	9
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	5	3	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	35	35	26
	Total	6	M	211	202	105
	Chatham.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	19	19	10
	CORTLAND COUNTY.					
	Cortland.					
X-a	Bartenders	1	M	27	24	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	16	16	12
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	37	36	6
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	42	35	6
			F	*4*	*4*	*1*
I-b	Electrical workers	1	M	30	30	8
XII	Engineers (stationary)	.....	"	33	33	.....
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	7	4	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	12	9	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	25	25	5
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	8	8	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	10	10	.....
			F	*14*	*14*	.....
	Total	11	M	247	230	38
			F	*18*	*18*	*1*
	DELAWARE COUNTY.					
	Walton.					
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	M	36	32	.....
	DUTCHESS COUNTY.					
	Fishkill-on-Hudson.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	49	46	22
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	30	30	3
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	21	21	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	109	109	29
	Total	4	M	209	206	54
	Hopewell Junction.					
II-a	Car workers	1	M	15	15	5
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	"	13	13	4
	Total	2	M	28	28	9

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,232	$3,157 00	$2 56	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,625	4,355 00	2 68	IV-a
.....	.....	40	45	40	5	385	808 50	2 10	I-b
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	2,695	4,504 50	1 67	XIII-a
.....	.....	3	28	3	25	1,925	4,658 50	2 42	I-b
.....	1	5	69	1	65	4,831	12,889 64	2 67	II-a
.....	3	119	456	100	352	23,236	$54,728 44	$2 36	
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,170	$2,145 00	$1 83	II-a
.....	1	.....	47	.....	47	3,602	$8,827 44	$2 45	VII-b
.....	1	28	33	25	4	240	1,056 00	4 40	I-b
.....	.....	40	62	.....	62	1,951	5,853 00	3 00	I-b
.....	2	7	22	8	14	960	1,920 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	525 00	1 92	XI
.....	1	25	35	1	34	1,360	3,060 00	2 25	I-b
.....	5	100	202	34	164	8,386	$21,241 44	$2 53	
.....	.....	10	19	.....	19	845	$1,690 00	$2 00	I-b
.....	1	.....	24	.....	24	1,932	$3,708 00	$1 92	X-a
.....	.....	12	16	3	13	460	1,840 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	6	36	.....	36	1,290	3 870 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	6	35	.....	35	2,182	5,455 00	2 50	IX
.....	.....	*1*	*4*	.....	*4*	*232*	*580 00*	*2 50*	
.....	.....	8	30	8	22	1,638	4,273 50	2 61	I-b
.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	2,554	6,317 00	2 47	XII
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	215	518 25	2 41	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	819	1,925 00	2 35	XI
.....	.....	5	25	3	22	1,100	2,970 00	2 70	I-b
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	557	1,500 25	2 69	I-b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	520	1,060 00	2 04	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*14*	.....	*14*	*448*	*723 20*	*1 61*	
.....	1	37	230	14	216	13,267	$33,437 00	$2 52	
.....	.....	*1*	*18*	.....	*18*	*680*	*1,303 20*	*1 92*	
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	2,621	$6,626 55	$2 53	II-a
.....	.....	22	46	22	24	1,704	$5,112 00	$3 00	I-b
.....	1	2	30	1	29	1,555	4,069 35	2 62	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,099	3,022 25	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	29	109	25	84	4,380	11,550 00	2 64	II-a
.....	1	53	206	48	158	8,738	$23,753 60	$2 72	
.....	1	4	15	1	12	960	$2,349 60	$2 45	II-a
.....	.....	4	13	.....	13	1,019	1,932 50	1 90	II-a
.....	1	8	28	1	25	1,979	$4,282 10	$2 16	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	DUTCHESS COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Matteawan.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	8	8	4
III-c	Hat finishers	1	"	60	60	48
	Total	2	M	68	68	52
	Millbrook.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	23	23	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	10	10	.....
	Total	2	M	33	33	.....
	Millerton.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	43	43	10
	Poughkeepsie.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	10	10	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	35	35	2
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	38	38	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	60	60	50
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	219	219	75
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	64	64	2
V	Compositors	1	"	21	21	2
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	52	52	8
XII	Engineers (stationary)	2	"	41	41	2
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	"	54	54	3
I-a	Granite cutters	1	"	20	20	8
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	85	59	8
III-b	Laundry workers	1	"	41	41	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	18	18	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	25	25	3
VIII	Musicians	1	"	56	10	.....
			F	*1*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	94	93	8
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	35	35	5
II-a	Railroad interlockers	1	"	125	125	10
IV-a	Rolling mill, etc., employees	1	"	38	38	2
I-b	Roofers (slate and tile)	1	"	15	15	4
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	15	15	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	12	12	1
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	25	.....	.....
	Total	25	M	1,198	1,100	194
			F	*1*	.....	.....
	Wappingers Falls					
III-e	Calico engravers	3	M	46	46	16
III-a	Overall workers	1	"	35	35	.....
			F	*164*	*164*	.....
	Total	4	M	81	81	16
			F	*164*	*164*	.....
	ERIE COUNTY.					
	Alden.					
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	M	22	22	.....
	Buffalo.					
IV-a	Architectural iron workers	1	M	14	14	4
I-b	Asbestos workers (insulators)	1	"	21	21	7
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	2	"	209	208	39
X-b	Barbers	1	"	508	508	31
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	272	272	34
VIII	Bill posters	1	"	45	26	4
IV-a	Blacksmiths	2	"	120	120	45
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers	1	"	50	50	32

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	4	8	.....	8	312	$1,248 00	$4 00	I-b
.....	.....	48	60	48	12	240	360 00	1 50	III-c
.....	.....	52	68	48	20	552	$1,608 00	$2 91	
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	1,482	$4,446 00	$3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	320	880 00	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	1,802	$5,326 00	$2 96	
.....	.....	10	43	10	33	2,050	$5,312 50	$2 59	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	770	$2,156 00	$2 80	VII-a
.....	.....	2	35	2	33	2,574	5,148 00	2 00	X-b
.....	.....	1	38	1	37	2,886	6,240 00	2 16	X-a
.....	.....	50	60	40	20	725	3,480 00	4 80	I-b
.....	.....	75	219	.....	219	13,460	47,110 00	3 50	I-b
.....	2	.....	64	.....	64	4,828	10,893 75	2 26	IX
.....	.....	2	21	.....	21	1,099	3,022 25	2 75	V
.....	.....	8	52	.....	52	3,548	9,255 00	2 61	I-b
.....	.....	2	41	1	40	3,299	8,813 90	2 67	XII
.....	3	.....	54	.....	54	3,186	14,337 00	4 50	XIII-c
.....	1	7	20	8	12	924	2,772 00	3 00	I-a
.....	.....	8	59	8	51	3,927	14,984 97	3 82	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	2,799	8,586 01	3 07	III-b
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,638	4,050 00	2 47	XI
.....	1	2	25	.....	22	1,476	4,242 25	2 87	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	780	2,340 00	3 00	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	7	93	.....	90	2,939	8,817 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	5	35	.....	35	2,545	8,270 35	3 25	I-b
.....	.....	10	125	.....	125	9,630	20,526 70	2 13	II-a
.....	2	.....	38	.....	38	1,574	5,906 50	3 75	IV-a
.....	.....	4	15	.....	15	970	3,104 00	3 20	I-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,081	3,011 50	2 79	I-b
.....	.....	1	12	1	11	535	1,070 00	2 00	III-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-c
.....	10	184	1,100	61	1,033	67,193	$198,137 18	$2 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	16	46	9	37	2,048	$9,290 20	$4 54	III-e
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	2,520	5,004 00	1 99	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*164*	.....	*164*	*11,808*	*19,458 00*	*1 65*	
.....	.....	16	81	9	72	4,568	$14,294 20	$3 13	
.....	.....	.....	*164*	.....	*164*	*11,808*	*19,458 00*	*1 65*	
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,694	$11,858 00	$7 00	XIII-c
.....	.....	4	14	4	10	400	$1,152 00	$2 88	IV-a
.....	1	6	21	.....	21	907	2,693 50	2 97	I-b
.....	3	36	208	4	204	13,791	36,547 25	2 65	VII-a
.....	6	25	508	17	489	35,071	70,436 00	2 01	X-b
.....	4	30	272	.....	272	21,216	53,898 00	2 54	X-a
.....	.....	4	26	4	22	1,716	3,874 00	2 26	VII
.....	.....	45	120	45	75	4,889	13,990 90	2 86	
6	.....	26	50	32	18	1,368	2,523 20	1 84	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ERIE COUNTY — Continued.					
	Buffalo — Continued.					
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	M	392	392	110
IV-a	Boiler makers' helpers	1	"	125	125	.....
V	Bookbinders	1	"	83	83	7
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	2	"	172	102	17
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	2	"	320	320	29
VII-b	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	1	"	102	102	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	240	240	17
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	460	368	300
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	70	70	.....
II-c	Cabmen and coach drivers	2	"	171	120	15
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	10	"	2,142	2,142	872
VI	Carriage and wagon workers	2	"	242	241	28
II-a	Car workers	2	"	597	597	254
I-b	Cement masons	1	"	31	31	31
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	479	479	61
			F	*4*	*4*	.....
XI	Clerks, post office	1	M	235	235	.....
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	"	165	165	5
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	45	45	2
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	"	130	130	100
III-a	Clothing pressers	1	"	180	180	35
II-d	Coal heavers	1	"	100	100	85
II-c	Coal wagon drivers, etc	1	"	60	60	.....
III-a	Coat makers	1	"	200	200	78
V	Compositors	3	"	387	387	71
			F	*2*	*2*	*1*
II-a	Conductors	1	*M*	365	340	5
II-b	Cooks and stewards, marine	1	"	300	300	300
VI	Coopers	2	"	42	42	2
IV-a	Core makers	1	"	150	150	65
II-c	Delivery wagon drivers	2	"	115	115	1
I-b	Dredgemen, steam shovel men, etc	2	"	120	120	75
X-c	Dry goods clerks	1	"	34	34	.....
XIII-e	Egg inspectors	1	"	22	22	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	175	175	125
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	"	125	125	80
I-b	Elevator constructors	1	"	43	43	20
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	2	"	61	61	.....
IV-a	Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (amalgamated)	1	"	50	39	9
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	7	"	831	823	52
II-b	Engineers, marine	2	"	655	502	364
XII	Engineers (stationary)	5	"	1,096	1,096	86
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	7	"	1,066	1,052	195
II-b	Firemen, marine	2	"	960	960	950
XII	Firemen (stationary)	1	"	647	647	36
XIII-e	Fishermen and oystermen	1	"	35	35	35
XIII-e	Florists and gardeners	1	M	20	20	.....
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	1	"	714	714	714
X-c	Furniture, etc., employees	1	"	50	50	1
XIII-c	Glass bevelers, polishers, etc	1	"	80	80	14
II-d	Grain handlers	3	"	810	810	550
I-a	Granite cutters	1	"	41	41	2
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	76	74	28
XI	Hospital employees	1	"	25	25	.....
			F	*30*	*30*	*2*
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	M	108	108	68
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	3	"	897	862	549
IV-a	Iron molders, etc. apprentices	1	"	200	200	100
XIII-e	Janitors, porters and elevatormen	1	"	50	50	.....
IV-b	Jewelers	1	"	130	130	60
I-b	Lathers	1	"	51	51	45
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	301	267	3
V	Lithographers	2	"	86	86	51
II-d	Lumber handlers	1	"	160	160	150
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	145	145	80
IV-a	Machinists	2	"	600	600	30
VII-b	Maltsters	1	"	283	283	117

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons							
.....	.....	110	392	30	342	17,632	$57,204 68	$3 24	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125	9,625	19,923 75	2 07	IV-a
.....	.....	7	83	4	76	4,788	13,295 44	2 78	V
.....	2	15	102	.....	102	5,406	6,854 00	1 27	III-d
.....	5	24	320	17	294	22,581	56,907 50	2 52	VII-b
.....	.....	.....	102	.....	102	9,282	23,920 00	2 58	VII-b
.....	.....	17	240	13	227	17,706	51,525 50	2 91	VII-b
.....	25	275	368	150	160	11,200	49,280 00	4 40	I-b
.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	5,460	10,920 00	2 00	VII-a
.....	.....	15	120	.....	120	10,185	17,460 00	1 71	II-c
4	29	839	2,142	816	1,301	86,177	268,141 85	3 11	I-b
.....	2	26	241	10	230	14,276	39,857 60	2 79	VI
.....	1	253	597	199	398	28,199	64,163 57	2 28	II-a
.....	.....	31	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	13	48	479	48	431	23,775	48,840 00	2 05	IX
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*254*	*366 40*	*1 44*	
.....	.....	.....	235	.....	235	21,385	55,750 00	2 61	XI
.....	.....	5	165	.....	165	13,942	25,810 50	1 85	II-a
.....	2	.....	45	2	43	3,354	10,153 00	3 03	X-c
.....	.....	100	130	.....	130	4,680	13,740 00	2 94	III-a
.....	2	33	180	.....	180	8,640	17,280 00	2 00	III-a
.....	.....	85	100	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-d
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	5,400	11,107 80	2 06	II-c
4	.....	74	200	78	122	9,394	20,250 96	2 16	III-a
33	5	33	387	33	354	27,012	92,792 89	3 44	V
1	.....	.....	*2*	*1*	*1*	*76*	*260 43*	*3 43*	
.....	5	.....	340	5	335	30,485	114,675 00	3 76	II-a
.....	.....	300	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	1	1	42	2	40	2,214	6,628 00	2 99	VI
40	5	20	150	65	65	5,005	13,956 25	2 79	IV-a
.....	1	.....	115	.....	115	8,889	21,508 00	2 42	II-c
.....	.....	75	120	15	105	4,200	15,546 00	3 70	I-b
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	2,652	5,746 00	2 17	X-c
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,716	3,848 00	2 24	XIII-e
.....	.....	125	175	46	129	4,833	14,807 00	3 06	I-b
.....	.....	80	125	80	45	2,700	6,900 00	2 56	I-b
.....	4	16	43	20	23	598	2,033 20	3 40	I-b
.....	.....	.....	61	.....	61	4,810	12,653 75	2 63	V
.....	6	3	39	6	33	2,476	6,497 20	2 62	IV-a
.....	29	23	823	26	772	59,820	245,275 26	4 10	II-a
.....	4	360	502	364	18	900	3,460 00	3 84	II-b
.....	.....	86	1,096	51	1,013	81,407	237,889 77	2 92	XII
.....	16	179	1,052	9	997	68,362	186,368 87	2 73	II-a
.....	10	940	960	950	10	300	775 00	2 58	II-b
.....	1	35	647	.....	647	49,486	95,948 37	1 94	XII
.....	.....	35	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	XIII-e
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,820	3,432 00	1 89	XIII-e
.....	.....	714	714	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-d
.....	1	.....	50	1	49	3,822	12,740 00	3 33	X-c
.....	2	12	80	3	66	3,329	8,305 80	2 49	XIII-c
.....	.....	550	810	540	270	9,440	24,350 00	2 58	II-d
.....	.....	2	41	2	39	1,560	4,680 00	3 00	I-a
.....	2	26	74	.....	74	4,566	13,352 75	2 92	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	2,275	4,380 00	1 93	XI
.....	*2*	.....	*30*	.....	*30*	*2,730*	*3,561 00*	*1 30*	
.....	.....	68	108	.....	108	2,393	9,572 00	4 00	I-b
80	34	435	862	389	358	25,122	78,403 50	3 12	IV-a
.....	.....	100	200	30	170	11,445	12,559 09	1 10	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	4,550	6,390 00	1 40	XIII-e
.....	.....	60	130	60	70	3,780	12,060 00	3 19	IV-b
.....	.....	45	51	.....	51	1,326	4,641 00	3 50	I-b
.....	3	.....	267	.....	267	24,297	68,550 00	2 82	XI
.....	1	50	86	.....	86	5,068	16,488 00	3 25	V
.....	.....	150	160	150	1	23	46 00	2 00	II-a
.....	.....	80	145	5	140	8,400	21,000 00	2 50	VI
.....	.....	30	600	30	570	35,650	98,037 50	2 75	IV-a
.....	.....	117	283	2	281	17,843	39,995 00	2 24	VII-b

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ERIE COUNTY — Continued.					
	Buffalo — Concluded.					
I-a	Marble cutters, carvers and setters	1	M	15	2	.....
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	82	82	20
I-b	Millwrights	1	"	66	66	21
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	"	34	34	1
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	"	130	130	130
VIII	Musicians	1	"	395	250	75
			F	*5*	*3*	*2*
II-d	Ore handlers	1	M	230	230	230
III-a	Overall workers		*F*	*72*	*72*	*20*
I-b	Painters and decorators	4	M	425	425	70
III-a	Pants makers	1	"	65	65	6
I-b	Paper hangers	1	"	69	60	24
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	185	185	90
I-b	Pavers and rammermen	2	"	91	91	85
V	Photo engravers	1	"	73	73	2
I-b	Plasterers	1	"	110	110	75
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, etc	1	"	245	245	73
XIII-d	Potters	1	"	103	103	20
V	Pressmen	1	"	109	109	5
V	Pressmen's assistants, etc	2	"	122	122	10
			F	*28*	*28*	.....
I-a	Quarrymen	1	M	31	31	1
II-a	Railroad interlockers	1	"	89	89	7
I-b	Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	1	"	100	100	100
I-b	Roofers (slate and tile)	1	"	9	9	.....
X-c	Salesmen, bakery and ice cream	1	"	27	27	3
II-b	Seamen	1	"	3,600	3,600	3,600
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	220	220	70
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	75	75	.....
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	"	83	81	53
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	152	152	130
I-b	Stone masons	1	"	166	166	80
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	"	21	21	9
II-a	Switchmen	7	"	810	809	129
III-a	Tailors	2	"	146	146	.....
			F	*404*	*404*	*300*
II-c	Team drivers and owners	2	M	162	33	6
II-e	Telegraphers, commercial	1	"	100	100	20
			F	*35*	*35*	*5*
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	M	29	14	5
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	3	"	947	943	36
I-b	Tuck pointers	1	"	9	9	.....
VI	Upholsterers	1	"	60	60	25
I-b	Varnishers and polishers	1	"	78	78	10
X-a	Waiters and waitresses	1	"	153	153	3
XI	Water works employees	1	"	130	130	.....
VI	Wood carvers	1	"	15	14	10
	Total	176	M	29,847	29,012	12,509
			F	*580*	*578*	*330*
	Depew-Lancaster.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	27	27	20
IV-a	Core makers	1	"	165	165	80
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	"	40	40	2
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	210	208	126
	Total	4	M	442	440	228
	Tonawanda.					
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	M	40	40	35
XII	Engineers (stationary)	1	"	33	33	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	6	6	.....
II-d	Lumber handlers	1	"	34	34	34

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	154	$616 00	$4 00	I-a
.....	.....	20	82	20	62	3,224	8,060 00	2 50	IV-b
.....	.....	21	66	15	46	2,918	11,672 00	4 00	I-b
.....	1	.....	34	.....	34	2,577	4,515 00	1 75	VII-b
.....	.....	130	130	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	XIII-f
.....	15	60	250	.....	250	15,200	45,600 00	3 00	VIII
.....	.....	*2*	*3*	.....	*3*	*120*	*360 00*	*3 00*	
.....	.....	230	230	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-d
.....	.....	*20*	*72*	.....	*72*	*576*	*617 39*	*1 07*	III-a
.....	3	67	425	25	400	18,796	59,147 90	3 15	I-b
.....	.....	6	65	6	59	4,543	10,857 00	2 39	III-a
.....	4	20	60	17	40	1,140	3,420 00	3 00	I-b
16	4	70	185	90	95	7,315	28,894 25	3 95	IV-a
.....	.....	85	91	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	2	73	.....	73	5,694	21,190 00	3 72	V
.....	.....	75	110	65	45	1,250	5,000 00	4 00	I-b
.....	3	70	245	41	204	12,038	42,277 00	3 51	I-b
.....	.....	20	103	.....	103	4,992	16,128 00	3 23	XIII-d
.....	.....	5	109	5	104	6,240	16,640 00	2 67	V
.....	.....	10	122	8	112	6,987	11,870 04	1 70	V
.....	.....	.....	*28*	.....	*28*	*1,957*	*2,466 64*	*1 26*	
.....	1	.....	31	.....	31	2,418	5,460 80	2 26	I-a
.....	.....	7	89	7	82	6,378	14,058 00	2 20	II-a
.....	.....	100	100	75	25	750	1,980 00	2 64	I-b
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	540	2,160 00	4 00	I-b
.....	2	1	27	.....	27	2,004	5,010 00	2 50	X-c
.....	.....	3,600	3,600	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	70	220	.....	220	13,700	42,024 00	3 07	I-b
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75	5,850	14,917 50	2 55	VIII
.....	3	50	81	16	59	3,156	11,144 25	3 53	I-b
.....	2	128	152	130	22	932	3,728 00	4 00	I-a
.....	.....	80	166	80	86	2,338	10,192 00	4 36	I-b
.....	.....	9	21	9	12	407	1,015 75	2 50	IV-a
.....	3	126	809	129	597	49,607	165,212 48	3 33	II-a
.....	.....	.....	146	.....	146	7,592	19,968 00	2 63	III-a
.....	.....	*300*	*404*	*300*	*104*	*6,208*	*8,312 00*	*1 34*	
.....	.....	6	33	6	27	2,106	3,731 00	1 77	II-c
.....	.....	20	100	20	60	4,680	10,560 00	2 26	II-e
.....	.....	*5*	*35*	*5*	*20*	*1,560*	*1,950 00*	*1 25*	
.....	.....	5	14	5	9	630	2,268 00	3 60	I-b
.....	33	3	943	2	941	66,387	208,190 00	3 14	II-a
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	56	196 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	25	60	.....	60	2,400	7,200 00	3 00	VI
.....	.....	10	78	10	68	4,286	12,858 00	3 00	I-b
.....	3	.....	153	3	150	12,950	23,839 75	1 84	X-a
.....	.....	.....	130	.....	130	10,822	21,095 47	1 95	XI
.....	.....	10	14	2	12	631	1,833 21	2 91	VI
183	302	12,024	29,012	10,353	18,022	1,230,707	$3,468,321 60	$2 82	
1	*2*	*327*	*578*	*306*	*262*	*13,481*	*17,893 86*	*1 33*	
.....	.....	20	27	20	7	326	$863 90	$2 65	I-b
.....	3	77	165	50	115	4,025	14,087 50	3 50	IV-a
.....	2	.....	40	2	38	2,660	13,300 00	5 00	XIII-c
.....	14	112	208	40	165	3,960	11,880 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	19	209	440	112	325	10,971	$40,131 40	$3 66	
.....	.....	35	40	35	5	333	$1,100 00	$3 30	II-b
.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	2,597	6,782 50	2 61	XII
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	546	1,250 00	2 29	XI
.....	.....	34	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-d

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ERIE COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Tonawanda — Concluded.					
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, etc	1	*M*	6	6	1
IV-c	Shipwrights, etc	1	"	40	40	.....
	Total	6	M	159	159	70
	West Seneca.					
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	M	56	46	30
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	130	130	40
	Total	2	M	186	176	70
	ESSEX COUNTY.					
	Keeseville.					
IV-a	Horse nail makers	1	M	44	44	.....
			F	*17*	*17*	.....
	Mineville.					
XIII-e	Miners (iron)	1	M	178	178	50
	Port Henry.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	14	14	14
	Ticonderoga.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	9	9	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	42	40	27
XII	Firemen (stationary)	1	"	54	54	.....
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	3	"	321	321	.....
	Total	6	M	426	424	27
	FRANKLIN COUNTY.					
	Malone.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	15	11	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	6	6	6
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	10	10	8
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	12	12	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	6	4	.....
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	"	20	20	15
	Total	6	M	69	63	29
	Saranac Lake.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	27	27	2
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	102	97	15
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	4	4	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	32	32	.....
II-a	Trackmen, railway	1	"	43	43	2
	Total	5	M	208	203	19
	Tupper Lake.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	24	20	19
	FULTON COUNTY.					
	Gloversville.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	20	20	8
X-b	Barbers	1	"	22	21	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	32	31	10
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	95	86	47
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	38	28	8
V	Compositors	1	"	34	34	4
III-d	Glove cutters	1	"	70	70	12
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	13	13	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	1	6	.....	6	413	$1,239 00	$3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3,080	9,240 00	3 00	IV-c
.....	.....	70	159	69	90	6,969	$19,611 50	$2 81	
.....	4	26	46	5	26	2,240	$6,724 80	$3 00	II-a
.....	.....	40	130	40	90	3,600	11,688 00	3 25	II-a
.....	4	66	176	45	126	5,840	$18,412 80	$3 15	
.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	1,754	$2,889 99	$1 65	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	*17*	.....	*17*	*663*	*424 32*	*64*	
.....	10	40	178	2	176	12,196	$25,083 45	$2 06	XIII-e
.....	.....	14	14	11	3	18	$72 90	$4 05	I-b
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	1	26	40	.....	32	1,124	$2,810 00	$2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54	4,698	9,771 84	2 08	XII
.....	.....	.....	321	.....	321	24,195	47,780 85	1 97	XIII-a
.....	1	26	424	.....	407	30,017	$60,362 69	$2 01	
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	835	$1,606 17	$1 92	X-b
.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	8	10	.....	10	480	1,080 00	2 25	I-b
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	924	1,848 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	900 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	15	20	.....	20	1,200	2,483 40	2 07	XIII-a
.....	.....	29	63	6	57	3,803	$7,917 57	$2 08	
.....	.....	2	27	2	5	385	$1,540 00	$4 00	I-b
.....	1	14	97	15	62	4,774	12,791 65	2 68	I-b
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	825 00	2 27	XI
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	1,920	4,800 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-a
.....	1	18	160	17	103	7,443	$19,956 65	$2 68	
.....	.....	19	20	2	11	319	$855 50	$2 68	I-b
.....	.....	8	20	8	12	936	$2,535 00	$2 71	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,638	3,276 00	2 00	X-b
.....	.....	10	31	.....	29	290	1,160 00	4 00	I-b
.....	3	44	86	3	77	3,592	10,570 20	2 94	I-b
.....	.....	8	28	3	24	1,152	2,304 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	4	34	4	30	2,310	6,506 65	2 82	V
.....	.....	12	70	3	67	4,020	7,035 00	1 75	III-d
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,183	2,925 00	2 47	XI

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	FULTON COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Gloversville — Concluded.					
VIII	Musicians	1	M	80	.....	.....
			F	*2*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	20	20	5
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	15	15	15
III-a	Tailors	1	"	16	16	8
			F	*1*	*1*	*1*
	Total	12	M	455	354	117
			F	*3*	*1*	*1*
	Johnstown.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	10	10	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	54	54	29
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	8	8	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	14	14	4
	Total	4	M	86	86	33
	GENESEE COUNTY.					
	Batavia.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	8	8	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	15	15	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	30	30	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	20	20	10
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	10	10	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	75	75	40
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	28	15	2
			F	*2*	.....	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	M	24	24	.....
V	Compositors	1	"	18	18	4
I-a	Granite cutters	1	"	54	54	8
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	41	41	5
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	8	8	.....
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	185	185	7
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	"	7	7	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	50	50	20
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	10	10	.....
	Total	16	M	583	570	97
			F	*2*	.....	.....
	Le Roy.					
XII	Engineers (stationary)	1	M	20	18	.....
	GREENE COUNTY.					
	Catskill.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	4	4	.....
	Coxsackie.					
IX	Cigar makers	1	M	7	7	2
VIII	Musicians	1	"	39	.....	.....
			F	*3*	.....	.....
	Total	2	M	46	7	2
			F	3	.....	.....
	Hunter.					
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	M	22	14	1
	HERKIMER COUNTY.					
	Frankfort.					
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	M	43	41	21

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5	20	.....	20	500	$1,125 00	$2 25	I-b
.....	.....	15	15	.....	15	675	2,025 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	8	16	.....	16	640	1,440 00	2 25	III-a
.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*	*40*	*40 00*	*1 00*	
.....	3	114	354	21	324	16,936	$40,901 85	$2 42	
.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*	*40*	*40 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	780	$1,560 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	.....	29	54	20	34	2,105	6,315 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	728	1,725 00	2 37	XI
.....	1	3	14	2	12	612	1,377 00	2 25	I-b
.....	1	32	86	22	64	4,225	$10,977 00	$2 60	
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	616	$1,540 00	$2 50	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,170	2,925 00	2 50	X-b
.....	.....	1	30	1	29	2,262	4,524 00	2 00	X-a
.....	.....	10	20	10	10	520	2,106 00	4 05	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	780	1,950 00	2 50	VII-a
.....	.....	40	75	40	35	1,470	4,410 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	2	15	.....	15	1,155	2,995 30	2 59	IX
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	1,848	3,362 33	1 82	X-c
.....	.....	4	18	.....	18	1,361	3,291 85	2 42	V
.....	.....	8	54	8	46	2,484	7,452 00	3 00	I-a
.....	4	1	41	1	40	2,606	7,684 15	2 95	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	728	1,725 00	2 37	XI
.....	7	.....	185	.....	185	14,245	32,051 25	2 25	VI
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	455	796 25	1 75	XIII-f
.....	.....	20	50	20	30	2,310	5,313 00	2 30	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	680	2,040 00	3 00	I-b
.....	11	86	570	80	490	34,690	$84,166 13	$2 43	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	16	1,378	$3,310 12	$2 40	XII
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	$900 00	$2 47	XI
.....	.....	2	7	1	6	341	612 75	$1 80	IX
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2	7	1	6	341	$612 75	$1 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	14	1	13	1,158	$1,991 19	$1 72	II-e
.....	3	18	41	.....	41	1,685	$5,987 50	$3 55	IV-a

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	HERKIMER COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Fulton Chain.					
II-a	Trackmen, railway	1	M	56	56	2
	Herkimer.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	26	16	15
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	67	67	30
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	7	5	.....
	Total	3	M	100	88	45
	Ilion.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	41	35	8
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	50	50	5
VIII	Musicians	1	"	30	1	.....
			F	*5*	*1*	.....
IV-a	Tool makers	1	M	40	38	4
	Total	4	M	161	124	17
			F	*5*	*1*	.....
	Little Falls.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	19	11	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	22	22	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	24	23	23
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	42	41	25
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	38	38	.....
XII	Engineers (stationary)	1	"	18	18	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	7	7	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	35	35	10
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	16	16	5
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	18	18	12
III-e	Spinners (jack)	1	"	80	80	12
XIII-b	Tanners and curriers	1	"	35	35	.....
	Total	12	M	354	344	87
	JEFFERSON COUNTY.					
	Adams.					
VII-b	Maltsters	1	M	13	8	.....
	Alexandria Bay.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	27	27	20
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	"	35	35	35
	Total	2	M	62	62	55
	Brownville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	M	27	26	3
	Carthage.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	8	8	6
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	2	2	.....
	Total	2	M	10	10	6
	Clayton.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	38	38	20
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	"	29	29	29
II-b	Masters and pilots	1	"	25	25	25
	Total	3	M	92	92	74
	Deferiet.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	M	60	58	2
	Felts Mills.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	M	44	44	1

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	1	1	54	.....	54	4,158	$6,752 28	$1 62	II-a
.....	.....	15	16	2	14	361	$1,471 50	$4 08	I-b
.....	.....	30	67	12	55	3,058	7,722 00	2 53	I-b
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	455	1,000 00	2 20	XI
.....	.....	45	88	14	74	3,874	$10,193 50	$2 63	
.....	1	7	35	1	27	1,533	$3,909 50	$2 55	I-b
.....	.....	5	50	5	45	3,045	9,135 00	3 00	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	78	260 00	3 33	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*234 00*	*3 00*	
.....	1	3	38	4	31	3,356	8,781 50	2 62	IV-a
.....	2	15	124	10	104	8,012	$22,086 00	$2 76	
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*234 00*	*3 00*	
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	858	$1,716 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,716	3,432 00	2 00	X-a
.....	.....	23	23	20	3	135	180 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	25	41	3	38	1,254	3,211 00	2 56	I-b
.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	2,964	5,967 00	2 01	X-c
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,638	3,198 00	1 95	XII
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	637	1,575 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	10	35	4	31	1,815	4,537 50	2 50	IV-a
.....	.....	5	16	.....	16	926	2,395 00	2 59	I-b
.....	.....	12	18	.....	16	760	2,140 00	2 82	I-b
12	.....	.....	80	12	68	5,236	10,472 00	2 00	II-e
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	2,695	5,245 75	1 95	XIII-b
12	.....	75	344	39	303	20,634	$44,069 25	$2 14	
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	392	$588 00	$1 50	VII-b
.....	.....	20	27	20	7	539	$1,540 00	$2 86	I-b
.....	.....	35	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	55	62	55	7	539	$1,540 00	$2 86	
.....	.....	3	26	.....	24	1,872	$3,868 02	$2 07	XIII-a
.....	.....	6	8	6	2	12	$43 20	$3 60	I-b
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	182	450 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	6	10	6	4	194	$493 20	$2 54	
.....	2	18	38	20	18	594	$1,596 10	$2 69	I-b
.....	.....	29	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	2	72	92	74	18	594	$1,596 10	$2 69	
.....	2	.....	58	.....	58	3,654	$9,097 20	$2 49	XIII-a
.....	1	.....	44	1	43	3,311	$6,741 35	$2 04	XIII-a

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings by

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	JEFFERSON COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Watertown.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	31	31	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	21	21	6
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	58	58	58
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	55	55	35
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	43	43	8
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	9	9	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	"	48	42	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	40	40	5
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	102	102	10
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	95	95	7
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	160	160	36
I-b	Lathers	1	"	10	10	4
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	20	16	.....
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	27	27	10
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	22	22	11
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	"	150	150	.....
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	6	6	1
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	20	18	2
V	Pressmen	1	"	5	4	1
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	12	12	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	106	104	4
	Total	21	M	1,040	1,025	198
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
	KINGS COUNTY.					
	New York City, Brooklyn Borough.					
	Building, Stone Working, Etc.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	5	M	1,916	1,910	1,382
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	9	"	2,532	2,530	1,768
I-c	Building material handlers	3	"	177	177	105
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	14	"	3,448	3,446	1,851
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	"	54	54	30
I-b	Framers	1	"	500	500	300
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	"	600	565	400
I-b	Lathers	1	"	200	200	150
I-b	Lathers (metal)	1	"	122	122	100
I-b	Millwrights	3	"	348	348	155
I-b	Painters and decorators	6	"	1,965	1,963	1,297
I-b	Plasterers	2	"	843	838	575
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	2	"	1,440	1,438	548
I-c	Plumbers' laborers	2	"	112	112	62
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	90	90	25
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	77	77	67
I-b	Stone masons	1	"	170	170	120
I-b	Pavers and rammermen	2	"	97	97	82
	Total	56	M	14,691	14,637	9,017
	Transportation.					
II-c	Cabmen and coach drivers	3	*M*	885	885	75
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	"	232	232	5
II-b	Firemen, marine	1	"	600	600	150
II-d	Longshoremen	5	"	1,291	1,291	729
II-a	Motormen, guards, etc	1	"	65	65	5
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	310	305	35
II-c	Team drivers and owners	3	"	1,485	1,485	900
	Total	16	M	4,868	4,863	1,899
	Clothing and Textiles.					
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	4	M	778	778	103
			F	*200*	*200*	*10*
III-a	Buttonhole makers	1	M	35	35	6
III-a	Cloak and suit makers	1	"	105	105	95
			F	*2*	*2*	.....

Localities and Trades; First Quarter, 1908 — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	2,418	$5,493 00	$2 27	X-b
.....	1	5	21	6	15	1,170	2,561 00	2 19	X-a
.....	.....	58	58	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	35	55	35	20	1,040	2,496 00	2 40	I-b
.....	.....	8	43	.....	43	3,169	6,984 80	2 20	IX
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*115 50*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	7	539	1,411 67	2 62	V
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	41	1,986	6,380 40	3 21	II-a
.....	.....	5	40	5	30	2,310	6,198 50	2 68	I-b
.....	.....	10	102	10	92	8,734	35,184 10	4 03	II-a
.....	7	.....	95	7	88	6,864	25,740 00	3 75	II-a
.....	6	30	160	36	104	5,508	14,964 00	2 72	IV-a
.....	.....	4	10	4	2	50	158 33	3 17	I-b
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,456	3,575 00	2 46	XI
.....	.....	10	27	10	17	886	2,009 74	2 27	IV-b
.....	.....	11	22	11	7	439	878 00	2 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	11,550	27,758 50	2 40	XIII-a
.....	.....	1	6	1	5	342	1,129 75	3 30	IV-a
.....	.....	2	18	2	14	1,078	3,157 00	2 93	I-b
.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	304	633 16	2 08	V
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	772	2,316 00	3 00	I-b
.....	3	1	104	.....	104	8,112	23,400 00	2 88	II-a
.....	18	180	1,025	185	802	58,727	$172,428 95	$2 94	
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*115 50*	*1 50*	
.....	25	1,357	1,910	1,200	696	22,551	$126,285 60	$5 60	I-b
.....	3	1,765	2,530	1,756	774	20,797	62,851 00	3 02	I-c
.....	3	102	177	64	113	2,636	10,466 00	3 97	I-c
6	66	1,779	3,446	1,815	1,601	81,327	368,725 00	4 53	I-b
.....	.....	30	54	30	24	1,848	5,654 88	3 06	I-b
.....	40	260	500	300	200	12,450	56,900 00	4 57	I-b
125	25	250	565	.....	565	22,035	99,157 50	4 50	I-b
.....	.....	150	200	150	50	1,950	5,850 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	100	122	100	22	858	3,432 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	155	348	145	203	13,652	61,642 00	4 52	I-b
.....	22	1,275	1,963	975	836	44,113	153,781 50	3 49	I-b
.....	.....	575	838	289	549	21,861	120,238 25	5 50	I-b
.....	10	538	1,438	474	894	43,112	215,560 00	5 00	I-b
.....	.....	62	112	40	62	4,092	12,276 00	3 00	I-c
.....	.....	25	90	25	65	1,690	4,810 00	2 84	I-b
.....	.....	67	77	67	10	390	1,775 00	4 55	I-a
.....	.....	120	170	120	50	1,300	5,720 00	4 40	I-b
.....	.....	82	97	49	48	195	960 00	4 92	I-b
131	194	8,692	14,637	7,599	6,762	296,857	$1,316,084 73	$4 43	
.....	5	70	860	50	805	73,255	$146,510 00	$2 00	II-c
.....	.....	5	232	5	227	20,225	61,181 25	3 03	II-a
.....	.....	150	600	150	450	40,950	96,750 00	2 36	II-b
.....	24	705	1,291	729	562	18,902	56,706 00	3 00	II-d
.....	3	2	65	.....	65	5,565	16,695 00	3 00	II-a
.....	5	30	305	20	270	24,570	54,054 00	2 20	II-a
.....	.....	900	1,485	900	585	30,850	71,544 50	2 32	II-c
.....	37	1,862	4,838	1,854	2,964	214,317	$503,440 75	$2 35	
.....	7	96	778	103	675	38,786	$120,218 00	$3 10	III-d
.....	.....	*10*	*200*	*10*	*190*	*13,630*	*22,715 90*	*1 67*	
.....	.....	6	35	6	29	754	1,885 00	2 50	III-a
.....	.....	95	105	50	55	2,145	5,362 50	2 50	III
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*78*	*78 00*	*1 00*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	KINGS COUNTY — Continued.					
	New York, Brooklyn Borough — Con.					
	Clothing and Textiles — Con.					
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers	1	"	200	200	80
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	"	400	400	202
III-a	Clothing finishers	1	"	143	143	85
III-a	Clothing pressers	2	"	265	265	150
III-a	Coat makers	2	"	635	635	375
			F	*75*	*75*	*30*
III-c	Fur workers	1	M	165	165	20
III-c	Hat finishers	1	"	564	564	125
III-c	Hat makers	1	"	260	260	40
III-a	Jacket makers	3	"	944	944	205
			F	*2*	*2*	*1*
III-c	Millinery workers	1	"	*16*	*16*	.....
III-a	Neckwear makers	1	M	25	25	12
			F	*60*	*60*	*30*
III-a	Pants makers	2	M	700	700	575
III-b	Shirt makers	2	"	240	240	175
			F	*180*	*180*	*100*
III-e	Silk workers	3	M	282	272	39
III-a	Tailors	2	"	550	550	415
			F	*14*	*14*	*14*
	Total—Clothing and Textiles	30	M	6,291	6,281	2,702
			F	*549*	*549*	*185*
	Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.					
IV-a	Architectural iron workers	1	M	67	67	24
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	4	"	462	460	212
IV-a	Coremakers	1	"	120	120	45
IV-a	Drop forgers	1	"	108	108	10
IV-a	Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (amalgamated)	2	"	336	323	48
IV-a	Foundry laborers, etc	2	"	335	335	110
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	210	210	20
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	2	"	850	850	345
IV-a	Machinists	6	"	1,236	1,234	393
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	2	"	515	515	212
IV-a	Saw and tool makers	2	"	54	49	8
IV-c	Ship painters	1	"	263	263	80
IV-c	Ship plumbers, etc	1	"	85	85	10
IV-c	Shipwrights, etc	2	"	714	664	278
IV-c	Spar and derrick makers	1	"	34	34	15
IV-a	Steam engine makers	1	"	60	43	3
IV-b	Surgical instrument makers	1	"	18	18	.....
IV-a	Wire workers and bed spring makers	1	"	58	58	2
	Total—Metals, Machinery and Shipbuild'g	32	M	5,525	5,436	1,815
	Miscellaneous.					
VIII	Actors and chorus singers	1	M	32	32	.....
			F	*8*	*8*	.....
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	4	M	731	731	129
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	410	410	35
X-c	Bookkeepers and accountants	1	"	43	43	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	2	"	842	842	36
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	485	485	20
VI	Brush makers	1	"	140	140	77
			F	*35*	*35*	*25*
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	2	M	390	390	46
VI	Cabinet makers	2	"	530	530	235
VI	Carpet fitters and layers	1	"	60	60	25
VI	Carriage and wagon workers	1	"	460	460	25
IX	Cigar makers	3	"	828	766	345
			F	*39*	*39*	*5*
IX	Cigar packers	1	M	66	66	10
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	M	390	390	.....
			F	*14*	*14*	

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	80	200	80	120	4,680	$14,040 00	$3 00	III-c
.....	2	200	400	202	198	15,246	53,001 20	3 48	III-a
.....	.....	85	143	60	58	2,320	5,800 00	2 50	III-a
.....	10	140	265	100	115	4,555	11,910 00	2 61	III-a
.....	30	345	635	300	260	10,140	25,350 00	2 50	III-a
.....	*5*	*25*	*75*	*30*	*45*	*1,755*	*2,193 75*	*1 25*	
.....	.....	20	165	20	145	8,265	19,285 00	2 33	III-c
.....	25	100	564	125	439	22,828	83,010 51	3 64	III-c
.....	10	30	260	40	220	11,200	37,332 20	3 33	III-c
.....	5	200	944	204	740	52,390	129,704 25	2 48	III-a
.....	.....	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*52*	*52 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	.....	*16*	.....	*16*	*1,232*	*1,860 83*	*1 51*	III-c
.....	.....	12	25	12	13	583	1,391 83	2 39	III-a
.....	.....	*30*	*60*	*30*	*30*	*1,170*	*1,293 50*	*1 11*	
.....	.....	575	700	575	125	4,550	13,650 00	3 00	III-a
40	.....	135	240	60	180	4,660	8,600 00	1 85	III-b
25	.....	*75*	*180*	*40*	*140*	*4,560*	*4,740 00*	*1 04*	
.....	.....	39	272	1	271	18,804	60,258 00	3 20	III-e
.....	10	405	550	415	135	3,225	7,450 00	2 31	III-a
.....	.....	*14*	*14*	*14*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40	99	2,563	6,281	2,353	3,778	205,131	$598,248 49	$2 92	
25	*5*	*155*	*549*	*125*	*424*	*22,477*	*32,933 98*	*1 47*	
.....	.....	24	67	.....	67	2,948	$8,844 00	$3 00	IV-a
.....	4	208	460	80	380	21,452	69,151 97	3 22	IV-a
.....	5	40	120	45	75	3,610	10,830 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	10	108	10	98	3,822	13,377 00	3 50	IV-a
.....	13	35	323	36	285	21,217	72,306 25	3 41	IV-a
.....	.....	110	335	110	225	11,100	24,735 00	2 23	IV-a
.....	.....	20	210	20	190	14,630	53,515 00	3 66	IV-a
.....	20	325	850	345	505	30,291	104,686 75	3 46	IV-a
.....	6	387	1,234	369	863	57,778	197,864 90	3 42	IV-a
.....	.....	212	515	59	456	29,931	94,440 50	3 16	IV-b
.....	.....	8	49	8	41	2,305	6,061 68	2 63	IV-a
.....	5	75	263	.....	263	6,172	21,602 00	3 50	IV-c
.....	.....	10	85	10	75	4,825	19,300 00	4 00	IV-c
.....	53	225	664	228	436	28,804	103,219 00	3 58	IV-c
.....	.....	15	34	.....	34	1,330	5,322 00	4 00	IV-c
.....	.....	3	43	3	40	3,080	9,240 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,386	3,452 20	2 49	IV-b
.....	2	.....	58	2	56	4,312	17,248 00	4 00	IV-a
.....	108	1,767	5,436	1,325	4,107	248,993	$835,196 25	$3 35	
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	2,912	$14,235 00	$4 89	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*728*	*2,990 00*	*4 11*	
.....	10	119	731	67	664	47,788	127,725 00	2 67	VII-a
.....	5	30	410	30	380	24,320	68,405 00	2 81	X-a
.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	3,354	13,390 00	3 99	X-c
.....	.....	36	842	18	824	51,815	133,059 71	2 57	VII-b
.....	.....	20	485	20	465	29,760	86,080 50	2 89	VII-b
.....	2	75	140	75	65	4,550	9,100 00	2 00	VI
.....	.....	*25*	*35*	*25*	*10*	*700*	*875 00*	*1 25*	
.....	1	45	390	26	364	25,042	66,986 55	2 67	VII-a
.....	5	230	530	225	295	15,032	48,680 06	3 24	VI
.....	.....	25	60	15	45	3,085	9,832 50	3 19	VI
.....	3	22	460	25	435	28,710	79,827 00	2 78	VI
.....	.....	345	766	145	621	35,468	63,278 50	1 78	IX
.....	*2*	*3*	*39*	*5*	*34*	*1,896*	*3,721 05*	*1 96*	
.....	.....	10	66	10	26	1,833	5,499 00	3 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	390	.....	390	35,490	81,900 00	2 31	XI
.....	.....	.....	*14*	.....	*14*	*1,274*	*2,940 00*	*2 31*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	KINGS COUNTY — Concluded.					
	New York City, Brooklyn Borough — Con.					
	Miscellaneous — Con.					
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	M	17	17	.....
VI	Coopers	1	"	70	70	17
VI	Cork workers	1	"	85	85	.....
XIII-e	Diamond workers	1	"	325	325	320
XII	Engineers (stationary)	7	"	1,198	1,198	21
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers	2	"	250	250	17
X-c	Furniture, etc. employees	1	"	70	70	10
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	885	885	35
XI	Navy Yard clerks and draughtsmen	1	"	175	.....	.....
XI	Park gardeners and laborers	1	"	20	20	6
VI	Piano and organ workers	1	"	48	48	15
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	225	125	5
VI	Upholsterers	1	"	81	81	27
X-a	Waiters and waitresses	1	"	242	242	50
XI	Water works employees	1	"	80	80	1
VI	Wood carvers	1	"	55	55	10
	Total	45	M	9,233	8,896	1,517
			F	*96*	*96*	*30*
	Grand Total	179	M	40,608	40,113	16,950
			F	*645*	*645*	*215*
	LEWIS COUNTY.					
	Lyons Falls.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	M	24	22	1
	LIVINGSTON COUNTY.					
	Dansville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	20	20	
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	3	3	.....
	Total	2	M	23	23	2
	Mount Morris.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	22	22	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	26	26	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	17	17	.....
	Total	3	M	65	65	.....
	MADISON COUNTY.					
	Canastota.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	4	3	.....
IV-a	Tool makers	1	"	7	7	5
	Total	2	M	11	10	5
	Hamilton.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	10	10	10
	Oneida.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	9	9	2
X-b	Barbers	1	"	16	10	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	12	12	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	22	20	20
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	61	52	33
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	198	198	45
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	"	16	16	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	19	19	.....
			F	*1*	*1*	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	1,326	$3,367 00	$2 54	X-c
.....	2	15	70	17	53	4,081	12,243 00	3 00	VI
.....	.....	.....	85	.....	85	6,290	11,716 70	1 86	VI
.....	.....	320	325	320	5	385	2,695 00	7 00	XIII-e
.....	12	9	1,198	13	1,185	100,059	365,312 00	3 65	XII
.....	.....	17	250	13	224	15,361	64,106 70	4 17	XIII-c
.....	.....	10	70	.....	70	5,280	15,450 00	2 93	X-c
.....	30	5	885	35	850	77,350	218,750 00	2 83	XI
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	XI
.....	.....	6	20	6	14	1,078	2,310 00	2 14	XI
.....	.....	15	48	15	33	1,716	4,298 71	2 51	VI
.....	5	.....	125	5	120	9,100	35,750 00	3 93	VIII
.....	.....	27	81	27	54	2,808	8,424 00	3 00	VI
.....	.....	50	242	.....	242	16,834	50,502 00	3 00	X-a
.....	1	.....	80	.....	80	6,240	15,600 00	2 50	XI
.....	.....	10	22	2	20	1,054	3,821 00	3 63	VI
.....	76	1,441	8,863	1,109	7,701	558,121	$1,622,344 93	$2 91	
.....	*2*	*28*	*96*	*30*	*66*	*4,598*	*10,526 05*	*2 29*	
171	514	16,265	40,055	14,240	25,312	1,523,419	$4,875,315 15	$3 20	
25	*7*	*183*	*645*	*155*	*490*	*27,075*	*43,460 03*	*1 61*	
.....	.....	1	22	1	21	1,560	$3,189 75	$2 04	XIII-a
.....	.....	2	20	2	18	360	$900 00	$2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	675 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	2	23	2	21	633	$1,575 00	$2 49	
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	528	$2,112 00	$4 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	1,326	3,474 12	2 62	I-b
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	408	1,020 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65	2,262	$6,606 12	$2 92	
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	$450 00	$1 65	XI
.....	.....	5	7	2	5	134	294 00	2 19	IV-a
.....	.....	5	10	2	8	407	$744 00	$1 83	
.....	.....	10	10	7	3	36	$ 90 00	$2 50	I-b
.....	.....	2	9	2	7	546	$1,248 00	$2 29	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	780	1,560 00	2 00	X-b
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	936	1,872 00	2 00	X-a
.....	.....	20	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	2	31	52	6	46	2,178	5,939 41	2 73	I-b
.....	7	38	198	.....	198	13,152	34,890 00	2 65	IX
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,456	2,467 50	1 69	II-a
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,482	2,652 00	1 79	X-c
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*78 00*	*1 00*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the: Number reporting.	Idle at the: Thereof idle.
	MADISON COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Oneida — Concluded.					
V	Compositors	1	M	17	17	.....
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	5	5	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	45	45	22
III-a	Tailors	1	"	6	6	4
	Total	12	M	426	409	126
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
	MONROE COUNTY.					
	Brockport.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	27	27	27
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	22	22	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	4	4	.....
	Total	3	M	53	53	27
	Chili Station.					
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	M	1,551	1,551	.....
			F	*26*	*26*	.....
	Rochester.					
IV-a	Architectural iron workers	1	M	29	29	.....
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	"	92	92	8
X-b	Barbers	1	"	150	150	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	208	208	27
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	2	"	1,200	1,200	.....
			F	*200*	*200*	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	1	M	131	131	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	205	205	9
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	675	675	369
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	2	"	100	94	70
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	2	"	80	80	5
VI	Cabinet makers	1	"	350	350	.....
II-c	Cabmen and coach drivers	1	"	25	25	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	3	"	1,074	1,074	347
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	227	144	18
			F	*15*	*15*	2
XI	Clerks, post office	1	M	54	54	.....
			F	*3*	*3*	.....
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	71	71	2
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	"	42	42	20
V	Compositors	2	"	258	258	30
II-a	Conductors	1	"	117	92	.....
XIII-c	Decorative glass workers	1	"	16	15	1
VI	Coopers	2	"	84	84	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	2	"	210	210	14
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	"	125	105	20
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	"	16	16	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	"	256	220	10
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	450	450	11
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	266	266	4
XII	Firemen (stationary)	1	"	170	170	11
IV-a	Foundry laborers, etc	1	"	20	20	.....
I-c	General building and street labor	1	"	1,500	1,500	500
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	"	39	35	2
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	40	38	3
XI	Hospital employees	1	"	11	11	.....
			F	*4*	*4*	*2*
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	M	69	66	14
II-c	Ice handlers	1	"	150	150	53
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	2	"	432	429	158
I-b	Lathers	1	"	60	60	30
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	150	135	.....
V	Lithographers	1	"	35	17	3

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	1,237	$2,615 70	$2 11	V
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*63*	*126 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	455	1,050 00	2 31	XI
.....	.....	22	45	6	39	1,143	3,143 25	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	4	6	.....	6	252	546 00	2 17	III-a
.....	9	117	409	34	375	23,617	$57,983 86	$2 46	
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*141*	*204 00*	*1 45*	
.....	6	21	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	$900 00	$2 47	XI
.....	6	21	53	27	4	364	$900 00	$2 47	
.....	.....	.....	1,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-e
.....	.....	.....	*26*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	2,233	$6,699 00	$3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	8	92	8	83	6,391	16,023 70	2 51	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	11,700	29,250 00	2 50	X-b
.....	2	25	208	27	181	14,118	32,942 00	2 33	X-a
.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200	69,600	174,000 00	2 50	III-d
.....	.....	.....	*200*	.....	*200*	*11,600*	*15,466 00*	*1 33*	
.....	.....	.....	131	.....	131	10,465	27,521 00	2 63	VII-b
.....	4	5	205	1	204	13,260	35,295 63	2 66	VII-b
.....	6	363	675	363	312	14,040	64,584 00	4 60	I-b
.....	5	65	94	55	35	824	1,728 32	2 10	I-c
.....	1	4	80	.....	80	6,065	12,842 25	2 12	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	350	.....	350	20,300	45,675 00	2 25	VI
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	2,275	3,900 00	1 71	II-c
.....	4	341	1,074	305	769	26,911	86,995 25	3 23	I-b
.....	.....	17	144	3	141	10,227	23,010 75	2 25	IX
.....	.....	*3*	*15*	.....	*15*	*1,131*	*2,544 75*	*2 25*	
.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54	4,914	13,500 00	2 75	XI
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*273*	*825 00*	*3 02*	
.....	2	.....	71	2	69	5,712	10,747 50	1 88	II-a
.....	.....	20	42	.....	42	2,979	9,226 80	3 10	III-a
.....	.....	30	258	.....	258	18,636	54,738 77	2 94	V
.....	.....	.....	92	.....	92	8,280	33,120 00	4 00	II-a
.....	1	.....	15	.....	15	1,037	2,726 87	2 63	XIII-c
.....	.....	.....	84	.....	84	4,167	11,037 77	2 65	VI
.....	2	12	210	14	196	14,479	34,856 00	2 41	I-b
.....	.....	20	105	20	75	5,775	15,881 25	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,232	3,439 33	2 79	V
.....	.....	10	220	5	207	16,112	65,502 50	4 07	II-a
.....	4	7	450	7	439	34,903	96,818 68	2 77	XII
.....	4	.....	266	.....	266	22,827	54,816 72	2 40	II-a
.....	3	8	170	3	167	9,013	19,705 70	2 18	XII
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,280	2,560 00	2 00	IV-a
.....	.....	500	1,500	500	1,000	20,000	40,000 00	2 00	I-c
.....	2	.....	35	.....	35	2,485	17,395 00	7 00	XIII-c
.....	1	2	38	3	34	2,516	7,188 50	2 86	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	1,001	1,551 00	1 55	XI
.....	*2*	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*364*	*444 00*	*1 22*	
.....	.....	14	66	.....	66	3,960	15,300 00	3 86	I-b
.....	3	50	150	53	50	3,500	7,000 00	2 00	II-c
.....	8	150	429	150	279	10,056	30,198 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	30	60	.....	60	3,500	11,900 00	3 40	I-b
.....	.....	.....	135	.....	135	12,285	35,450 00	2 89	XI
.....	1	2	17	1	16	1,152	4,224 00	3 67	V

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	MONROE COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Rochester — Concluded.					
IV-a	Machinists	2	M	1,035	1,035	310
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	108	108	25
VIII	Musicians	1	"	556	51	.....
			F	*44*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	350	350	5
I-b	Paper hangers	1	"	128	128	.....
IV-a	Patternmakers	1	"	52	52	12
I-b	Pavers and rammermen	1	"	15	15	9
V	Photo engravers	1	"	16	16	1
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	325	325	15
V	Pressmen	1	"	62	62	.....
V	Pressmen's assistants, etc	1	"	38	38	2
			F	*10*	*10*	.....
II-a	Railroad interlockers	1	M	40	40	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	197	197	10
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	50	43	11
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	103	89	52
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	"	27	27	11
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	740	740	30
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	21	21	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	50	50	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	2	"	227	227	5
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	"	54	54	.....
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	M	14	14	.....
IX	Tobacco workers	1	"	4	4	.....
			F	*6*	*6*	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	2	M	356	351	22
I-b	Tuck pointers	1	"	19	19	16
VI	Upholsters	1	"	28	28	19
I-b	Varnishers and polishers	1	"	50	50	.....
X-a	Waiters and waitresses	1	"	84	84	15
VI	Wood carvers	1	"	75	72	38
	Total	81	M	14,011	13,261	2,344
			F	*284*	*240*	*5*
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.					
	Amsterdam.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	29	29	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	21	21	3
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	30	30	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	85	85	75
VI	Broom makers	1	"	73	73	1
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	191	183	52
III-e	Carpet workers	2	"	191	180	12
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	56	56	7
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	24	24	.....
V	Compositors	1	"	20	17	.....
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	1	"	21	21	.....
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	6	6	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	10	10	4
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	6	6	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	8	8	4
VIII	Musicians	1	"	72	.....	.....
			F	*5*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	25	25	10
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	27	27	17
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	12	12	4
III-e	Silk workers	1	"	75	75	.....
	Total	21	M	982	888	189
			F	*5*	.....	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	10	300	1,035	350	655	39,895	$99,737 50	$2 50	IV-a
4	.....	21	108	25	83	4,980	15,981 00	3 21	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	51	.....	51	3,978	12,168 00	3 06	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5	.....	350	5	345	13,950	41,850 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	128	.....	128	5,508	17,901 00	3 25	I-b
.....	.....	12	52	.....	52	3,120	10,920 00	3 50	IV-a
.....	.....	9	15	9	6	108	228 00	2 11	I-b
.....	.....	1	16	1	15	1,155	4,042 54	3 50	V
.....	5	10	325	15	310	21,700	75,950 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62	4,774	13,320 96	2 79	V
.....	.....	2	38	.....	38	2,926	4,658 50	1 59	V
.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*10*	*770*	*770 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3,435	7,894 50	2 30	II-a
.....	.....	10	197	.....	197	11,691	35,073 00	3 00	I-b
.....	1	10	43	1	33	2,376	5,490 00	2 31	VIII
.....	5	47	89	51	38	928	5,531 00	5 96	I-a
5	.....	6	27	11	16	384	1,152 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	30	.....	740	.....	740	65,140	153,136 00	2 35	II-a
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,638	5,140 20	3 14	II-a
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	1,900	3,358 50	1 77	III-a
.....	5	.....	227	.....	227	17,706	34,528 00	1 95	II-c
.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54	4,914	9,435 00	1 92	II-e
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*182*	*300 00*	*1 65*	
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,078	3,773 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	308	641 68	2 08	IX
.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	*6*	*462*	*693 00*	*1 50*	
.....	7	15	351	6	344	25,649	69,773 00	2 72	II-a
.....	.....	16	19	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	19	28	.....	28	672	1,707 60	2 54	VI
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	3,850	9,625 00	2 50	I-b
.....	1	14	84	10	74	6,300	11,595 00	1 84	X-a
.....	.....	38	72	21	51	3,142	10,183 10	3 24	VI
9	122	2,213	13,261	2,041	11,102	673,465	$1,824,145 37	$2 71	
.....	*2*	*3*	*240*	.....	*240*	*14,782*	*21,042 75*	*1 42*	
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	2,262	$4,537 00	$2 01	X-b
.....	.....	3	21	.....	21	1,476	2,952 00	2 00	X-a
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,392	5,226 00	2 18	VII-b
.....	.....	75	85	70	15	600	2,400 00	4 00	I-b
.....	1	.....	73	.....	73	4,444	13,332 00	3 00	VI
.....	2	50	183	.....	183	13,318	32,342 00	2 43	I-b
.....	.....	12	180	2	178	7,522	17,343 82	2 31	III-e
.....	1	6	56	7	49	1,715	4,287 50	2 50	IX
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	1,872	4,004 00	2 14	X-c
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	1,309	3,465 03	2 65	V
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,587	2,203 95	1 39	II-d
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	462	1,039 50	2 25	IV-a
.....	.....	4	10	.....	5	290	785 00	2 71	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	546	1,350 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	4	8	4	4	308	866 25	2 81	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	10	25	.....	25	418	940 50	2 25	I-b
.....	2	15	27	3	23	1,224	3,916 80	3 20	I-b
.....	.....	4	12	.....	12	605	2,117 50	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75	5,287	19,828 30	3 75	III-e
.....	6	183	888	86	796	47,637	$122,937 15	$2 58	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Concluded.					
	Fort Plain.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	3	3	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	10	10	10
	Total	2	M	13	13	10
	NASSAU COUNTY.					
	Freeport.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	28	27	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	4	3	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	20	20	10
	Total	3	M	52	50	10
	Glen Cove.					
XIII-b	Belting makers	1	M	300	280	150
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	300	295	110
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	86	86	43
	Total	3	M	686	661	303
	Great Neck.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	150	150	102
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	32	31	.....
	Total	2	M	182	181	102
	Hempstead.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	65	60	33
	Hicksville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	61	61	30
	Mineola.					
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	19	19	.....
	Port Washington.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	20	20	16
	Rockville Centre.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	4	4	.....
	Valley Stream.					
XIII-e	Well drivers	1	M	37	37	.....
	NEW YORK COUNTY.					
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.					
	Building, Stone Working, Etc.					
I-b	Asbestos workers (insulators)	1	M	480	480	160
I-b	Blasting foremen	1	"	100	100	75
I-a	Blue stone cutters	1	"	280	280	240
I-a	Bluestone cutters' helpers	1	"	35	35	20
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	8	"	5,546	5,546	4,374
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	14	"	11,803	11,803	6,767
I-b	Caisson and foundation workers	1	"	1,300	1,300	1,250
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	35	"	8,228	7,863	4,637
I-b	Cement masons	1	"	450	450	400
I-b	Derrickmen and riggers	1	"	400	375	181
I-b	Dredgemen, steam shovel men, etc	1	"	140	60	10
I-b	Electrical workers	2	"	2,330	2,328	1,509
I-b	Electrical workers (cable splicers)	1	"	100	80	36
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	"	167	167	127
I-b	Elevator constructors	1	"	900	900	300

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	$675 00	$2 47	XI
.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	10	13	10	3	273	$675 00	$2 47	
.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	1,145	$3,832 75	$3 35	I-b
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	450 00	1 65	XI
.....	.....	10	20	.....	10	610	1,830 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	10	50	.....	40	2,028	$6,112 75	$3 01	
.....	.....	150	280	75	190	6,585	$16,945 35	$2 57	XIII-b
.....	10	100	295	100	194	6,396	22,386 00	3 50	I-b
.....	2	41	86	43	41	1,400	4,900 00	3 50	I-b
.....	12	291	661	218	425	14,381	$44,231 35	$3 08	
.....	2	100	150	65	84	4,368	$17,472 00	$4 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	29	864	3,024 00	3 50	I-b
.....	2	100	181	65	113	5,232	$20,496 00	$3 92	
.....	.....	33	60	1	59	2,403	$6,766 50	$2 81	I-b
.....	.....	30	61	30	31	1,301	$4,553 50	$3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	835	$3,139 45	$3 63	I-b
.....	.....	16	20	9	11	460	$1,840 00	$4 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	$800 00	$2 20	XI
.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37	2,627	$5,254 00	$2 00	XIII-e
.....	.....	160	480	160	320	14,000	$53,480 00	$3 82	I-b
.....	.....	75	100	75	25	1,875	7,500 00	4 00	I-b
.....	10	230	280	240	40	1,400	6,300 00	4 50	I-a
.....	.....	20	35	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-a
.....	.....	4,374	5,546	4,374	1,132	45,212	253,187 20	5 60	I-b
.....	8	6,759	11,803	6,517	5,268	286,823	884,701 80	3 08	I-c
.....	20	1,230	1,300	1,250	50	2,700	7,500 00	2 78	I-b
17	163	4,457	7,666	3,253	4,387	209,392	1,029,241 15	4 92	I-b
.....	.....	400	450	400	50	3,500	17,500 00	5 00	I-b
.....	6	175	375	175	150	6,825	25,593 00	3 75	I-b
.....	.....	10	60	10	50	3,900	22,275 00	5 71	I-b
9	.....	1,500	2,328	1,509	819	57,235	186,372 50	3 26	I-b
.....	1	35	80	28	47	3,551	12,044 50	3 39	I-b
4	8	115	167	.....	167	12,115	38,538 55	3 18	I-b
.....	.....	300	900	300	600	36,750	137,812 50	2 75	I-b

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.					
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs—Continued.					
	Building, Stone Working, Etc.— Concluded.					
I-c	Excavators	1	M	10,000	10,000	9,100
I-b	Framers	1	"	536	536	214
I-b	Gilders	1	"	77	77	55
I-a	Granite cutters	1	"	637	637	150
I-b	House shorers and movers	1	"	450	450	300
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	2	"	2,230	2,230	650
I-c	Cement and asphalt laborers	1	"	1,100	1,100	110
I-b	Lathers (metal)	1	"	521	446	104
I-a	Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	1	"	500	500	325
I-a	Marble cutters, carvers and setters	2	"	1,600	1,600	850
I-a	Marble cutters' helpers	1	"	196	179	83
I-a	Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	2	"	782	762	275
I-b	Painters and decorators	8	"	5,049	5,039	3,143
I-b	Paper hangers	1	"	143	143	105
I-b	Pavers and rammermen	5	"	300	300	256
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	3	"	2,379	2,379	999
I-b	Pipe calkers and tappers	1	"	498	498	98
I-b	Plasterers	6	"	3,935	3,935	2,485
I-b	Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	1	"	600	600	540
I-c	Rockmen	1	"	1,100	1,100	900
I-b	Roofers (slate and tile)	1	"	46	46	35
I-a	Sculptors and carvers	1	"	200	200	89
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	2,476	2,476	1,500
I-b	Stair builders	1	"	190	190	75
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	"	1,200	1,200	900
I-b	Steam fitters' helpers	1	"	1,500	1,500	500
I-a	Stone cutters	2	"	844	839	457
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	653	653	553
I-b	Stone masons	1	"	750	718	700
I-b	Stone setters	1	"	236	236	120
I-b	Tar, felt and waterproof workers	1	"	362	362	200
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	2	"	570	570	200
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	2	"	584	584	225
I-b	Varnishers and polishers	1	"	260	249	130
	Total—Building, Stone Working, Etc	128	M	74,763	74,101	46,612
	Transportation.					
II-b	Boatmen	1	M	2,310	2,310	98
II-c	Building material drivers	2	"	1,600	1,600	900
II-c	Cabmen and coach drivers	3	"	2,100	2,075	550
II-a	Car workers	1	"	70	70	.....
II-d	Coal heavers	1	"	100	100	50
II-c	Coal wagon drivers, etc	1	"	1,200	1,200	300
II-c	Commission drivers, etc	1	"	1,200	1,200	500
II-a	Conductors	1	"	250	250	.....
II-b	Cooks and stewards, marine	1	"	950	950	50
II-c	Delivery wagon drivers	1	"	550	550	100
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	"	636	628	.....
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	"	2,637	2,555	70
II-c	Express and mail wagon drivers	3	"	403	403	40
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	2	"	380	362	40
II-c	Funeral coach drivers	2	"	1,352	1,352	400
II-d	Longshoremen	5	"	2,335	2,335	892
II-b	Masters and pilots	1	"	2,417	2,237	.....
II-c	Milk wagon drivers	1	"	115	115	25
II-a	Motormen, guards, etc	2	"	265	83	7
II-c	Piano movers	1	"	125	125	.....
II-d	Scow trimmers	1	"	325	325	.....
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	33	28	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	7	"	3,203	3,203	805
II-e	Telegraphers, commercial	1	"	450	450	30
			F	*75*	*75*	*20*
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	M	18	18	1

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	9,100	10,000	9,100	900	70,200	$109,512 00	$1 56	I-c
.....	.....	214	536	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	55	77	21	56	1,710	7,088 00	4 15	I-b
.....	.....	150	637	150	487	26,785	120,532 50	4 50	I-a
.....	.....	300	450	300	150	5,850	20,982 00	3 59	I-b
120	5	525	2,230	340	1,890	87,657	394,456 50	4 50	I-b
.....	.....	110	1,100	110	990	60,390	169,092 00	2 80	I-c
.....	4	100	446	.....	446	30,596	138,417 00	4 52	I-b
.....	.....	325	500	325	175	10,500	35,925 00	3 42	I-a
.....	.....	850	1,600	850	750	45,900	229,662 50	5 00	I-a
.....	27	56	179	83	85	6,035	18,992 50	3 15	I-a
.....	15	260	762	275	487	34,090	125,737 50	3 69	I-a
.....	62	3,081	5,039	2,888	2,151	99,136	386,233 50	3.90	I-b
.....	5	100	143	.....	143	5,148	20,592 00	4 00	I-b
.....	3	253	300	210	81	1,816	8,865 00	4 88	I-b
.....	16	983	2,379	873	1,506	63,170	315,850 00	5.00	I-b
.....	5	93	498	98	400	30,000	120,000 00	4 00	I-b
.....	25	2,560	3,935	2,525	1,210	73,615	405,047 50	5.50	I-b
10	5	525	600	400	200	12,000	42,000 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	900	1,100	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-c
.....	.....	35	46	.....	46	1,027	4,878 23	4 75	I-b
.....	10	79	200	89	111	4,333	23,843 50	5 50	I-a
.....	.....	1,500	2,476	1,500	976	51,776	232,992 00	4 50	I-b
.....	.....	75	190	75	115	8,050	40,250 00	5 00	I-b
.....	.....	900	1,200	900	300	20,070	100,350 00	5 00	I-b
.....	.....	500	1,500	.....	1,500	87,500	262,500 00	3 00	I-b
.....	21	436	839	444	387	25,586	112,785 50	4 41	I-a
.....	.....	553	653	553	100	2,000	9,010 00	4 51	I-a
.....	.....	700	718	533	175	2,690	11,826 00	4 40	I-b
.....	.....	120	236	120	116	2,930	16,115 00	5 50	I-b
.....	7	193	362	.....	362	12,670	47,512 50	3 75	I-b
.....	10	190	570	150	420	26,250	125,456 25	4 78	I-b
.....	8	217	584	200	384	23,280	65,904 00	2 83	I-b
.....	.....	130	249	120	119	5,181	18,133 50	3 50	I-b
160	444	46,008	73,904	42,657	30,323	1,623,252	$6,422,588 18	$3 96	
86	12	.....	2,310	98	2,212	201,292	$325,440 00	$1 62	II-b
.....	.....	900	1,600	900	700	46,500	108,000 00	2 32	II-c
.....	50	500	2,075	500	1,575	142,350	303,745 00	2 13	II-c
.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	5,952	14,562 70	2 45	II-a
.....	.....	50	100	.....	100	3,800	11,400 00	3 00	II-d
.....	25	275	1,200	.....	1,200	93,000	241,497 00	2 60	II-c
.....	.....	500	1,200	300	900	64,275	164,325 00	2 56	II-c
.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	22,750	62,562 50	2 75	II-a
.....	.....	50	950	50	900	81,900	123,120 00	1 50	II-b
.....	.....	100	550	55	495	34,260	85,235 00	2 49	II-c
.....	.....	.....	628	.....	628	51,294	221,730 85	4 32	II-a
.....	10	60	2,555	70	2,485	226,135	851,805 00	3 77	II-b
.....	2	38	403	5	398	30,627	57,156 99	1 87	II-c
.....	.....	40	362	40	322	24,020	64,351 74	2 68	II-a
.....	.....	400	1,352	.....	1,352	114,882	229,280 00	2 00	II-c
.....	65	827	2,335	40	2,195	133,170	399,510 00	3 00	II-d
.....	.....	.....	2,237	.....	2,087	189,917	731,790 00	3 85	II-b
.....	.....	25	115	.....	115	9,975	17,100 00	1 71	II-c
.....	.....	7	83	7	70	6,279	21,966 00	3 50	II-a
.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125	4,875	14,137 50	2 90	II-c
.....	.....	.....	325	.....	325	25,350	35,392 50	1 40	II-d
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	2,548	6,524 70	2 56	II-a
.....	1	804	3,203	500	2,703	184,921	463,995 83	2 51	II-c
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-e
.....	.....	*20*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	18	1	17	1,547	3,712 80	2 40	II-e

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.					
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs—Continued.					
	Transportation — Concluded					
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	3	M	1 030	1,015	81
II-d	Transfer messengers	1	"	19	19	.....
	Total—Transportation	48	M	26,072	25,558	4,939
			F	*76*	*75*	*20*
	Clothing and Textiles.					
III-a	Badge, etc., makers	1	M	3	3	.....
			F	*7*	*7*	.....
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	2	M	331	139	.....
III-a	Button hole makers	1	"	175	175	100
III-a	Cloak and suit cutters	1	"	1,000	1,000	600
III-a	Cloak and suit makers	3	"	1,074	1,074	750
			F	*350*	*350*	*175*
III-a	Cloth examiners, etc	1	M	367	367	80
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers	1	"	1,390	1,390	650
III-c	Cloth hat and cap packers	1	"	50	50	30
III-c	Cloth hat and cap blockers	1	"	125	125	92
III-c	Cloth hat and cap cutters	1	"	192	182	78
III-c	Cloth hat and cap lining makers	1	*F*	*150*	*150*	*75*
III-c	Cloth hat and cap finishers and trimmers	2	M	30	30	10
			F	*150*	*140*	*100*
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	2	M	1,900	1,900	1,500
III-a	Clothing pressers	4	"	1,169	1,169	485
III-a	Coat makers	5	"	3,777	3,777	2,395
			F	*300*	*300*	*200*
III-c	Fur workers	1	M	200	200	125
III-c	Hat and cap, sweat band cutters	1	"	30	30	6
III-c	Hat finishers	1	"	131	131	66
III-a	Jacket makers	3	"	3,500	3,500	2,450
			F	*600*	*600*	*410*
III-a	Knee pants makers	1	M	550	550	300
III-c	Millinery workers	1	*F*	*50*	*50*	*30*
III-a	Neckwear cutters	1	M	167	167	53
III-a	Neckwear makers	1	"	250	250	100
			F	*350*	*350*	*200*
III-a	Overall workers	1	M	90	90	45
			F	*130*	*130*	*60*
III-a	Pants makers	1	M	1,300	1,050	300
III-e	Passamenterie workers	1	"	300	300	200
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
III-b	Shirt cutters	1	M	40	40	28
III-b	Shirt makers	1	"	400	400	250
			F	*350*	*350*	*175*
III-e	Silk workers	1	M	294	294	155
			F	*15*	*15*	*6*
III-a	Skirt makers	1	M	275	275	150
			F	*40*	*40*	*30*
III-c	Straw hat makers	2	M	120	120	.....
			F	*250*	*250*	*50*
III-d	Suspender makers	1	M	200	200	100
			F	*25*	*25*	*12*
III-a	Tailors	1	M	900	900	250
			F	*100*	*100*	*50*
III-a	Theatrical costumers	1	M	18	18	.....
			F	*14*	*14*	.....
III-a	Vest makers	1	M	700	700	250
			F	*300*	*300*	*140*
III-a	Waist makers	2	M	219	219	120
			F	*225*	*225*	*139*
III-a	Wrapper makers	1	M	41	41	24
			F	*76*	*76*	*67*
	Total—Clothing and Textiles	53	M	21,308	20,856	11,742
			F	*3,484*	*3,474*	*1,919*

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	26	55	1,015	56	944	84,235	$222,683 85	$2.64	II-a
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,722	3,169 70	1 84	II-d
8	191	4,662	25,108	2,622	22,215	1,787,576	$4,784,194 61	$2 68	
.....	.....	*20*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	213	$423 50	$1 99	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*7*	*539*	*610 34*	*1 13*	
.....	.....	.....	331	.....	326	25,102	38,888 00	1 55	III-d
.....	.....	100	175	.....	175	8,400	17,850 00	2 13	III-a
.....	.....	600	1,000	.....	1,000	56,400	225,600 00	4 00	III-a
.....	.....	750	1,062	250	812	28,116	69,174 00	2 46	III-a
.....	.....	*175*	*350*	*75*	*275*	*9,000*	*18,000 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	80	367	80	287	20,693	62,111 10	3 00	III-a
.....	.....	650	1,390	.....	1,390	66,720	122,320 00	1 83	III-c
.....	2	28	50	5	45	2,025	4,050 00	2 00	III-c
12	.....	80	125	25	100	5,600	11,200 00	2 00	III-c
.....	2	76	182	78	98	5,675	19,834 50	3 50	III-c
.....	.....	*75*	*150*	.....	*150*	*8,100*	*13,500 00*	*1 67*	III-c
.....	.....	10	30	.....	30	1,350	2,700 00	2 00	III-c
.....	.....	*100*	*140*	*80*	*45*	*2,725*	*3,800 00*	*1 39*	
.....	.....	1,500	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	III-a
.....	9	476	1,169	140	1,029	48,546	110,503 00	2 28	III-a
.....	30	2,365	3,777	827	2,950	84,608	216,008 25	2 55	III-a
.....	.....	*200*	*300*	*200*	*100*	*2,000*	*2,000 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	125	200	125	75	5,775	15,399 75	2 67	III-c
.....	.....	6	30	6	24	936	2,808 00	3 00	III-c
.....	6	60	131	60	71	2,635	13,175 00	5 00	III-c
.....	50	2,400	3,500	1,325	1,950	95,400	199,231 50	2 09	III-a
.....	*5*	*405*	*600*	*355*	*190*	*9,640*	*12,352 95*	*1 28*	
.....	.....	300	550	.....	550	25,200	37,800 00	1 50	III-a
.....	.....	*30*	*50*	.....	*50*	*2,950*	*2,950 00*	*1 00*	III-c
3	.....	50	167	.....	167	10,959	37,173 50	3 39	III-a
.....	.....	100	250	.....	250	12,000	20,000 00	1 67	III-a
.....	.....	*200*	*350*	.....	*350*	*14,700*	*14,700 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	45	90	.....	90	5,400	12,960 00	2 40	III-a
.....	.....	*60*	*130*	.....	*130*	*7,800*	*13,000 00*	*1 67*	
.....	.....	300	1,050	300	750	26,250	66,207 00	2 52	III-a
.....	.....	200	300	200	100	5,200	15,600 00	3 00	III-e
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*104*	*260 00*	*2 50*	
.....	.....	28	40	28	12	936	3,120 00	3 33	III-b
50	.....	200	400	250	150	3,900	5,850 00	1 50	III-b
55	.....	*120*	*350*	*175*	*175*	*4,550*	*4,550 00*	*1 00*	
2	3	150	294	155	139	8,446	20,742 10	2 46	III-e
.....	.....	*6*	*15*	*6*	*9*	*486*	*704 70*	*1 45*	
.....	.....	150	275	.....	275	12,600	25,200 00	2 00	III-a
.....	.....	*30*	*40*	.....	*40*	*1,620*	*2,430 00*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	III-c
.....	.....	*50*	*250*	*50*	*200*	*8,400*	*28,000 00*	*3 33*	
.....	.....	100	200	.....	200	7,800	19,500 00	2 50	III-d
.....	.....	*12*	*25*	.....	*25*	*975*	*1,950 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	250	900	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	III-a
.....	.....	*50*	*100*	*50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,638	3,978 00	2 43	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*14*	.....	*14*	*1,274*	*2,002 00*	*1 57*	
.....	.....	250	700	.....	700	25,500	55,250 00	2 17	III-a
.....	.....	*140*	*300*	.....	*300*	*10,800*	*14,400 00*	*1 33*	
.....	.....	120	219	.....	219	11,136	20,432 00	1 83	III-a
.....	.....	*139*	*225*	.....	*225*	*12,000*	*19,250 00*	*1 60*	
.....	.....	24	41	.....	41	1,968	3,936 00	2 00	III-a
.....	*2*	*65*	*76*	.....	*76*	*3,648*	*5,472 00*	*1 50*	
67	102	11,573	21,036	4,104	14,026	617,127	$1,479,025 20	$2 40	
55	*7*	*1,857*	*3,474*	*991*	*2,363*	*101,311*	*159,931 99*	*1 58*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.					
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs—Continued.					
	Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.					
IV-b	Beer pump makers	1	M	127	127	10
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	"	318	318	100
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers	1	"	550	550	275
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	37	27	19
IV-b	Brass molders, etc	1	"	125	125	60
IV-b	Brass workers	3	"	153	149	21
IV-b	Chandelier filers and makers	3	"	253	250	47
IV-b	Chasers	1	"	199	199	42
IV-b	Coppersmiths	1	"	220	220	42
IV-a	Coremakers	1	"	44	44	17
IV-a	Cutting die and cutter makers	1	"	74	74	8
IV-a	Electrical apparatus makers	2	"	650	650	40
IV-a	Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (amal.)	1	"	168	160	30
IV-a	Foundry laborers, etc	1	"	350	350	100
IV-b	Gold beaters	1	"	100	100	50
IV-b	Gold pen makers	1	"	109	108	12
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	400	400	57
IV-a	Iron molders and coremakers	1	"	225	225	80
IV-b	Jewelers	1	"	55	55	25
IV-a	Machinists	7	"	2,497	2,490	731
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers	1	"	414	348	80
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	190	190	35
IV-b	Metal spinners	1	"	143	143	14
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	903	903	300
IV-c	Sail makers	1	"	120	120	8
IV-a	Saw and tool makers	1	"	280	280	50
IV-c	Ship and machinery riggers	1	"	295	295	150
IV-c	Shipwrights, etc	1	"	441	427	151
IV-b	Silver and britannia workers	1	"	160	160	50
IV-a	Wire workers and bed spring makers	2	"	302	302	40
	Total—Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	42	M	9,902	9,789	2,644
	Printing, Binding, Etc.					
V	Bookbinders (blank book)	1	M	191	191	22
V	Bookbinders (book cover stampers, etc.)	1	"	150	150	20
			F	*160*	*160*	*30*
V	Bookbinders (collaters, etc.)	1	"	*954*	*954*	*163*
V	Bookbinders (edge gilders, etc.)	1	M	58	58	27
V	Bookbinders (paper cutters)	1	"	290	290	60
V	Bookbinders (printed work)	2	"	968	968	387
V	Bookbinders (paper rulers)	1	"	130	130	24
V	Compositors	4	"	454	438	47
V	Compositors	1	"	6,456	6,104	1,338
			F	*120*	*120*	*65*
V	Electrotypers and sterotypers	2	M	875	875	134
V	Hat tip printers	1	"	28	28	6
V	Lithographers	4	"	1,504	1,474	482
V	Mailers	1	"	395	395	3
V	Music engravers	1	"	34	31	.....
V	Newspaper and mail deliverers	1	"	1,245	1,241	41
V	Paper handlers	1	"	125	125	.....
V	Photo-engravers	1	"	1,100	1,100	77
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
V	Plate printers	2	M	220	220	24
V	Pressmen	2	"	2,200	2,135	410
V	Pressmen's assistants, etc	3	"	3,393	3,393	760
V	Steel and copper plate engravers	1	"	47	41	20
V	Wall paper machine printers, etc	2	"	152	152	3
V	Wall paper print cutters	1	"	245	245	.....
	Total—Printing, Binding, etc	36	M	20,260	19,784	3,885
			F	*1,235*	*1,235*	*258*

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	10	127	10	117	7,794	$31,176 00	$4 00	V-b
.....	.....	100	318	100	218	16,786	64,869 42	3 86	IV-a
.....	25	250	550	275	275	20,625	53,647 50	2 60	IV-a
.....	.....	19	27	.....	27	2,079	6,833 75	3 29	IV-a
.....	.....	60	125	60	65	2,145	6,971 25	3 25	IV-b
.....	.....	21	149	15	128	7,766	20,577 99	2 65	IV-b
.....	.....	47	250	33	206	13,012	37,236 58	2 86	IV-b
.....	2	40	199	40	155	6,623	20,667 50	3 12	IV-b
.....	.....	42	220	.....	220	15,150	60,600 00	4 00	IV-b
.....	.....	17	44	17	27	1,505	4,515 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	2	6	74	6	68	2,652	8,706 75	3 28	IV-a
.....	.....	40	650	20	630	46,954	176,885 00	3 77	IV-a
.....	7	23	160	4	156	10,960	32,090 00	2 93	IV-a
.....	25	75	350	.....	350	23,630	48,662 50	2 06	IV-a
.....	.....	50	100	.....	100	4,800	14,400 00	3 00	IV-b
.....	.....	12	108	12	95	7,027	23,346 48	3 32	IV-b
.....	7	50	400	7	393	29,020	109,120 00	3 76	IV-a
.....	10	70	225	80	145	7,792	25,324 10	3 25	IV-a
.....	.....	25	55	25	30	1,365	3,412 50	2 50	IV-b
4	26	701	2,490	456	1,993	140,529	447,097 45	3 18	IV-a
2	4	74	348	80	268	20,100	14,137 50	70	IV-a
.....	.....	35	190	.....	190	13,110	36,052 50	2 75	IV-b
.....	.....	14	143	.....	143	9,262	29,190 00	3 15	IV-b
.....	.....	300	903	98	805	58,330	239,962 50	4 11	IV-a
.....	2	6	120	.....	120	8,830	26,490 00	3 00	IV-c
.....	.....	50	280	50	230	14,632	52,913 75	3 62	IV-a
.....	.....	150	295	150	145	7,669	27,583 50	3 60	IV-c
.....	16	135	427	21	404	21,095	81,331 20	3 86	IV-c
.....	.....	50	160	.....	160	7,500	22,500 00	3 00	IV-b
.....	.....	40	302	40	262	19,368	55,098 00	2 84	IV-a
6	126	2,512	9,789	1,599	8,125	548,110	$1,781,398 72	$3 25	
.....	.....	22	191	22	169	12,607	$40,096 00	$3 18	V
.....	.....	20	150	20	130	10,010	33,366 67	3 33	V
.....	.....	*30*	*160*	*30*	*130*	*10,010*	*16,683 33*	*1 67*	
.....	*13*	*150*	*954*	*13*	*941*	*47,616*	*68,221 42*	*1 43*	V
.....	.....	27	58	6	52	1,683	6,957 00	4 13	V
.....	10	50	290	.....	290	20,440	61,320 00	3 00	V
22	.....	365	968	347	621	31,811	108,295 50	3 40	V
.....	4	20	130	24	106	7,422	23,603 65	3 18	V
.....	10	37	438	42	396	25,696	108,076 50	4 21	V
62	175	1,101	6,104	601	5,503	346,689	1,338,549 72	3 86	V
22	*11*	*32*	*120*	*64*	*56*	*3,808*	*15,212 00*	*3 99*	
.....	.....	134	875	134	741	54,173	239,283 50	4 42	V
.....	.....	6	28	.....	28	1,641	5,349 24	3 26	V
.....	7	475	1,474	318	1,091	59,404	227,109 68	3 82	V
.....	3	.....	395	.....	395	28,145	83,939 65	2 98	V
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	29	1,907	6,676 25	3 50	V
.....	36	5	1,241	41	1,200	104,930	273,109 00	2 60	V
.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125	9,750	24,375 00	2 50	V
18	8	51	1,100	77	1,023	69,237	246,225 15	3 56	V
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*70*	*280 00*	*4 00*	
.....	4	20	220	12	208	14,608	45,420 00	3 11	V
82	28	300	2,135	60	2,040	135,570	543,649 00	4 01	V
235	25	500	3,393	355	3,038	181,259	462,405 90	2 55	V
.....	.....	20	41	10	31	1,889	7,558 00	4 00	V
.....	.....	3	152	2	150	11,550	45,557 94	3 94	V
.....	.....	.....	245	.....	245	16,170	59,020 50	3 65	V
419	310	3,156	19,784	2,071	17,611	1,146,591	$3,989,943 85	$3 48	
22	*24*	*212*	*1,235*	*107*	*1,128*	*61,504*	*100,396 75*	*1 63*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings.

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.					
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs — Continued.					
	Wood Working and Furniture.					
VI	Bar, etc., fixture workers	2	M	450	420	85
VI	Bedding and mattress makers	1	"	131	131	27
VI	Box makers and sawyers	2	"	440	440	44
VI	Brush makers	1	"	240	240	120
VI	Cabinet makers	2	"	1,499	1,499	780
VI	Carpet fitters and layers	1	"	275	273	65
VI	Carriage and wagon workers	5	"	421	421	89
VI	Chair makers	1	"	31	31	3
VI	Coopers	5	"	552	552	186
VI	Furniture packers	1	"	16	16	4
VI	Machine wood workers	3	"	377	376	247
VI	Piano and organ workers	2	"	327	325	70
VI	Piano and organ workers (action makers, etc.)	1	"	359	359	45
VI	Piano and organ workers (bellymen, etc.)	1	"	250	240	125
VI	Piano and organ workers (finishers, etc.)	1	"	225	225	35
VI	Piano and organ workers (varnishers, etc.)	1	"	200	200	20
VI	Picture frame makers	1	"	56	53	20
VI	Upholsterers	2	"	792	788	342
VI	Wood carvers	1	"	347	347	157
	Total—Wood Working and Furniture	34	M	6,988	6,936	2,464
	Food and Liquors.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	7	M	1,814	1,814	381
VII-b	Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	"	830	830	40
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	2	"	1,333	1,328	53
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	1,072	1,072	99
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	7	"	1,341	1,341	197
VII-a	Butchers' laborers	1	"	300	300	40
VII-a	Egg inspectors	1	"	400	400	70
VII-a	Flour and cereal workers	1	"	150	150	5
VII-b	Grains workers	1	"	30	30	.....
	Total—Food and Liquors	22	M	7,270	7,265	885
	Theaters and Music.					
VIII	Actors and chorus singers	4	M	4,128	4,128	14
			F	*1,100*	*1,100*	*10*
VIII	Bill posters	2	"	244	244	5
VIII	Calcium light operators	1	"	160	160	.....
VIII	Musicians	2	"	5,070	5,070	987
			F	*40*	*40*	.....
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	M	952	952	.....
	Total—Theaters and Music	10	M	10,554	10,554	1,006
			F	*1,140*	*1,140*	*10*
	Tobacco.					
IX	Cigarette makers	2	M	360	360	109
			F	*300*	*300*	*82*
IX	Cigar makers	4	M	3,507	3,507	892
			F	*1,917*	*1,917*	*616*
IX	Cigar packers	2	M	627	591	232
IX	Tobacco workers	1	"	6	6	3
			F	*12*	*12*	*6*
	Total—Tobacco	9	M	4,500	4,464	1,236
			F	*2,229*	*2,229*	*704*
	Restaurants, Trade, Etc.					
X-b	Barbers	2	M	641	641	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	840	822	98
X-a	Cooks	1	"	425	425	100
X-c	Clothing salesmen	1	"	82	82	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	5	80	420	105	295	14,070	$56,696 40	$4 03	VI
18	1	8	131	27	104	4,576	10,816 00	2 36	VI
.....	.....	44	440	.....	440	28,350	75,333 00	2 66	VI
.....	.....	120	240	20	120	4,680	14,040 00	3 00	VI
.....	50	730	1,499	578	921	39,385	153,891 02	3 91	VI
.....	.....	65	273	50	223	14,256	57,504 00	4 03	VI
.....	2	87	421	80	341	22,473	72,999 09	3 25	VI
.....	1	2	31	3	28	1,640	3,944 16	2 40	VI
.....	15	171	552	150	402	28,299	91,862 02	3 25	VI
.....	.....	4	16	4	12	936	2,340 00	2 50	VI
.....	8	239	376	221	151	7,814	29,097 87	3 72	VI
.....	1	69	325	6	318	11,526	28,299 00	2 46	VI
.....	11	34	359	45	314	16,328	40,820 00	2 50	VI
.....	10	115	240	105	120	7,190	19,173 10	2 67	VI
.....	.....	35	225	35	190	10,850	28,934 60	2 67	VI
.....	.....	20	200	.....	200	10,420	24,312 10	2 33	VI
.....	.....	20	53	15	38	2,668	6,517 23	2 44	VI
13	32	297	178	50	128	3,328	11,648 00	3 50	VI
.....	.....	157	347	157	190	7,165	31,508 80	4 40	VI
31	136	2,297	6,326	1,651	4,533	235,954	$759,736 39	$3 22	
.....	17	364	1,814	175	1,639	114,539	$290,424 30	$2 54	VII-a
.....	40	830	40	790	60,830	185,955 00	3 06	VII-b	
.....	27	26	1,328	37	1,185	80,334	204,341 88	2 54	VII-b
.....	7	92	1,072	99	973	62,272	179,179 86	2 88	VII-b
.....	.....	197	1,341	169	1,172	85,327	244,246 37	2 86	VII-a
.....	.....	40	300	5	295	22,125	39,581 25	1 79	VII-a
.....	.....	70	400	70	330	25,410	70,455 00	2 77	VII-a
.....	.....	5	150	5	145	11,365	29,057 70	2 56	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,340	4,680 00	2 00	VII-b
.....	51	834	7,265	600	6,559	464,542	$1,247,921 36	$2 69	
14	.....	.....	4,128	.....	4,128	298,870	$3,172,380 00	$10 61	VIII
10	.....	.....	*1,100*	.....	*1,100*	*80,340*	*813,700 00*	*10 13*	
.....	.....	5	244	5	239	18,642	45,505 59	2 44	VIII
.....	.....	.....	160	.....	160	8,000	16,000 00	2 00	VIII
.....	3	984	5,070	977	195	5,450	20,410 00	3 74	VIII
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	952	.....	952	74,256	222,768 00	3 00	VIII
14	3	989	10,554	982	5,674	405,218	$3,477,063 59	$8 58	
10	.....	.....	*1,140*	.....	*1,100*	*80,340*	*813,700 00*	*10 13*	
.....	.....	109	360	84	276	18,216	$34,012 00	$1 87	IX
.....	.....	*82*	*300*	*67*	*233*	*15,378*	*25,630 00*	*1 67*	
.....	74	818	3,507	892	2,615	141,248	225,033 00	1 59	IX
.....	*62*	*554*	*1,917*	*616*	*1,300*	*81,350*	*147,084 00*	*1 81*	
.....	20	212	591	184	407	24,075	69,832 50	2 90	IX
.....	.....	3	6	.....	6	429	903 83	2 11	IX
.....	.....	*6*	*12*	.....	*12*	*836*	*867 17*	*1 04*	
.....	94	1,142	4,464	1,160	3,304	183,968	$329,781 33	$1 79	
.....	*62*	*642*	*2,229*	*683*	*1,545*	*97,564*	*173,581 17*	*1 78*	
.....	.....	.....	641	.....	641	58,331	$85,696 00	$1 47	X-b
.....	8	90	822	19	798	56,300	167,417 10	2 97	X-a
.....	.....	100	425	.....	425	33,250	115,000 00	3 46	X-a
.....	.....	.....	82	.....	82	6,396	19,188 00	3 00	X-c

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	NEW YORK COUNTY — Concluded.					
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs — Concluded.					
	Restaurants, Trade, Etc.— Concluded.					
X-c	Furniture, etc., employees	1	M	200	200	10
X-c	Grocery clerks	1	"	76	76	.....
X-c	Salesmen, bakery and ice cream	1	"	148	148	4
X-a	Waiters and waitresses	3	"	897	897	420
	Total—Restaurants, Trade, Etc	11	M	3,309	3,291	632
	Public Employment.					
XI	Bridge tenders	1	M	66	66	.....
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	"	1,800	1,800	.....
XI	Dock builders	1	"	1,200	1,200	800
XI	Drivers and hostlers	1	"	1,377	1,377	.....
XI	Highway foremen	1	"	72	72	.....
XI	Highway laborers	1	"	335	335	15
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	1,743	1,475	26
XI	Park gardeners and laborers	2	"	116	116	.....
XI	Post-office laborers	1	"	65	65	.....
	Total—Public Employment	10	M	6,774	6,506	841
	Stationary Engine Men.					
XII	Engineers, stationary	16	M	4,730	4,687	607
XII	Firemen, stationary	2	"	3,100	3,075	80
	Total—Stationary Engine Men	18	M	7,830	7,762	687
	Miscellaneous.					
XIII-e	Awning makers	1	M	110	110	55
XIII-b	Belting makers	1	"	300	300	20
XIII-e	Button makers	1	"	164	164	104
XIII-c	Decorative glass workers	1	"	302	302	125
XIII-b	Harness makers	2	"	160	160	38
XIII-e	Human hair workers	1	"	75	75	.....
			F	*100*	*100*	.....
XIII-e	Janitors, porters and elevatormen	1	M	45	45	.....
XIII-e	Jewelry and silverware case makers	1	"	100	100	60
XIII-e	Lamplighters	1	"	500	500	.....
XIII-e	Modelers and sculptors	1	"	150	56	29
XIII-e	Pearl workers	1	"	131	131	50
XIII-b	Trunk and bag workers	2	"	317	314	104
XIII-e	Wool pullers	1	"	300	300	24
	Total—Miscellaneous	15	M	2,654	2,557	609
			F	*100*	*100*	.....
	NIAGARA COUNTY.					
	Lockport.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	29	29	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	14	14	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	30	30	15
VI	Broom makers	1	"	29	29	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	117	117	20
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	22	22	2
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	33	25	1
VI	Coopers	1	"	12	12	3
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers	1	"	52	52	1
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	51	51	10
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	14	11	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	21	21	4
VIII	Musicians	1	"	65	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	52	52	7

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	10	.....	200	10	190	14,820	$61,750 00	$4 17	X-c
.....	.....	.....	76	.....	76	5,852	14,630 00	2 50	X-c
.....	.....	4	148	4	144	11,232	33,696 00	3 00	X-c
.....	75	345	897	25	872	56,151	108,052 00	1 92	X-a
.....	93	539	3,291	58	3,228	242,332	$605,429 10	$2 50	
.....	.....	.....	66	.....	66	6,006	$14,850 00	$2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,800	163,800	405,000 00	2 47	XI
.....	15	785	1,200	250	950	43,408	151,928 00	3 50	XI
.....	.....	.....	1,377	.....	1,377	111,537	269,032 25	2 41	XI
.....	.....	.....	72	.....	72	5,616	16,848 00	3 00	XI
.....	8	7	335	.....	335	14,092	31,437 75	2 23	XI
.....	26	.....	1,475	.....	1,475	134,225	373,325 00	2 78	XI
.....	.....	.....	116	.....	116	9,758	24,827 50	2 54	XI
.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65	5,915	10,875 00	1 84	XI
.....	49	792	6,506	250	6,256	494,357	$1,298,123 50	$2 63	
4	20	583	4,687	353	4,160	332,580	$1,184,544 53	$3 56	XII
.....	.....	80	3,075	.....	3,075	275,160	812,430 00	2 95	XII
4	20	663	7,762	353	7,235	607,740	$1,996,974 53	$3 29	
.....	.....	55	110	.....	20	1,300	$3,900 00	$3 00	XIII-e
.....	.....	20	300	.....	300	17,400	43,500 00	2 50	XIII-b
.....	4	100	164	104	60	2,340	5,590 00	2 39	XIII-e
.....	.....	125	302	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	XIII-c
.....	.....	38	160	30	125	8,139	28,375 16	3 49	XIII-b
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	XIII-e
.....	.....	.....	*100*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45	4,095	4,725 00	1 15	XIII-e
.....	.....	60	100	60	40	1,560	4,550 00	2 92	XIII-e
.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	45,500	51,000 00	1 12	XIII-e
1	2	26	56	11	41	1,908	12,656 97	6 63	XIII-e
.....	.....	50	131	50	81	4,212	10,530 00	2 50	XIII-e
.....	.....	104	314	100	213	13,901	34,812 56	2 50	XIII-b
.....	.....	24	300	.....	300	22,776	58,539 00	2 57	XIII-e
1	6	602	2,557	480	1,725	123,131	$258,178 69	$2 10	
.....	.....	.....	*100*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	2,262	$4,524 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,678	2,727 06	2 53	VII-b
.....	.....	15	30	.....	30	1,000	4,000 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	1,860	4,270 00	2 30	VI
.....	.....	20	117	.....	117	2,925	8,775 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	2	22	2	20	1,200	2,400 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	*77*	*154 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	1	25	1	23	1,771	4,658 46	2 63	V
.....	.....	3	12	.....	12	480	1,440 00	3 00	VI
.....	1	.....	52	.....	52	3,328	18,304 00	5 50	XIII-c
.....	.....	10	51	10	41	1,912	5,704 50	2 98	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	1,001	2,425 00	2 42	XI
.....	1	3	21	2	19	1,424	4,364 70	3 07	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	1	6	52	5	47	1,960	4,900 00	2 50	Ib-

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	NIAGARA COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Lockport — Concluded.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	M	90	83	43
I-b	Plasterers	1	"	11	11	11
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	20	20	7
V	Pressmen	1	"	7	7	.....
IV-a	Rolling mill, etc., employees	1	"	35	35	35
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	12	12	3
	Total	20	M	716	633	162
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
	Niagara Falls.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	38	38	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	30	30	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	1	"	13	13	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	100	100	50
II-a	Car workers	1	"	100	100	14
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	286	276	186
V	Check book makers	1	"	50	50	.....
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	11	11	6
V	Compositors	1	"	32	32	.....
VI	Coopers	1	"	19	19	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	35	35	20
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	40	40	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	31	31	.....
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	"	10	10	2
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	"	34	20	14
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	30	25	8
I-b	Lathers	1	"	14	14	14
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	18	18	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	25	25	5
I-b	Millwrights	1	"	57	52	20
VIII	Musicians	1	"	107	15	.....
			F	*6*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	84	60	.....
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	"	86	86	17
I-b	Plasterers	1	"	30	23	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	25	25	3
V	Pressmen	1	"	52	52	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	21	21	4
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	16	16	12
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	7	7	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	126	125	2
	Total	30	M	1,527	1,369	377
			F	*6*	.....	.....
	North Tonawanda.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	19	19	6
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	109	104	39
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	7	6	.....
II-d	Lumber handlers	1	"	125	125	125
II-b	Seamen	1	"	100	100	100
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	7	7	1
	Total	6	M	367	361	271
	ONEIDA COUNTY.					
	Clinton.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	33	22	22
	Rome.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	17	9	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	40	40	35
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	20	20	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	43	83	18	59	2,683	$5,525 10	$2 06	XIII-a
.....	.....	11	11	.....	11	308	1,232 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	7	20	4	16	1,015	2,869 00	2 83	I-b
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	443	1,260 00	2 84	V
.....	.....	35	35	.....	35	665	2,584 00	3 89	IV-a
.....	1	2	12	.....	12	627	1,390 25	2 22	I-b
.....	4	158	633	42	584	27,942	$83,353 07	$2 98	
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	*77*	*154 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	2,964	$6,422 00	$2 17	X-b
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,340	6,630 00	2 83	VII-b
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,014	2,535 00	2 50	VII-b
.....	.....	50	100	10	90	3,150	12,600 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	14	100	14	84	7,310	14,206 20	1 94	II-a
.....	8	178	276	20	188	4,490	13,092 40	2 92	I-b
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	3,350	6,156 85	1 84	V
.....	.....	6	11	.....	11	594	990 00	1 67	IX
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	2,464	6,962 08	2 83	V
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,111	2,263 33	2 04	VI
.....	.....	20	35	15	20	694	2,082 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3,640	12,285 20	3 38	XII
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	2,590	6,545 00	2 53	II-a
.....	1	1	10	1	9	666	1,332 00	2 00	XII
.....	.....	14	20	.....	14	475	1,967 00	4 14	I-b
.....	2	6	25	6	19	760	2,280 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,638	3,975 00	2 43	XI
.....	.....	5	25	.....	25	1,342	3,891 00	2 90	IV-a
.....	.....	20	52	14	38	2,204	6,908 40	3 13	I-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,170	3,315 00	2 83	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	60	25	25	473	1,419 00	3 00	I-b
.....	5	12	86	.....	86	4,982	13,512 29	2 71	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	23	3	20	780	3,120 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	3	25	1	24	1,641	5,784 50	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52	2,699	6,246 50	2 31	V
.....	1	3	21	.....	21	1,575	5,278 70	3 35	I-b
.....	.....	12	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-a
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	637	2,002 00	3 14	II-a
.....	2	.....	125	1	121	10,647	31,349 00	2 94	II-a
.....	19	358	1,369	136	1,140	67,400	$185,150 45	$2 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	6	19	5	14	560	$2,464 00	$4 40	I-b
.....	3	36	104	5	95	3,729	10,302 96	2 76	I-b
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	546	1,350 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	125	125	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-d
.....	.....	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	1	7	1	6	462	1,386 00	3 00	I-b
.....	3	268	361	236	121	5.297	$15,502 96	$2 93	
.....	.....	22	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	702	$1,521 00	$2 17	X-b
.....	.....	35	40	25	15	225	900 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,560	3,081 00	1 98	VII-a

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ONEIDA COUNTY — Continued.					
	Rome — Concluded.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	160	160	103
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	43	43	19
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	16	16	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	35	35	10
VIII	Musicians	1	"	70	.....	.....
			F	*1*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	40	40	10
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	20	20	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	10	10	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	12	12	.....
	Total	12	M	483	405	177
			F	*2*	*1*	.....
	Utica.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	32	31	1
X-b	Barbers	1	"	52	26	3
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	116	116	16
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	28	28	.....
V	Bookbinders	1	"	12	12	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	135	135	2
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	210	206	134
I-c	Bricklayers and masons' laborers	2	"	80	80	67
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	92	84	9
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	550	550	175
VI	Carriage and wagon workers	1	"	61	59	2
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	138	113	14
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	"	83	41	.....
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	"	60	60	30
V	Compositors	1	"	135	133	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	"	90	84	1
VI	Coopers	1	"	7	7	1
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	26	26	18
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	"	95	85	15
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	"	6	6	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	124	120	6
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	22	22	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	127	127	4
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	12	12	.....
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	"	26	26	10
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	238	238	36
II-e	Knitters	1	"	35	35	25
I-b	Lathers	1	"	16	16	16
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	43	43	.....
III-e	Loom fixers	1	"	53	53	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	48	48	3
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	"	51	51	20
VIII	Musicians	1	"	116	.....	.....
			F	*10*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	143	142	76
I-b	Paper hangers	1	"	43	43	30
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	16	15	.....
III-a	Pants and vest makers	1	"	46	46	.....
			F	*40*	*40*	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	M	110	110	24
V	Pressmen	1	"	32	31	3
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	55	55	10
III-e	Spinners (jack)	1	"	45	45	20
III-e	Spinners (mule)	1	"	145	145	.....
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	23	13	.....
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	10	10	4
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	9	7	3
II-e	Telegraphers, commercial	1	"	7	7	2
			F	*3*	*2*	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	3	100	160	28	132	6,339	$15,847 50	$2 50	I-b
.....	1	18	43	.....	43	1,935	4,300 00	2 22	IX
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*115 50*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,232	3,028 68	2 46	V
.....	.....	10	35	.....	35	2,695	7,392 00	2 74	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	10	40	.....	40	1,940	5,335 00	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,540	4,620 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	770	1,732 50	2 25	I-b
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	504	1,288 00	2 56	III-a
.....	4	173	405	53	352	19,442	$49,045 68	$2 52	
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*115 50*	*1 50*	
.....	1	.....	31	.....	31	2,401	$5,917 50	$2 46	VII-a
.....	.....	3	26	.....	26	1,920	4,612 00	2 40	X-b
.....	1	15	116	.....	116	8,458	18,082 00	2 14	X-a
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	2,156	6,150 49	2 85	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	710	1,780 23	2 51	V
.....	.....	2	135	.....	135	9,925	24,975 00	2 52	VII-b
.....	4	130	206	80	126	3,554	14,216 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	67	80	67	4	178	313 28	1 76	I-c
.....	4	5	84	1	83	6,346	12,007 00	1 89	VII-a
.....	25	150	550	.....	550	29,125	91,125 00	3 13	I-b
.....	.....	2	59	2	53	4,081	9,317 60	2 28	VI
.....	.....	14	113	.....	113	5,586	13,034 00	2 33	IX
.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	3,198	7,114 00	2 22	II-a
.....	.....	30	60	4	52	2,469	8,721 02	3 53	III-a
.....	.....	.....	133	2	129	8,886	26,912 00	3 03	V
.....	1	.....	84	.....	83	7,413	26,754 70	3 61	II-a
.....	1	.....	7	1	6	468	1,404 00	3 00	VI
.....	.....	18	26	.....	26	1,382	3,644 00	2 64	I-b
.....	.....	15	85	15	65	5,018	13,223 25	2 64	I-b
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	492	1,372 16	2 79	V
.....	6	.....	120	.....	120	9,240	37,691 50	4 08	II-a
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,909	4,272 00	2 24	XII
.....	4	.....	127	1	126	11,130	28,071 00	2 52	II-a
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	936	2,775 50	2 97	IV-a
.....	.....	10	26	.....	26	1,560	6,240 00	4 00	I-b
.....	6	30	238	36	202	11,008	38,657 30	3 51	IV-a
.....	.....	25	35	.....	35	2,100	4,200 00	2 00	II-e
.....	.....	16	16	.....	16	352	1,062 25	3 02	I-b
.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	3,913	9,450 00	2 42	XI
.....	.....	.....	53	.....	53	3,392	8,140 80	2 40	III-e
.....	.....	3	48	1	47	2,922	7,776 00	2 66	IV-a
.....	.....	20	51	.....	51	2,575	4,459 25	1 73	XIII-f
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6	70	142	76	66	2,248	6,627 50	2 95	I-b
.....	.....	30	43	.....	43	2,226	6,678 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	14	1,078	3,053 05	2 83	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46	3,542	6,853 00	1 93	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*40*	.....	*40*	*3,080*	*3,850 00*	*1 25*	
.....	4	20	110	6	104	6,946	22,224 00	3 20	I-b
.....	1	2	31	1	30	2,332	5,567 45	2 39	V
.....	.....	10	55	.....	55	4,185	12,555 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	20	45	12	33	2,086	4,867 40	2 33	III-e
.....	.....	.....	145	.....	145	8,540	21,350 00	2 50	III-e
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,014	2,652 00	2 62	VIII
.....	.....	4	10	.....	10	546	2,184 00	4 00	I-a
.....	.....	3	7	.....	7	421	1,183 50	2 81	II-a
.....	.....	2	7	1	6	507	1,424 00	2 81	II-e
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	*78*	*273 00*	*3 50*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ONEIDA COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Utica — Concluded.					
IX	Tobacco workers	1	M	15	15	.....
			F	*15*	*15*	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	M	332	332	10
	Total	49	M	3,950	3,689	790
			F	*68*	*57*	.....
	Whitesboro.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	40	40	14
	ONONDAGA COUNTY.					
	Baldwinsville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	22	22	11
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	10	10	.....
	Total	2	M	32	32	11
	East Syracuse.					
II-a	Conductors	1	M	125	117	60
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	78	78	8
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	110	110	5
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	315	315	5
	Total	4	M	628	620	78
	Skaneateles.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	26	26	15
	Solvay.					
XIII-d	Potters	1	M	32	32	.....
	Syracuse.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	78	78	8
X-b	Barbers	1	"	158	158	10
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	246	246	50
VI	Bedding and mattress makers	1	"	7	7	7
			F	*5*	*5*	*5*
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	M	38	38	1
V	Bookbinders	1	"	16	16	.....
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	1	"	63	60	51
			F	*60*	*60*	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	1	"	80	80	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	110	110	2
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	170	170	100
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	3	"	131	131	71
VI	Broom makers	1	"	25	25	.....
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	157	157	.....
III-a	Button-hole makers	1	*F*	*85*	*85*	*60*
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	M	1,108	1,107	58
VI	Carriage and wagon workers	1	"	42	42	1
I-b	Cement masons	1	"	36	36	36
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	435	435	21
			F	*20*	*20*	.....
IX	Cigar packers	1	M	21	21	1
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	43	36	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	92	92	.....
			F	*10*	*10*	.....
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	M	123	123	80
III-a	Coat makers	4	"	375	375	270
			F	*370*	*366*	*127*
V	Compositors	1	M	209	206	20
			F	*3*	*3*	*1*
II-a	Conductors	1	M	146	114	7
VI	Coopers	1	"	42	41	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	930	$1,660 50	$1 79	IX
.....	.....	.....	*15*	.....	*13*	*689*	*901 00*	*1 31*	
.....	.....	10	332	10	322	25,150	59,222 50	2 35	II-a
.....	64	726	3,689	316	3,347	216,554	$601,572 13	$2 78	
.....	.....	.....	*57*	.....	*54*	*3,847*	*5,024 00*	*1 31*	
.....	.....	14	40	14	26	1,014	$3,042 00	$3 00	I-b
.....	.....	11	22	11	11	485	$1,309 50	$2 70	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	437	1,179 90	2 70	I-b
.....	.....	11	32	11	21	922	$2,489 40	$2 70	
.....	.....	60	117	.....	117	7,082	$17,080 00	$2 41	II-a
.....	5	3	78	8	70	6,370	28,665 00	4 50	II-a
.....	5	.....	110	5	105	9,450	29,025 00	3 07	II-a
.....	.....	5	315	5	310	28,210	71,370 00	2 53	II-a
.....	10	68	620	18	602	51,112	$146,140 00	$2 86	
.....	2	13	26	12	13	594	$1,828 20	$3 08	I-b
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	1,152	$3,978 00	$3 45	XIII-d
.....	.....	8	78	8	70	5,460	$13,533 50	$2 48	VII-a
.....	.....	10	158	.....	158	11,684	28,726 00	2 46	X-b
.....	.....	50	246	.....	246	16,736	37,244 00	2 23	X-a
.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	294	735 00	2 50	VI
.....	.....	*5*	*5*	.....	*5*	*210*	*280 00*	*1 33*	
.....	1	.....	38	.....	38	3,035	9,140 25	3 01	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,232	3,439 33	2 79	V
.....	.....	51	60	4	56	1,692	4,036 00	2 39	III-d
.....	.....	.....	*60*	.....	*60*	*2,520*	*3,780 00*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80	6,240	16,640 00	2 67	VII-b
.....	.....	2	110	1	108	8,262	23,083 60	2 79	VII-b
.....	4	96	170	100	70	4,200	18,480 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	71	131	10	121	2,900	6,032 00	2 08	I-c
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,500	3,750 00	2 50	VI
.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	12,246	28,288 00	2 31	VII-a
.....	.....	*60*	*85*	.....	*85*	*4,420*	*7,947 30*	*1 80*	III-a
.....	13	45	1,107	2	1,105	74,388	238,041 60	3 20	I-b
.....	.....	1	42	1	41	3,139	7,139 75	2 27	VI
.....	.....	36	36	33	3	18	90 00	5 00	I-b
.....	15	6	435	21	414	31,176	62,352 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	*20*	.....	*20*	*1,450*	*2,900 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	1	21	1	20	1,410	2,820 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*141*	*282 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	.....	36	.....	24	1,872	3,945 00	2 11	II-a
.....	.....	.....	92	.....	92	7,176	17,264 00	2 41	X-c
.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*10*	*780*	*1,300 00*	*1 67*	
.....	.....	80	123	.....	123	5,166	17,280 90	3 35	III-a
.....	.....	270	375	.....	371	19,345	38,596 60	2 00	III-a
29	*3*	*95*	*366*	*6*	*360*	*16,370*	*15,771 50*	*96*	
.....	.....	20	206	.....	206	15,008	43,350 00	2 89	V
.....	*1*	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*216*	*720 00*	*3 33*	
.....	7	.....	114	6	108	9,828	36,615 00	3 73	II-a
.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	2,713	6,687 50	2 46	VI

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ONONDAGA COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Syracuse — Concluded.					
I-b	Electrical workers	1	M	83	72	28
I-b	Electrical workers (cable splicers)	1	"	34	31	18
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	"	40	33	8
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	"	4	4	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	3	"	236	213	11
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	151	151	5
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	3	"	219	210	.....
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	"	47	47	5
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	1	"	65	65	.....
X-c	Grocery clerks	1	"	40	40	.....
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	30	30	.....
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	"	67	67	20
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	520	520	160
XI	Janitors, public school	1	"	26	26	.....
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
I-b	Lathers	1	M	22	22	15
III-b	Laundry workers	1	"	10	10	.....
			F	*10*	*10*	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	103	103	.....
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	23	23	7
IV-a	Machinists	2	"	110	110	11
VII-b	Maltsters	1	"	27	27	.....
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	88	88	25
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	"	15	15	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	213	79	3
			F	*6*	*6*	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	2	M	464	455	100
III-a	Pants and vest makers	1	*F*	*170*	*170*	*50*
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	M	21	21	4
V	Photo engravers	1	"	13	13	.....
I-b	Plasterers	1	"	46	41	8
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	180	180	40
V	Pressmen	1	"	54	54	6
V	Pressmen's assistants, etc	1	"	84	84	10
			F	*4*	*4*	.....
IV-a	Saw and tool makers	1	M	87	87	7
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	85	85	20
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	58	21	.....
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	58	56	53
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	66	66	.....
III-d	Suspender makers	1	"	1	1	.....
			F	*7*	*7*	.....
II-a	Switchmen	1	M	13	13	3
III-a	Tailors	2	"	50	49	8
II-e	Telegraphers, commercial	1	"	10	10	.....
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	"	12	12	4
IX-a	Tobacco workers	1	"	6	6	.....
			F	*14*	*14*	*2*
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	2	M	331	322	102
X-a	Waiters and waitresses	1	"	42	42	.....
VI	Wood carvers	1	"	33	33	12
	Total	85	M	7,838	7,541	1,487
			F	*767*	*763*	*245*
	ONTARIO COUNTY.					
	Canandaigua.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	16	12	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	20	20	3
VII-b	Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	"	12	12	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	15	10	10
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	63	63	13
V	Compositors	1	"	23	20	6
			F	*6*	*6*	*1*
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	M	29	29	.....
			F	*8*	*8*	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	18	103	.....	103	7,485	$25,137 25	$3 36	I-b
.....	.....	8	33	8	25	1,929	5,304 75	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	325	1,170 00	3 60	V
.....	5	6	213	11	202	17,274	82,071 00	4 75	II-a
.....	.....	5	151	.....	151	12,158	32,938 50	2 71	XII
.....	.....	.....	210	.....	210	19,110	61,308 50	3 21	II-a
.....	2	3	47	2	45	4,002	8,380 20	2 09	XII
.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65	5,070	9,258 00	1 83	II-d
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	2,890	6,850 00	2 37	X-c
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,199	6,905 00	3 14	IV-a
.....	.....	20	67	.....	67	3,420	13,680 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	160	520	100	420	14,456	46,059 00	3 19	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	2,366	5,306 50	2 24	XI
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*91*	*163 00*	*1 79*	
.....	.....	15	22	7	15	145	522 00	3 60	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	770	1,886 50	2 45	III-b
.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*10*	*770*	*770 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	.....	103	.....	103	9,373	26,525 00	2 83	XI
.....	1	6	23	.....	23	1,453	4,649 60	3 20	VI
.....	.....	11	110	1	109	8,288	22,567 55	2 72	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	2,485	5,325 00	2 14	VII-b
.....	.....	25	88	25	63	4,148	12,444 00	3 00	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,170	2,730 00	2 33	VII-b
.....	3	.....	79	3	76	5,837	18,862 00	3 23	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	*6*	*546*	*1,157 00*	*2 12*	
.....	.....	100	455	.....	455	26,309	78,420 30	2 98	I-b
.....	.....	*50*	*170*	.....	*170*	*6,992*	*6,095 03*	*1 02*	III-a
.....	.....	4	21	4	15	900	2,700 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,001	3,426 50	3 42	V
.....	.....	8	41	3	38	1,481	6,516 40	4 40	I-b
.....	.....	40	180	10	170	11,425	45,700 00	4 00	I-b
6	.....	.....	54	6	48	3,726	10,958 63	2 94	V
10	.....	.....	84	10	74	5,698	8,788 17	1 54	V
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*206*	*219 00*	*1 06*	
.....	.....	7	87	7	80	5,600	19,075 00	3 41	IV-a
.....	1	19	85	20	65	3,570	10,010 00	2 80	I-b
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,911	5,200 00	2 72	VIII
.....	12	41	56	24	29	422	1,688 00	4 00	I-a
.....	.....	.....	66	.....	66	6,006	14,414 40	2 40	II-a
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	40	50 00	1 25	III-d
.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*7*	*280*	*260 00*	*93*	
.....	.....	3	13	3	10	910	2,384 20	2 62	II-a
.....	5	3	49	5	44	2,454	6,457 00	2 63	III-a
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	780	2,224 00	2 85	II-e
.....	.....	4	12	.....	12	853	2,983 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	462	924 00	2 00	IX
.....	*1*	*1*	*14*	.....	*14*	*1,078*	*1,347 50*	*1 25*	
.....	1	101	322	1	319	20,468	64,623 16	3 16	II-a
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	3,822	5,733 00	1 50	X-a
.....	.....	12	33	5	28	880	2,494 13	2 83	VI
16	70	1,401	7,541	442	7,075	471,791	$1,361,960 27	$2 89	
29	*5*	*211*	*763*	*6*	*757*	*35,070*	*42,992 33*	*1 23*	
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	936	$1,560 00	$1 67	X-b
.....	.....	3	20	.....	20	1,530	3,026 00	1 98	X-a
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	857	1,998 67	2 33	VII-b
.....	.....	10	10	9	1	12	42 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	13	63	6	57	1,539	4,155 30	2 70	I-b
.....	.....	6	20	.....	20	1,319	2,901 68	2 20	V
.....	.....	*1*	*6*	.....	*6*	*371*	*785 33*	*2 12*	
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	2,250	5,250 00	2 33	X-c
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*624*	*832 00*	*1 33*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ONTARIO COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Canandaigua — Concluded.					
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	1	M	22	22	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	6	6	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	50	.....	.....
			F	*6*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	18	18	5
	Total	11	M	274	212	37
			F	*20*	*14*	*1*
	Geneva.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	11	11	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	25	12	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	37	37	.....
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	22	22	8
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	24	24	5
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	12	12	8
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	20	20	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	84	84	64
IX	Cigarmakers	1	"	99	99	2
			F	*2*	*2*	*1*
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	18	17	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	26	26	.....
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	43	43	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	2	"	130	130	12
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	6	6	.....
VII-b	Maltsters	1	"	158	158	16
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	47	41	11
VIII	Musicians	1	"	40	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	35	35	15
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	17	17	1
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	9	9	.....
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	44	31	.....
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	"	30	27	12
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	30	30	.....
	Total	24	M	967	891	154
			F	*2*	*2*	*1*
	Phelps.					
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	M	35	35	20
	ORANGE COUNTY.					
	Highland Falls.					
I-a	Granite cutters	1	M	17	17	7
	Maybrook.					
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	64	64	.....
	Middletown.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	14	14	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	19	19	.....
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	"	40	36	3
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	14	14	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	35	35	25
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	35	35	10
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	150	150	20
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	61	61	2
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	19	17	2
II-a	Conductors	1	"	77	64	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	100	100	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	91	91	.....
I-c	General building and street labor	1	"	65	65	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	14	14	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,607	$2,577 31	$1 60	II-d
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	546	1,350 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5	18	5	13	351	877 50	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	37	212	20	192	10,947	$23,738 46	$2 17	
.....	.....	*1*	*14*	.....	*14*	*995*	*1,617 33*	*1 63*	
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	858	$1,924 00	$2 24	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	11	858	1,859 00	2 17	X-b
.....	.....	.....	37	.....	36	2,964	6,444 00	2 17	X-a
.....	.....	8	22	8	14	828	2,070 00	2 50	IV-a
.....	2	3	24	1	23	1,104	4,968 00	4 50	I-b
.....	.....	8	12	.....	11	566	1,415 00	2 50	I-c
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,560	3,328 00	2 13	VII-a
.....	5	59	84	64	20	1,188	3,564 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	2	99	2	97	3,916	8,037 00	2 05	IX
.....	*1*	.....	*2*	*1*	*1*	*77*	*128 33*	*1 67*	
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	1,274	2,630 00	2 06	II-a
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	2,028	4,719 00	2 33	X-c
.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	3,588	8,925 00	2 49	XII
.....	3	9	130	9	121	3,018	8,896 50	2 95	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	546	1,325 00	2 43	XI
.....	2	14	158	11	147	10,403	23,529 44	2 26	VII-b
.....	.....	11	41	5	32	725	1,632 38	2 25	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	15	35	.....	35	2,302	6,208 10	2 70	I-b
.....	.....	1	17	.....	17	1,287	3,970 50	3 09	I-b
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	686	1,795 50	2 62	I-b
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	2,189	4,964 00	2 27	VIII
11	1	.....	27	11	16	533	1,767 00	3 32	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,340	4,290 00	1 83	II-c
11	13	130	891	111	773	44,761	$108,261 42	$2 42	
.....	*1*	.....	*2*	*1*	*1*	*77*	*128 33*	*1 67*	
.....	.....	20	35	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	XIII-f
.....	.....	7	17	.....	10	280	$1,008 00	$3 60	I-a
.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	5,278	$10,556 00	$2 00	II-a
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,078	$2,694 99	$2 50	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,482	2,964 00	2 00	X-b
.....	3	.....	36	.....	36	2,555	5,386 35	2 11	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,092	2,769 00	2 54	VII-b
.....	.....	25	35	10	25	821	3,612 40	4 40	I-b
.....	.....	10	35	.....	35	1,200	2,880 00	2 40	I-c
.....	.....	20	150	20	130	10,010	29,337 00	2 93	I-b
.....	.....	2	61	1	59	4,310	11,794 25	2 74	IX
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*42*	*63 00*	*1 50*	
.....	2	.....	17	2	15	1,140	2,691 70	2 36	V
.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	5,824	20,583 00	3 53	II-a
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	7,800	33,150 00	4 25	II-a
.....	.....	.....	91	.....	91	7,662	21,189 80	2 77	II-a
.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65	1,582	3,164 00	2 00	II-c
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	994	2,485 00	2 50	IV-a

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ORANGE COUNTY — Continued.					
	Middletown — Concluded.					
III-b	Laundry workers	1	M	29	29	.....
			F	*6*	*6*	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	7	7	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	59	59	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	48	48	.....
II-a	Painters, car and locomotive	1	"	23	23	2
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	19	17	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	18	16	.....
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	11	11	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	18	.....	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	222	218	.....
	Total	24	M	1,188	1,143	64
			F	*7*	*7*	.....
	Newburgh.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	44	44	7
X-b	Barbers	1	"	57	53	4
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	56	56	8
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	130	130	109
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	16	16	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	84	84	80
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	198	198	25
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	"	12	12	.....
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	M	75	75	4
			F	*73*	*73*	*2*
V	Compositors	1	M	36	36	5
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	"	37	37	1
XII	Engineers, stationary	2	"	84	84	4
III-c	Hat finishers	1	"	140	140	.....
III-c	Hat makers	1	"	170	170	.....
III-c	Hat trimmers	1	*F*	*70*	*70*	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	M	96	92	50
III-e	Lace curtain makers	1	"	11	11	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	19	16	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	80	76	4
VIII	Musicians	1	"	76	.....	.....
			F	*3*	.....	.....
III-a	Overall workers	2	M	155	155	.....
			F	*661*	*661*	*3*
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	90	81	70
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	40	40	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	27	18	3
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	38	14	.....
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	52	52	7
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	67	.....	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	60	60	2
	Total	30	M	1,950	1,750	383
			F	*808*	*805*	*5*
	Port Jervis.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	5	5	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	16	8	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	23	15	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	12	12	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	16	16	16
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	61	52	3
II-a	Conductors	1	"	v148	.....	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	"	215	171	8
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	210	210	12
XIII-c	Flint glass cuttters and workers	1	"	11	11	.....
I-c	General building and street labor	1	"	41	41	38
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	7	7	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	35	35	22
VIII	Musicians	1	"	35	.....	.....

v Membership as reported for September 30, 1907.

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	2,030	$4,613 61	$2 27	III-b
.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	*6*	*420*	*420 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	637	1,575 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	4,484	12,277 80	2 74	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48	2,400	6,650 00	2 77	I-b
.....	2	.....	23	.....	23	1,743	3,963 40	2 27	II-a
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	1,309	4,581 50	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,232	3,311 00	2 69	I-b
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	858	2,308 80	2 69	II-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-c
.....	.....	.....	218	.....	218	19,838	45,939 50	2 32	II-a.
.....	7	57	1,143	33	1,109	82,081	$229,922 10	$2 80	
.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*7*	*462*	*483 00*	*1 05*	
.....	.....	7	44	7	37	2,886	$7,527 00	$2 61	VII-a
.....	1	3	53	3	50	3,900	6,500 00	1 67	X-b
.....	.....	8	56	8	48	3,744	8,463 00	2 26	X-a
.....	4	105	130	48	78	3,990	10,071 50	2 52	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,248	2,912 00	2 33	VII-b
.....	.....	80	84	40	44	520	2,288 00	4 40	I-b
.....	.....	25	198	.....	198	10,640	32,767 00	3 08	I-b
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	1,092	2,700 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*91*	*225 00*	*2 47*	
.....	2	2	75	.....	75	5,850	13,500 00	2 31	X-c
.....	*1*	*1*	*73*	.....	*73*	*5,694*	*6,852 00*	*1 20*	
.....	.....	5	36	.....	36	2,423	6,292 66	2 60	V
.....	.....	1	37	.....	37	2,739	7,075 45	2 58	III-a
.....	1	3	84	4	80	6,205	15,837 44	2 55	XII
.....	.....	.....	140	.....	140	3,640	13,237 00	3 64	III-c
.....	.....	.....	170	.....	170	5,194	13,890 83	2 67	III-c
.....	.....	.....	*70*	.....	*70*	*2,800*	*2,720 00*	*97*	III-c
12	4	34	92	.....	92	5,284	15,852 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	749	3,120 82	4 17	III-e
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,456	3,600 00	2 47	XI
.....	2	2	76	2	74	6,310	17,017 40	2 70	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	155	.....	155	11,648	24,250 81	2 08	III-a
.....	*3*	.....	*661*	*3*	*658*	*41,147*	*51,371 18*	*1 25*	
.....	10	60	81	.....	79	4,511	14,435 20	3 20	I-b
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3,080	10,010 00	3 25	I-b
.....	1	2	18	.....	18	1,038	3,152 50	3 04	I-b
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,092	1,822 67	1 67	VIII
.....	1	6	52	.....	52	3,909	7,606 20	1 95	II-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-c
.....	2	.....	60	2	58	5,278	13,195 00	2 50	I-a
12	28	343	1,750	114	1,630	98,426	$257,124 48	$2 61	
.....	*4*	*1*	*805*	*3*	*802*	*49,732*	*61,168 18*	*1 23*	
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	390	$858 00	$2 20	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	624	1,248 00	2 00	X-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,170	2,145 00	1 83	X-a
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	975	2,353 00	2 41	VII-b
.....	.....	16	16	.....	16	201	723 60	3 60	I-b
.....	3	.....	52	6	45	2,842	8,018 25	2 82	I-b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-a
.....	2	6	171	.....	171	13,026	52,074 75	4 00	II-a
.....	4	8	210	.....	210	13,730	33,986 00	2 48	II-a
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	616	1,850 00	3 00	XIII-c
.....	.....	38	41	.....	41	233	407 75	1 75	I-c
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	637	1,500 00	2 35	XI
22	.....	.....	35	22	13	364	891 80	2 45	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ORANGE COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Port Jervis — Concluded.					
III-a	Overall workers	1	M	1	1	.....
			F	*56*	*56*	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	39	39	6
IV-a	Saw and tool makers	1	"	52	52	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	23	23	1
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	346	306	50
	Total	20	M	1,296	1,004	156
			F	*56*	*56*	.....
	Sparrowbush.					
XIII-b	Tanners and curriers	1	M	40	40	.....
	Southfields.					
IV-b	Brass workers	1	M	12	9	1
	Walden.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	22	16	2
IV-a	Knife makers (pocket)	1	"	110	110	75
	Total	2	M	132	126	77
	Warwick.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	61	61	20
	ORLEANS COUNTY.					
	Albion.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	28	28	25
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	30	30	1
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	28	8	2
I-a	Paving block cutters	1	"	102	91	91
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	8[illegible]	86	81
	Total	5	M	274	243	200
	Holley.					
I-a	Paving block cutters	1	M	24	24	24
	Hulberton.					
I-a	Paving block cutters	1	M	35	35	35
I-a	Quarrymen	1	"	90	82	82
	Total	2	M	125	117	117
	Medina.					
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	M	8	8	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	3	3	.....
I-a	Paving block cutters	1	"	29	26	13
	Total	3	M	40	37	13
	OSWEGO COUNTY.					
	Cleveland.					
XIII-c	Window glass workers	1	M	80	80	15
	Fulton.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	9	6	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	20	20	17
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	32	32	25
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	18	18	1
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	7	7	.....
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	"	30	30	15
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	20	.....	.....
	Total	7	M	136	113	58

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
			1						III-a
			56						
		6	39		39	2,847	$7,829 25	$2 75	I-b
			52		52	1,976	5,320 00	2 69	IV-a
	1		23		23	1,576	3,940 00	2 50	I-b
	26	24	306	50	256	19,200	43,200 00	2 25	II-a
22	36	98	1,004	78	924	60,407	$166,345 40	$2 75	
			56						
			40		40	3,080	$5,813 40	$1 89	XIII-b
	1		9		9	599	$1,737 99	$2 90	IV-b
		2	16	2	13	999	$2,460 00	$2 46	I-b
		75	110		110	5,500	10,367 50	1 89	IV-a
		77	126	2	123	6,499	$12,827 50	$1 97	
		20	61	20	41	3,157	$7,892 50	$2 50	I-b
	1	24	28	15	13	116	$486 00	$4 19	I-b
	1		30	1	29	756	2,040 00	2 70	I-b
	1	1	8		7	244	566 25	2 32	I-b
		91	91	83					I-a
		81	86	81	5	15	60 00	4 00	I-a
	3	197	243	180	54	1,131	$3,152 25	$2 79	
		24	24	24					I-a
		35	35	35					I-a
		82	82	82					I-a
		117	117	117					
			8		8	400	$1,200 00	$3 00	IV-a
			3		3	273	675 00	2 47	XI
		13	26	13	4	219	435 00	1 99	I-a
		13	37	13	15	892	$2,310 00	$2 59	
		15	80	15	65	2,340	$10,314 00	$4 41	XIII-c
			6		6	468	$858 00	$1 83	X-b
	1	16	20	13	7	129	516 00	4 00	I-b
		25	32	25	7	271	677 50	2 50	I-b
		1	18		18	1,368	2,736 00	2 00	IX
			7		7	637	1,575 00	2 47	XI
		15	30		30	2,016	3,983 40	1 98	XIII-a
									II-c
	1	57	113	38	75	4,889	$10,345 90	$2 12	

Table II.— Unions Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	OSWEGO COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Oswego.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	34	22	1
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	35	35	3
VII-b	Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	"	18	18	2
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	42	42	35
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	185	185	118
II-a	Conductors	1	"	54	37	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	32	32	3
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	110	100	10
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	"	20	20	20
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	92	92	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	15	13	.....
II-d	Longshoremen	1	"	60	60	40
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	41	36	16
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	80	80	37
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	13	13	1
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	30	29	11
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	31	31	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	29	.....	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	115	113	10
	Total	19	M	1,036	958	307
	OTSEGO COUNTY.					
	Cooperstown.					
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	M	3	3	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	3	3	.....
	Total	2	M	6	6	.....
	Oneonta.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	20	20	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	47	39	5
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	23	23	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	19	12	3
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	17	17	5
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	90	90	32
			F	*6*	*6*	*3*
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	M	4	4	.....
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	"	30	30	2
V	Compositors	1	"	16	16	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	"	90	88	2
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	128	100	6
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	151	133	2
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	8	7	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	101	101	3
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	230	210	10
	Total	15	M	974	890	70
			F	*6*	*6*	*3*
	Richfield Springs.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	28	28	13
	PUTNAM COUNTY.					
	Cold Spring.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	21	21	10
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	30	30	10
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	12	12	4
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	10	9	8
IV-a	Sheet metal workers	1	"	9	9	.....
	Total	5	M	82	81	32

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	1	.....	22	1	21	1,638	$3,276 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	.....	3	35	.....	32	2,368	6,311 46	2 67	IV-a
.....	.....	2	18	2	16	1,232	2,823 32	2 29	VII-b
.....	.....	35	42	35	7	126	504 00	4 00	I-b
28	.....	90	185	10	175	7,554	22,209 00	2 94	I-b
.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37	3,367	11,220 00	3 33	II-a
.....	.....	3	32	3	29	2,233	5,929 00	2 66	I-b
.....	10	.....	100	.....	100	9,100	34,821 50	3 83	II-a
.....	.....	20	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	.....	92	.....	92	8,372	24,562 00	2 93	II-a
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,183	2,850 00	2 41	XI
.....	.....	40	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-d
.....	.....	16	36	16	20	1,483	3,805 25	2 57	IV-a
.....	.....	37	80	37	43	744	1,899 60	2 55	I-b
.....	.....	1	13	.....	13	942	3,297 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	11	29	4	22	1,139	3,417 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	2,821	6,286 28	2 23	II-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-c
.....	5	5	113	1	112	10,122	29,138 00	2 88	II-a
28	16	263	958	169	763	54,424	$162,349 41	$2 98	
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	$575 00	$2 11	XI
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	600 00	2 20	XI
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	546	$1,175 00	$2 15	
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,560	$3,900 00	$2 50	X-b
.....	.....	5	39	.....	39	2,938	5,642 00	1 92	X-a
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	1,544	4,415 35	2 86	IV-a
.....	.....	3	12	.....	9	349	1,456 95	4 17	I-b
.....	.....	5	17	5	12	720	1,620 00	2 25	I-b
.....	.....	32	90	.....	90	6,126	13,272 70	2 17	IX
.....	.....	*3*	*6*	.....	*6*	*396*	*857 98*	*2 17*	
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	925 00	2 54	XI
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-a
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,232	2,476 83	2 01	V
.....	2	.....	88	.....	88	7,920	26,235 00	3 31	II-a
.....	.....	6	100	.....	100	8,700	35,305 50	4 06	II-a
.....	2	.....	133	2	131	10,824	38,226 00	3 53	II-a
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	637	1,500 00	2 35	XI
.....	3	.....	101	3	98	5,139	12,791 75	2 49	IV-a
.....	1	9	210	10	200	18,200	42,315 00	2 33	II-a
.....	8	62	860	20	837	66,253	$190,082 08	$2 87	
.....	.....	*3*	*6*	.....	*6*	*396*	*857 98*	*2 17*	
.....	2	11	28	13	15	300	$810 00	$2 70	I-b
.....	3	7	21	.....	21	1,321	$3,506 75	$2 65	I-b
.....	.....	10	30	5	25	1,000	3,250 00	3 25	IV-a
.....	.....	4	12	.....	12	480	1,450 00	3 02	IV-a
7	.....	1	9	6	2	18	53 25	2 96	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	495	1,402 50	2 83	IV-a
7	3	22	81	11	69	3,314	$9,662 50	$2 92	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	QUEENS COUNTY.					
	New York City — Queens Borough.					
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	M	77	77	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	2	"	390	370	142
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	2	"	347	346	86
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	10	"	1,102	1,081	507
II-a	Car workers	1	"	59	59	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	"	99	99	1
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	234	207	5
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	20	20	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	182	180	69
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers	1	"	21	21	2
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	"	38	37	3
I-b	Lathers	1	"	27	27	27
XI	Letter carriers	4	"	144	126	1
I-b	Painters and decorators	4	"	300	278	91
VI	Piano and organ workers	1	"	65	65	35
I-b	Plasterers	1	"	200	196	18
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	53	53	20
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	53	52	20
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	"	250	232	3
			F	*8*	*8*	.....
XIII-d	Terra cotta workers	1	M	108	108	102
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	679	578	51
	Total	38	M	4,448	4,212	1,183
			F	*8*	*8*	.....
	RENSSELAER COUNTY.					
	Hoosick Falls.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	13	13	8
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	60	60	20
VIII	Musicians	1	"	24	.....	.....
			F	*3*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	38	38	25
	Total	4	M	135	111	53
			F	*3*	.....	.....
	Rensselaer.					
II-a	Conductors	1	M	52	52	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	62	35	2
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	192	165	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	207	207	31
	Total	4	M	513	459	33
	Troy.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	76	75	14
X-b	Barbers	1	"	104	104	4
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	110	109	10
IV-b	Brass molders, etc	1	"	29	29	5
VII-b	Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	"	132	132	12
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	"	40	40	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	75	75	45
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	27	27	.....
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	40	40	3
II-c	Cabmen and coach drivers	1	"	30	30	6
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	"	340	340	156
II-a	Car workers	1	"	28	28	.....
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	351	351	115
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
XI	Clerks, post office	1	M	17	17	.....
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	19	19	2

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	77	.....	77	5,929	$14,822 50	$2 50	IV-a
.....	2	140	370	98	252	9,390	52,584 00	5 60	I-b
.....	.....	86	346	6	339	20,103	60,309 00	3 00	I-c
.....	27	480	1,081	303	767	37,946	151,994 00	4 01	I-b
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	4,602	9,204 00	2 00	II-a
.....	1	.....	99	1	98	8,232	30,223 20	3 67	II-a
.....	5	.....	207	5	164	14,398	61,334 18	4 26	II-a
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,644	5,612 75	3 41	XII
.....	4	65	180	1	177	12,727	30,790 50	2 42	II-a
.....	.....	2	21	2	19	988	4,030 00	4 08	XIII-c
.....	.....	3	37	.....	37	2,573	20,588 00	8 00	XIII-c
.....	.....	27	27	.....	25	666	1,998 00	3 00	I-b
.....	1	.....	126	.....	126	11,466	27,325 00	2 38	XI
.....	.....	91	278	65	183	8,772	30,329 66	3 46	I-b
.....	.....	35	65	.....	65	3,541	9,206 67	2 60	VI
.....	6	12	196	6	188	10,815	59,482 50	5 50	I-b
.....	.....	20	53	15	38	1,820	8,190 00	4 50	I-b
.....	2	18	52	.....	52	2,567	11,549 25	4 50	I-b
.....	3	.....	232	.....	232	21,112	44,092 50	2 09	II-e
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*728*	*1,410 00*	*1 94*	
.....	.....	102	108	36	72	2,082	5,191 68	2 49	XIII-d
.....	8	43	578	.....	578	45,084	111,762 30	2 48	II-a
.....	59	1,124	4,212	538	3,568	226,457	$750,619 69	$3 31	
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*728*	*1,410 00*	*1 94*	
.....	.....	8	13	8	5	277	$692 50	$2 50	I-b
.....	.....	20	60	.....	60	3,512	8,364 00	2 38	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII‡
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	25	38	25	13	704	1,900 80	2 70	I-b
.....	.....	53	111	33	78	4,493	$10,957 30	$2 44	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52	2,959	$10,602 50	$3 58	II-a
.....	.....	2	35	2	33	2,570	10,560 00	4 11	II-a
.....	.....	.....	165	.....	162	9,050	33,860 00	3 74	II-a
.....	4	27	207	27	180	11,160	26,965 50	2 42	II-a
.....	4	29	459	29	427	25,739	$81,988 00	$3 19	
.....	.....	14	75	11	61	4,758	$11,544 00	$2 43	VII-a
.....	4	.....	104	4	100	7,800	15,600 00	2 00	X-b
.....	.....	10	109	10	99	7,722	15,444 00	2 00	X-a
.....	.....	5	29	5	24	1,778	4,889 50	2 75	IV-b
.....	.....	12	132	12	120	9,360	24,960 00	2 67	VII-b
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	2,800	9,103 50	3 25	VII-b
.....	.....	45	75	40	35	1,935	8,514 00	4 40	I-b
.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	1,890	4,536 00	2 40	I-c
.....	.....	3	40	3	37	2,849	6,493 71	2 28	VII-a
.....	.....	6	30	6	24	2,184	3,744 00	1 71	II-c
.....	26	130	340	15	325	18,750	60,000 00	3 20	I-b
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	2,392	5,023 20	2 10	II-a
.....	15	100	351	115	236	16,638	27,730 00	1 67	IX
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*141*	*235 00*	*1 67*	
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	1,547	4,550 00	2 94	XI
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*91*	*250 00*	*2 75*	
.....	.....	2	19	2	17	1,378	3,029 25	2 20	II-a

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	RENSSELAER COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Troy — Concluded.					
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	M	50	50	.....
II-c	Coal wagon drivers, etc	1	"	260	260	90
V	Compositors	1	"	135	135	.....
IV-a	Core makers	1	"	90	75	5
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	57	57	2
IV-a	Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (amal.)	1	"	28	26	10
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	84	74	2
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	32	32	2
IV-a	Foundry laborers, etc	1	"	117	117	75
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	1	"	80	80	20
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	25	25	4
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	2	"	385	385	160
I-b	Lathers	1	"	14	14	6
III-b	Laundry workers	1	"	6	6	.....
			F	*14*	*14*	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	40	40	.....
II-d	Lumber handlers	1	"	15	15	3
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	110	106	29
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	50	44	4
VII-b	Maltsters	1	"	50	50	10
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	32	25	8
VIII	Musicians	1	"	166	.....	.....
			F	*9*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	180	180	126
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	"	130	123	64
			F	*6*	*6*	*6*
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	M	105	105	32
IV-a	Sheet metal workers	1	"	19	19	9
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	54	51	21
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	41	28	.....
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	"	30	30	4
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	445	445	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	83	83	.....
			F	*7*	*7*	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	M	100	100	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	113	113	30
	Total	49	M	4,544	4,309	1,088
			F	*39*	*30*	*6*
	RICHMOND COUNTY.					
	New York City, Richmond Borough.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	12	3	.....
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	46	46	21
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	95	87	50
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	96	92	73
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	30	.....	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	4	"	582	569	264
II-a	Conductors	1	"	34	34	1
VI	Coopers	1	"	48	48	12
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	"	18	18	.....
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	52	50	7
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	108	108	3
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	76	66	.....
I-b	Lathers	1	"	10	6	6
XI	Letter carriers	6	"	44	42	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	40	40	8
I-b	Painters and decorators	2	"	107	107	42
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	52	52	2
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	25	25	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	119	119	43
	Total	28	M	1,594	1,512	532

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons							
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	3,900	$13,695 50	$3 51	X-c
.....	.....	90	260	90	170	13,260	28,730 00	2 17	II-c
.....	.....	.....	135	.....	135	10,395	34,906 70	3 36	V
.....	.....	5	75	5	50	3,850	9,625 00	2 50	IV-a
.....	.....	2	57	2	55	4,235	11,242 83	2 65	I-b
.....	3	7	26	.....	25	1,519	3,949 40	2 60	IV-a
.....	2	.....	74	2	68	5,615	22,093 94	3 93	II-a
.....	.....	2	32	2	30	2,340	6,630 00	2 83	XII
.....	.....	75	117	60	57	3,684	6,815 40	1 85	IV-a
.....	.....	20	80	20	60	4,628	8,148 05	1 76	II-d
.....	.....	4	25	4	21	1,617	4,523 68	2 80	IV-a
.....	.....	160	385	160	225	12,275	33,495 50	2 73	IV-a
.....	.....	6	14	2	12	846	2,961 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	462	1,039 50	2 25	III-b
.....	.....	.....	*14*	.....	*14*	*1,078*	*1,437 38*	*1 33*	
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3,640	10,000 00	2 75	XI
.....	.....	3	15	3	12	924	1,848 00	2 00	II-d
.....	4	25	106	25	78	5,737	13,875 00	2 42	IV-a
.....	1	3	44	4	40	3,005	7,828 50	2 61	VI
.....	.....	10	50	10	40	3,640	7,280 00	2 00	VII-b
.....	.....	8	25	8	17	575	1,480 75	2 58	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6	120	180	125	55	2,050	6,560 00	3 20	I-b
.....	.....	64	123	26	86	4,309	7,381 23	1 71	XIII-a
.....	.....	*6*	*6*	.....	*6*	*174*	*243 60*	*1 40*	
.....	2	30	105	32	73	5,659	20,372 40	3 60	I-b
.....	.....	9	19	9	10	588	1,438 10	2 45	IV-a
.....	2	19	51	2	49	2,515	8,802 50	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	1,854	4,609 50	2 49	VIII
.....	.....	4	30	2	28	1,742	6,097 00	3 50	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	445	.....	435	29,645	67,404 33	2 27	II-a
.....	.....	.....	83	.....	83	3,320	9,960 00	3 00	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*7*	*280*	*420 00*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	7,715	16,715 55	2 17	II-c
.....	.....	30	113	30	76	5,852	15,230 60	2 60	II-a
.....	65	1,023	4,309	846	3,404	235,177	$599,901 12	$2 55	
.....	.....	*6*	*30*	.....	*30*	*1,764*	*2,585 98*	*1 47*	
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	$429 00	$1 57	X-b
.....	1	20	46	.....	46	3,032	7,624 80	2 51	IV-a
.....	.....	50	87	50	33	1,307	7,319 20	5 60	I-b
.....	3	70	92	72	20	941	1,868 50	1 99	I-c
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VII-a
.....	12	252	569	154	393	17,205	68,822 00	4 00	I-b
.....	1	.....	34	.....	34	2,905	7,638 00	2 63	II-a
.....	.....	12	48	12	36	2,772	7,623 00	2 75	VI
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,386	3,811 50	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	7	50	1	49	3,660	12,810 60	3 50	II-a
.....	2	1	108	.....	108	8,710	27,514 50	3 16	XII
.....	.....	.....	66	.....	66	6,006	11,889 15	1 98	II-a
.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	105	288 75	2 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	3,822	9,300 00	2 43	XI
.....	.....	8	40	.....	40	2,400	7,200 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	42	107	20	85	3,335	10,005 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	2	52	2	50	2,625	11,156 25	4 25	I-b
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,800	7,200 00	4 00	I-b
.....	3	40	119	43	76	6,006	14,863 40	2 47	II-a
.....	22	510	1,512	354	1,130	68,290	$217,363 65	$3 18	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ROCKLAND COUNTY.					
	Garnerville.					
III-e	Calico engravers, etc	2	M	38	38	10
	Haverstraw.					
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	10	5	5
	Nyack.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	26	26	6
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	30	30	7
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	90	90	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	5	5	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	43	43	25
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	13	13	3
	Total	6	M	207	207	41
	Pearl River.					
IV-a	Machinists	1	M	54	46	.....
	Sloatsburg.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	48	48	10
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	115	114	29
	Total	2	M	163	162	39
	Suffern.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	85	85	25
I-b	Lathers	1	"	10	7	4
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	52	52	21
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	13	13	3
	Total	4	M	160	157	53
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.					
	Gouverneur.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	8	8	.....
XI	Clerks, postoffice	1	"	3	3	.....
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	13	13	1
III-e	Lace curtain makers	1	"	12	12	12
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	5	4	.....
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	"	32	30	.....
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	14	14	12
	Total	7	M	87	84	25
	Ogdensburg.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	16	16	2
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	36	36	7
VII-a	Brewery employees	1	"	14	14	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	27	27	27
II-c	Cabmen and coach drivers	1	"	16	.....	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	127	127	9
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	24	17	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	"	55	44	.....
II-b	Cooks and stewards, marine	1	"	26	26	24
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	39	33	.....
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	"	47	47	47
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	25	25	.....
II-b	Firemen, marine	1	"	75	75	75
II-d	Grain handlers	1	"	17	17	17
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	8	8	.....
II-d	Longshoremen	1	"	125	115	90
II-d	Lumber handlers	3	"	391	391	6
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	36	36	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	31	31	10

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	18	38	4	34	1,576	$7,538 52	$4 78	III-e
.....	2	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	6	26	6	20	480	$1,920 00	$4 00	I-b
.....	.....	7	30	7	23	552	1,380 00	2 50	I-c
.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90	3,150	10,332 00	3 28	I-b
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	455	1,125 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	25	43	.....	43	793	2,601 04	3 28	I-b
.....	.....	3	13	3	10	650	2,132 00	3 28	I-b
.....	.....	41	207	16	191	6,080	$19,490 04	$3 21	
.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46	2,898	$6,201 72	$2 14	IV-a
.....	.....	10	48	6	42	1,920	$6,720 00	$3 50	I-b
.....	1	28	114	28	86	6,020	19,745 60	3 28	I-b
.....	1	38	162	34	128	7,940	$26,465 60	$3 33	
.....	.....	25	85	25	60	3,770	$12,365 60	$3 28	I-b
.....	1	3	7	.....	5	137	415 00	3 03	I-b
.....	1	20	52	2	50	1,585	5,198 80	3 28	I-b
.....	.....	3	13	3	10	690	2,561 28	3 71	I-b
.....	2	51	157	30	125	6,182	$20,540 68	$3 32	
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	624	$1,248 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	650 00	2 38	XI
.....	.....	1	13	.....	13	1,005	2,238 50	2 23	XII
.....	.....	12	12	.....	11	462	1,310 40	2 84	III-e
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	875 00	2 40	XI
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,310	4,545 71	1 97	XIII-a
.....	.....	12	14	12	2	118	472 00	4 00	I-a
.....	.....	25	84	12	71	5,156	$11,339 61	$2 20	
.....	.....	2	16	2	14	1,092	$1,820 00	$1 67	X-b
.....	1	6	36	.....	36	2,808	4,680 00	1 67	X-a
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,092	2,600 00	2 38	VII-a
.....	.....	27	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-c
.....	.....	9	127	.....	127	9,104	22,760 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	923	2,078 97	2 25	IX
.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	3,474	12,768 00	3 68	II-a
.....	.....	24	26	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	.....	33	.....	31	2,730	10,529 89	3 86	II-a
.....	.....	47	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,625	3,679 00	2 26	II-a
.....	.....	75	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	17	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-d
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	728	1,800 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	90	115	90	25	1,625	2,437 50	1 50	II-d
.....	5	1	391	6	385	29,314	54,817 68	1 87	II-d
.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	1,857	4,343 12	2 34	VI
.....	.....	10	31	.....	31	868	1,809 50	2 08	I-b

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Ogdensburg — Concluded.					
II-b	Seamen	1	M	150	150	150
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	15	15	.....
IV-c	Shipwrights, etc	1	"	36	36	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	20	.....	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	90	90	.....
	Total	26	M	1,446	1,376	464
	Piercefield.					
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	M	21	21	6
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	2	"	211	198	26
			F	*13*	*12*	*7*
	Total	3	M	232	219	32
			F	*13*	*12*	*7*
	Potsdam.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	3	3	.....
III-a	Pants makers	1	"	12	12	.....
			F	*29*	*29*	.....
	Total	2	M	15	15	.....
			F	*29*	*29*	.....
	SARATOGA COUNTY.					
	Ballston Spa.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	8	8	1
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	67	62	52
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	"	45	45	7
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	3	3	.....
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	2	"	116	116	52
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
	Total	6	M	239	234	112
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
	Corinth-Palmer.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	55	53	18
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	"	63	63	3
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	14	12	.....
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	"	30	26	1
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	9	9	5
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	2	"	345	345	.....
			F	*3*	*3*	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	M	11	11	.....
	Total	8	M	527	519	27
			F	*3*	*3*	.....
	Luzerne.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	2	M	74	74	27
	Mechanicville.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	11	11	.....
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	25	25	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	31	31	12
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	50	31	.....
II-a	Car workers	1	"	72	72	6
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	"	36	33	1
II-a	Conductors	1	"	92	72	2
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	85	81	4
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	96	96	10
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	44	44	2

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	150	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,155	$2,598 75	$2 25	I-b
.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	2,772	6,930 00	2 50	IV-c
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-c
.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90	7,020	16,087 50	2 29	II-a
.....	6	458	1,376	438	934	68,187	$151,739 91	$2 23	
.....	.....	6	21	.....	21	1,491	$3,063 30	$2 05	XII
.....	4	22	198	22	146	11,211	22,278 88	1 99	XIII-a
.....	*1*	*6*	*12*	*2*	*7*	*497*	*546 70*	*1 10*	
.....	4	28	219	22	167	12,702	$25,342 18	$2 00	
	1	*6*	*12*	*2*	*7*	*497*	*546 70*	*1 10*	
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	$675 00	$2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	924	1,848 00	2 00	III-a
.....	.....	.....	*29*	.....	*29*	*2,233*	*2,233 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,197	$2,523 00	$2 11	
.....	.....	.....	*29*	.....	*29*	*2,233*	*2,233 00*	*1 00*	
.....	1	.....	8	.....	8	588	$1,176 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	2	50	62	7	55	1,280	3,054 00	2 39	I-b
.....	.....	7	45	7	38	3,458	6,822 27	1 97	XII
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	675 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	52	116	52	26	1,248	2,726 40	2 18	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*96*	*120 00*	*1 25*	
.....	3	109	234	66	130	6,847	$14,453 67	$2 11	
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*96*	*120 00*	*1 25*	
.....	.....	18	53	.....	53	3,468	$8,699 22	$2 51	I-b
.....	.....	3	63	.....	63	5,159	10,245 34	1 99	XII
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	1,015	2,664 42	2 63	IV-a
.....	1	.....	26	1	25	2,037	3,663 60	1 80	XIII-f
.....	1	4	9	1	4	172	462 56	2 69	I-b
.....	.....	.....	345	.....	345	27,302	50,713 50	1 86	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*231*	*249 48*	*1 08*	
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	925	2,439 55	2 64	I-b
.....	2	25	519	2	513	40,078	$78,888 19	$1 97	
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*231*	*249 48*	*1 08*	
.....	1	26	74	1	73	5,041	$9,280 38	$1 84	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	858	$2,145 00	$2 50	X-b
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,925	4,825 37	2 51	IV-a
.....	.....	12	31	.....	31	1,070	4,815 00	4 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	25	1,275	3,525 00	2 76	I-b
.....	.....	6	72	6	66	5,436	11,959 20	2 20	II-a
.....	1	.....	33	.....	33	2,760	6,137 70	2 22	II-a
.....	.....	2	72	2	70	5,735	19,876 00	3 47	II-a
.....	2	2	81	4	75	6,682	27,066 00	4 05	II-a
.....	.....	10	96	10	86	7,826	24,342 50	3 11	II-a
.....	.....	2	44	2	42	2,982	8,278 20	2 78	IV-e

Table II.— Unions, Membership. Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	SARATOGA COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Mechanicville — Concluded.					
VIII	Musicians	1	M	25	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	27	27	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc.	1	"	12	12	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	185	184	8
	Total	14	M	791	719	45
	Rock City Falls.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	1	M	21	21	18
	Saratoga Springs.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	14	14	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	65	65	45
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	190	190	19
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	30	30	2
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	M	24	24	.....
			F	*26*	*26*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	25	25	7
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
I-b	Electrical workers (linemen)	1	M	12	12	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	20	20	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	40	35	12
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	140	138	62
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	30	29	6
	Total	11	M	590	582	153
			F	*28*	*28*	.....
	Stillwater.					
II-a	Street railway employees	1	M	89	89	1
	Waterford.					
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	7	7	4
	SENECA COUNTY.					
	Seneca Falls.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	15	11	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	30	30	4
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	28	28	4
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	149	149	37
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	24	21	7
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	"	150	150	50
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	7	7	4
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	16	16	.....
	Total	8	M	419	412	106
	SCHENECTADY COUNTY.					
	Rotterdam Junction.					
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	60	60	.....
II-a	Freight and baggagemen	1	"	30	30	2
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	73	62	.....
	Total	3	M	163	152	2
	Schenectady.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	34	34	.....
X-b	Barbers	1	"	86	86	6
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	130	130	20
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	"	88	88	55
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	167	167	100
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	206	206	142
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	80	80	70

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	There- of idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	1,566	$3,712 00	$2 37	I-b
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	810	2,430 00	3 00	I-b
.....	3	5	184	8	175	15,750	41,161 50	2 61	II-a
.....	6	39	719	32	678	54,675	$160,273 47	$2 93	
.....	.....	18	21	.....	21	1,050	$1,987 50	$1 89	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,092	$2,184 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	3	42	65	21	44	1,079	4,316 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	19	190	19	171	13,167	32,917 50	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	2	30	.....	30	2,244	5,049 00	2 25	IX
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*192 50*	*2 50*	
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	1,872	4,706 00	2 51	X-c
.....	.....	.....	*26*	.....	*26*	*2,028*	*2,184 00*	*1 08*	
.....	.....	7	25	7	18	1,314	3,834 00	2 92	V
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*234 00*	*3 00*	
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	924	2,425 50	2 63	I-b
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,540	3,880 80	2 52	II-a
.....	.....	12	35	3	30	2,121	6,191 50	2 92	IV-a
.....	1	61	138	62	76	3,560	8,900 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	6	29	2	24	1,338	4,348 50	3 25	I-b
.....	4	149	582	114	463	30,251	$78,752 80	$2 60	
.....	.....	.....	*28*	.....	*28*	*2,183*	*2,610 50*	*1 20*	
.....	1	.....	89	.....	89	8,099	$16,889 60	$2 09	II-a
.....	.....	4	7	4	3	140	$350 00	$2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	858	$1,573 00	$1 83	X-b
.....	.....	4	30	4	26	2,184	4,394 00	2 01	X-a
.....	.....	4	28	.....	28	1,400	2,772 00	1 98	I-b
.....	4	33	149	33	112	6,264	18,552 00	2 96	IV-a
.....	1	6	21	3	14	834	2,167 35	2 60	IV-a
.....	.....	50	150	50	100	5,540	8,310 00	1 50	XIII-f
.....	.....	4	7	.....	7	175	437 50	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,232	3,696 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	5	101	412	90	314	18,487	$41,901 85	$2 27	
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	5,460	$10,560 00	$1 93	II-a
.....	.....	2	30	.....	30	2,288	4,076 80	1 78	II-a
.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62	5,580	13,590 00	2 44	II-a
.....	.....	2	152	.....	152	13,328	$28,226 80	$2 12	
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	2,652	$7,410 00	$2 79	VII-a
.....	.....	6	86	.....	86	6,312	14,848 00	2 35	X-b
.....	.....	20	130	20	110	8,250	22,520 00	2 73	X-a
.....	.....	55	88	.....	88	3,773	16,978 50	4 50	IV-a
.....	.....	100	167	.....	167	9,690	28,101 00	2 90	IV-a
.....	7	135	206	142	64	3,232	15,513 60	4 80	I-b
.....	.....	70	80	65	15	600	1,350 00	2 25	I-c

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	SCHENECTADY COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Schenectady — Concluded.					
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	M	54	54	3
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	567	567	213
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	58	52	10
			F	*6*	*6*	.....
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	M	37	37	.....
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	M	101	101	3
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	61	61	2
			F	*3*	*3*	.....
IV-a	Core makers	1	M	140	140	73
IV-a	Cranemen and motormen	2	"	243	243	73
IV-a	Electrical apparatus makers	9	"	1,104	1,104	358
			F	*45*	*45*	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	M	75	71	12
IV-a	Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (amalgamated)	1	"	40	40	15
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	75	50	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	40	40	.....
IV-a	Foundry laborers, etc	1	"	200	200	100
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	405	398	140
I-b	Lathers	1	"	16	16	4
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	44	44	.....
IV-a	Machinists	2	"	1,000	1,000	500
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	28	28	.....
IV-b	Metal polishers, etc	1	"	46	46	16
VIII	Musicians	1	"	112	25	.....
			F	*3*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	160	160	80
IV-a	Painters, metal	1	"	20	20	10
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	"	230	230	33
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	65	47	12
VIII	Stage mechanics	1	"	27	27	1
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	25	25	4
IV-a	Sheet metal workers	1	"	28	28	3
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	"	75	75	3
III-a	Tailors	1	"	45	45	24
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	128	120	11
	Total	48	M	6,040	5,885	2,096
			F	*60*	*57*	.....
	STEUBEN COUNTY.					
	Addison.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	11	11	8
	Bath.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	21	18	8
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	"	21	17	3
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	17	17	1
	Total	3	M	59	52	12
	Corning.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	30	30	.....
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	16	16	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	65	65	30
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	132	132	100
II-a	Car workers	1	"	22	22	9
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	28	18	7
			F	*2*	*1*	*1*
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	26	26	.....
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	8	8	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	"	72	68	
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	184	164	1
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	142	127	2

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	3	54	.....	54	4,053	$9,684 49	$2 39	VII-a
.....	.....	213	567	150	417	14,925	53,730 00	3 60	I-b
.....	.....	10	52	10	42	3,150	7,425 00	2 36	IX
.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37	3,367	8,125 00	2 41	XI
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*182*	*350 00*	*1 92*	
.....	3	.....	101	3	98	7,608	17,007 84	2 24	X-c
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*117 00*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	2	61	.....	61	4,633	14,030 21	3 03	V
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*196*	*555 34*	*2 83*	
.....	3	70	140	30	110	4,400	17,600 00	4 00	IV-a
.....	3	70	243	30	213	12,296	32,752 50	2 66	IV-a
.....	7	351	1,104	293	810	47,613	134,394 40	2 82	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	*45*	.....	*45*	*2,340*	*4,095 00*	*1 75*	
.....	2	10	71	.....	71	4,705	13,449 50	2 86	I-b
.....	2	13	40	15	25	1,350	4,387 50	3 25	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	4,550	21,276 00	4 68	II-a
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3,640	9,594 00	2 64	II-a
.....	.....	100	200	.....	200	12,000	24,000 00	2 00	IV-a
.....	10	130	398	140	255	16,425	69,772 50	4 25	IV-a
.....	.....	4	16	4	12	324	842 40	2 60	I-b
.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	4,004	9,000 00	2 25	XI
.....	15	485	1,000	370	630	31,192	107,026 25	3 43	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	1,474	3,739 12	2 54	VI
.....	.....	16	46	.....	46	2,386	9,544 00	4 00	IV-b
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,950	6,032 00	3 09	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	80	160	.....	160	9,350	24,521 20	2 62	I-b
.....	.....	10	20	.....	20	760	1,945 60	2 56	IV-a
.....	3	30	230	30	200	12,555	50,062 30	3 99	IV-a
.....	.....	12	47	3	44	2,429	9,716 00	4 00	I-b
.....	1	.....	27	1	13	948	2,767 00	2 92	VIII
.....	.....	4	25	.....	25	1,405	4,496 00	3 20	I-b
.....	1	2	28	3	25	1,360	4,705 00	3 46	IV-a
.....	3	.....	75	.....	75	5,958	15,907 00	2 67	I-b
.....	.....	24	45	.....	45	1,726	4,161 00	2 41	III-a
.....	4	7	120	8	112	9,734	22,930 10	2 36	II-a
.....	64	2,032	5,885	1,317	4,551	266,779	$821,345 01	$3 08	
.....	.....	.....	*57*	.....	*51*	*2,796*	*5,117 34*	*1 83*	
.....	.....	8	11	.....	11	297	$742 50	$2 50	I-b
.....	1	7	18	.....	18	1,234	$2,969 50	$2 41	I-b
.....	1	2	17	.....	17	981	1,963 00	2 00	XIII-f
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	2	10	35	.....	35	2,215	$4,932 50	$2 23	
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,340	$5,070 00	$2 17	X-b
.....	.....	1	16	1	15	1,181	3,412 20	2 89	IV-a
.....	.....	30	65	8	57	1,995	7,182 00	3 60	I-b
.....	.....	100	132	75	57	2,544	6,129 00	2 41	I-b
.....	.....	9	22	.....	22	1,318	2,754 62	2 09	II-a
.....	1	6	18	.....	18	1,002	2,505 00	2 50	IX
.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*	*36*	*72 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	2,029	4,793 79	2 36	II-a
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	624	1,560 00	2 50	X-c
.....	.....	5	68	.....	68	5,459	19,076 00	3 49	II-a
.....	10	.....	164	.....	164	12,136	51,578 00	4 25	II-a
.....	2	.....	127	1	126	9,450	28,620 00	3 03	II-a

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	STEUBEN COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Corning — Concluded.					
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	M	21	21	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	9	9	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	25	25	6
VIII	Musicians	1	"	93	2	.....
			F	*7*	*3*	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	56	56	1
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	20	13	1
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	11	11	1
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	272	267	6
	Total	19	M	1,232	1,080	179
			F	*9*	*4*	*1*
	Hornell.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	27	19	1
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	21	21	.....
IV-a	Boiler makers, etc	1	"	12	.....	.....
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	21	21	2
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	36	36	27
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	51	51	5
II-a	Car workers	1	"	18	18	18
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	24	24	10
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	15	15	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	"	119	114	9
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	12	7	2
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	"	218	199	7
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	220	170	5
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	27	27	18
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	16	16	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	87	79	75
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	51	51	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	8	8	.....
III-e	Silk workers	1	"	20	20	.....
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	41	41	1
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	295	265	10
	Total	22	M	1,339	1,202	190
	Painted Post.					
IV-a	Foundry laborers, etc	1	M	18	18	7
	SUFFOLK COUNTY.					
	Islip.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	97	59	30
	Lindenhurst.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	39	24	2
	Northport.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	3	2	.....
	Patchogue.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	63	63	6
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	6	5	.....
	Total	2	M	69	68	6
	Port Jefferson.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	55	49	11
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	14	14	2
	Total	2	M	69	63	13
	Sayville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	47	47	20

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,407	$4,006 60	$2 85	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	819	2,025 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	6	25	2	23	1,738	4,518 80	2 60	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*234*	*585 00*	*2 50*	
.....	1	.....	56	1	55	2,797	7,551 90	2 70	I-b
.....	.....	1	13	1	12	876	2,608 50	2 98	I-b
.....	.....	1	11	1	10	780	1,755 00	2 25	I-b
.....	1	5	267	.....	267	16,020	36,894 00	2 30	II-a
.....	15	164	1,080	90	988	64,515	$192,040 41	$2 98	
.....	.....	*1*	*4*	.....	*4*	*270*	*657 00*	*2 43*	
.....	1	.....	19	.....	19	1,458	$3,402 00	$2 33	X-b
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1,703	3,396 00	1 99	X-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	IV-a
.....	2	.....	21	.....	21	1,566	4,038 00	2 58	VII-b
.....	.....	27	36	27	9	693	2,772 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	5	51	.....	51	2,610	8,052 50	3 09	I-b
.....	.....	18	18	1	17	1,479	2,603 23	1 76	II-a
.....	.....	10	24	.....	24	1,294	2,588 00	2 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,170	2,353 00	2 01	X-c
.....	6	3	114	8	105	9,753	32,242 06	3 31	II-a
.....	.....	2	7	.....	7	482	1,218 50	2 53	I-b
.....	7	.....	199	.....	199	14,595	62,793 60	4 30	II-a
.....	5	.....	170	.....	170	11,560	36,707 25	3 18	II-a
.....	.....	18	27	9	18	504	1,436 40	2 85	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,456	3,600 00	2 47	XI
31	3	41	79	34	41	439	1,075 55	2 45	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	51	.....	51	2,295	5,163 75	2 25	I-b
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	560	1,680 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,500	3,750 00	2 50	III-e
.....	1	.....	41	.....	41	3,501	9,283 20	2 65	II-a
.....	10	.....	265	.....	265	23,850	53,653 50	2 25	II-a
31	35	124	1,202	79	1,118	82,468	$241,808 54	$2 93	
.....	1	6	18	.....	18	648	$1,036 80	$1 60	IV-a
.....	5	25	59	.....	59	2,028	$6,898 00	$3 40	I-b
.....	.....	2	24	2	19	1,020	$3,192 50	$3 13	I-b
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	182	$450 00	$2 47	XI
.....	.....	6	63	.....	61	3,941	$11,823 00	$3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	455	1,050 00	2 31	XI
.....	.....	6	68	.....	66	4,396	$12,873 00	$2 93	
.....	3	8	49	.....	47	2,079	$6,207 00	$2 99	I-b
.....	.....	2	14	2	12	420	1,050 00	2 50	I-b
.....	3	10	63	2	59	2,499	$7,257 00	$2 90	
.....	.....	20	47	20	27	1,507	$5,274 50	$3 50	I-b

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	SULLIVAN COUNTY.					
	Liberty.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	2	2	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	21	21	7
	Total	2	M	23	23	7
	TIOGA COUNTY.					
	Owego.					
IX	Cigar makers	1	M	30	30	2
	Waverly.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	27	22	.....
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	18	18	7
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
V	Compositors	1	M	14	14	.....
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	6	6	.....
	Total	4	M	65	60	7
			F	*2*	*2*	.....
	TOMPKINS COUNTY.					
	Ithaca.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	32	32	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	40	40	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	38	38	19
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	120	120	50
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	53	48	5
V	Compositors	1	"	26	26	1
			F	*15*	*15*	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	M	15	14	1
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	19	16	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	53	32	.....
			F	*4*	*1*	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	94	94	12
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	20	20	5
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	19	19	.....
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	28	28	.....
III-a	Tailors	1	"	40	34	29
			F	*20*	*20*	*18*
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	M	12	3	.....
	Total	15	M	609	564	123
			F	*39*	*36*	*18*
	ULSTER COUNTY.					
	Kingston.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	23	23	.....
I-a	Blue stone cutters	1	"	48	18	18
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	"	55	55	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	31	31	19
XIII-d	Brick makers	1	"	20	20	15
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	29	29	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	68	68	34
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	35	28	6
V	Compositors	1	"	11	11	2
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	8	5	1
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	"	69	69	52
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	46	46	4
III-e	Lace curtain makers	1	"	19	19	.....
III-b	Laundry workers	1	"	42	30	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	17	13	.....
II-d	Longshoremen	1	"	12	12	3

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	182	$400 00	$2 20	XI
.....	.....	7	21	3	15	383	1,005 40	2 63	I-b
.....	.....	7	23	3	17	565	$1,405 40	$2 49	
.....	.....	2	30	.....	30	2,119	$5,162 40	$2 44	IX
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,689	$3,662 00	$2 17	X-b
.....	2	5	18	.....	18	891	1,756 00	1 97	IX
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*60*	*90 00*	*1 50*	
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,092	2,366 00	2 17	V
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*143 00*	*1 83*	
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	546	1,175 00	2 15	XI
.....	2	5	60	.....	60	4,218	$8,959 00	$2 12	
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*138*	*233 00*	*1 69*	
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	2,496	$6,240 00	$2 50	X-b
.....	.....	1	40	1	39	3,042	7,800 00	2 56	X-a
.....	4	15	38	.....	38	1,235	4,940 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	50	120	20	100	5,980	14,950 00	2 50	I-b
.....	2	3	48	5	43	2,851	4,400 00	1 54	IX
.....	.....	1	26	.....	26	1,997	4,609 10	2 31	V
.....	.....	.....	*15*	.....	*15*	*1,155*	*1,937 81*	*1 68*	
.....	.....	1	14	1	12	924	2,306 75	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,456	3,525 00	2 42	XI
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	2,717	12,350 00	4 55	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*91*	*325 00*	*3 57*	
.....	2	10	94	.....	94	3,384	8,290 80	2 45	I-b
.....	.....	5	20	.....	20	1,160	4,060 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,472	3,463 42	2 35	I-b
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	2,165	4,250 00	1 96	II-a
29	.....	.....	34	29	5	25	62 50	2 50	III-a
18	.....	.....	*20*	*18*	*2*	*10*	*20 00*	*2 00*	
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	234	416 00	1 78	II-c
29	8	86	564	56	507	31,138	$81,663 57	$2 62	
18	.....	.....	*36*	*18*	*18*	*1,256*	*2,282 81*	*1 82*	
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	1,794	$3,588 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	.....	18	18	4	14	98	294 00	3 00	I-a
.....	.....	.....	55	.....	52	4,050	9,982 67	2 46	VII-b
.....	.....	19	31	5	26	349	1,396 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	15	20	10	10	30	57 00	1 90	XIII-d
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	2,262	4,524 00	2 00	VII-a
.....	.....	34	68	.....	68	1,484	4,452 00	3 00	I-b
.....	1	5	28	2	26	1,833	3,898 65	2 13	IX
.....	.....	2	11	1	10	625	1,555 46	2 49	V
.....	1	.....	5	1	4	308	817 74	2 66	I-b
.....	.....	52	69	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	4	46	4	42	3,346	8,738 39	2 61	XII
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,170	3,954 82	3 38	III-e
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,145	6,368 31	2 97	III-b
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1,183	2,900 00	2 45	XI
.....	.....	3	12	.....	11	175	617 50	3 53	II-d

Table II.— Unions. Membership, Idleness and Earnings,

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the: Number reporting.	Idle at the: Thereof idle.
	ULSTER COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Kingston — Concluded.					
VI	Machine wood workers	1	M	60	60	28
VIII	Musicians	1	"	71	.....	.....
			F	*6*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	39	39	30
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	25	25	5
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	7	7	1
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	"	225	225	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	120	120	.....
	Total	23	M	1,080	953	218
			F	*6*	.....	.....
	Rifton.					
III-e	Carpet workers	2	M	58	58	20
			F	*34*	*34*	.....
	Rosendale.					
VI	Coopers	1	M	74	74	74
XIII-e	Miners (cement)	1	"	50	50	45
	Total	2	M	124	124	119
	Saugerties.					
I-a	Bluestone cutters	1	M	12	12	12
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	22	22	.....
	Total	2	M	34	34	12
	Whiteport.					
XIII-d	Cement makers	1	M	12	12	.....
	WARREN COUNTY.					
	Glens Falls.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	15	15	1
X-b	Barbers	1	"	59	59	3
II-b	Boatmen	1	"	30	30	30
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	61	61	38
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	180	180	100
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	26	26	6
V	Compositors	1	"	32	32	.....
			F	*4*	*4*	.....
VI	Coopers	1	M	25	25	9
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	22	16	5
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	24	21	2
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	"	24	24	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	9	9	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	51	3	.....
			F	*5*	*5*	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	45	45	22
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	2	"	303	303	147
			F	*1*	*1*	*1*
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	M	16	16	14
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	9	9	6
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	7	7	6
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	94	94	1
	Total	20	M	1,032	975	390
			F	*10*	*10*	*1*
	Warrensburg.					
III-a	Pants and vest makers	1	M	13	13	13
			F	*48*	*48*	*48*

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	28	60	.....	60	3,932	$8,149 50	$2 07	VI
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	30	39	.....	39	1,245	3,034 50	2 44	I-b
.....	1	4	25	.....	25	1,637	4,834 00	2 95	I-b
.....	.....	1	7	.....	7	514	1,458 42	2 84	I-b
.....	.....	.....	225	.....	225	20,475	38,640 00	1 89	II-e
.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	9,633	23,054 80	2 39	II-a
.....	3	215	952	79	852	58,288	$132,315 76	$2 27	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	20	58	.....	58	1,798	$4,786 16	$2 66	III-e
.....	.....	.....	*34*	.....	*34*	*1,768*	*1,730 56*	*98*	
.....	.....	74	74	37	37	666	$1,332 00	$2 00	VI
.....	.....	45	50	45	5	325	487 50	1 50	XIII-e
.....	.....	119	124	82	42	991	$1,819 50	$1 84	
.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-a
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,628	$4,070 00	$2 50	IX
.....	.....	12	34	12	22	1,628	$4,070 00	$2 50	
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	828	$1,242 00	$1 50	XIII-d
.....	1	.....	15	.....	15	1,133	$3,165 00	$2 79	VII-a
.....	.....	3	59	3	56	4,368	9,074 00	2 08	X-b
.....	.....	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	38	61	38	23	563	2,252 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	100	180	100	80	6,160	17,710 00	2 88	I-b
.....	.....	6	26	6	20	1,540	4,620 00	3 00	IX
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	2,464	6,609 14	2 68	V
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*308*	*569 80*	*1 85*	
.....	2	7	25	9	16	810	1,663 24	2 05	VI
.....	.....	5	16	2	13	830	2,093 83	2 52	I-b
.....	.....	2	21	2	18	1,541	3,834 89	2 49	XII
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	2,184	4,477 20	2 05	XII
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	819	2,025 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	234	800 00	3 42	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....	*5*	*390*	*1,026 00*	*2 63*	
.....	.....	22	45	22	23	1,771	4,523 73	2 55	I-b
.....	.....	147	303	.....	303	22,069	45,902 77	2 08	XIII-a
.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*	*65*	*65 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	14	16	.....	16	960	3,360 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	6	9	.....	9	411	1,438 50	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	6	7	.....	7	280	1,010 80	3 61	I-a
.....	1	.....	94	1	93	7,032	15,295 60	2 18	II-a
.....	4	386	975	213	760	55,169	$129,855 70	$2 35	
.....	.....	*1*	*10*	.....	*10*	*763*	*1,660 80*	*2 18*	
.....	.....	13	13	.....	13	806	$1,593 00	$1 98	III-a
.....	.....	*48*	*48*	.....	*48*	*2,776*	*3,792 50*	*1 37*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	WASHINGTON COUNTY.					
	Fort Edward.					
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	M	20	20	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	44	44	20
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	20	20	3
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	"	50	50	40
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	2	"	390	390	253
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
	Total	6	M	524	524	316
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
	Granville.					
I-a	Quarrymen	1	M	208	208	4
	Sandy Hill.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	54	54	15
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	28	26	15
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	4	4	.....
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	"	87	87	20
XIII-a	Paper and pulp makers	3	"	490	490	160
XIII-a	Paper bag and box makers	1	"	12	12	.....
			F	*7*	*7*	.....
V	Wall paper machine printers, etc	1	M	62	62	1
	Total	9	M	737	735	211
			F	*7*	*7*	.....
	Whitehall.					
II-b	Boatmen	1	M	250	250	250
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	"	28	28	.....
II-a	Conductors	1	"	36	35	2
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	"	90	90	.....
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	"	60	60	.....
II-d	Lumber handlers	1	"	60	60	45
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	"	155	153	16
	Total	7	M	679	676	313
	WAYNE COUNTY.					
	Clyde.					
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	M	31	30	5
	Lyons.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	M	3	3	.....
II-a	Switchmen	1	"	8	8	.....
	Total	2	M	11	11	.....
	Newark.					
X-a	Bartenders	1	M	16	16	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	15	12	2
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	25	25	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	3	3	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	26	26	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	31	.....	.....
			F	*1*	.....	.....
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	M	64	64	3
	Total	7	M	180	146	5
			F	*1*	.....	.....
	Palmyra.					
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	M	24	24	3
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	3	2	.....
	Total	2	M	27	26	3

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1,560	$3,380 00	$2 17	VII-b
.....	.....	20	44	20	24	1,371	4,113 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	3	20	.....	20	1,379	3,425 80	2 48	XII
40	.....	.....	50	.....	50	2,300	4,659 34	2 03	XII
.....	.....	253	390	.....	390	19,875	37,791 12	1 90	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*49*	*49 00*	*1 00*	
40	.....	276	524	20	504	26,485	$53,369 26	$2 02	
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*49*	*49 00*	*1 00*	
.....	4	.....	208	4	204	10,608	$24,273 60	$2 29	I-a
.....	.....	15	54	15	24	1,848	$5,544 00	$3 00	I-b
.....	1	14	26	3	23	1,267	4,186 00	3 30	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	800 00	2 20	XI
.....	.....	20	87	20	67	4,700	7,797 50	1 66	XIII-f
.....	.....	160	490	100	365	13,757	25,694 85	1 87	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	744	1,239 96	1 67	XIII-a
.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*7*	*511*	*511 00*	*1 00*	
.....	1	.....	62	1	61	4,697	18,875 09	4 02	V
.....	2	209	735	139	556	27,377	$64,137 40	$2 34	
.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*7*	*511*	*511 00*	*1 00*	
.....	.....	250	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-b
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	2,112	$3,798 00	$1 80	II-a
.....	1	1	35	2	31	2,488	9,766 31	3 93	II-a
.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90	6,120	29,152 50	4 76	II-a
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	4,200	10,080 00	2 40	II-a
.....	.....	45	60	45	15	1,155	1,732 50	1 50	II-d
.....	4	12	153	12	139	15,392	38,365 60	2 49	II-a
.....	5	308	676	309	363	31,467	$92,894 91	$2 95	
.....	1	4	30	4	26	1,833	$10,684 00	$5 83	XIII-c
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	$675 00	$2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	728	2,038 40	2 80	II-a
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	1,001	$2,713 40	$2 71	
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1,248	$3,120 00	$2 50	X-a
.....	.....	2	12	.....	12	799	1,996 00	2 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1,941	5,213 50	2 69	I-b
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	600 00	2 20	XI
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	2,002	5,005 00	2 50	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2	1	64	.....	64	5,860	13,449 00	2 30	II-a
.....	2	3	146	.....	146	12,123	$29,383 50	$2 42	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2	1	24	2	22	1,188	$3,267 00	$2 75	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	182	450 00	2 47	XI
.....	2	1	26	2	24	1,370	$3,717 00	$2 71	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY.					
	Dobbs Ferry.					
VII-b	Brewery employees (lager)	1	M	12	12	.....
II-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	48	42	25
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	23	23	.....
	Total	3	M	83	77	25
	Hastings-on-Hudson.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	26	26	.....
	Irvington.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	65	65	.....
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	"	3	3	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	4	4	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	22	22	15
	Total	4	M	94	94	15
	Mamaroneck.					
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	M	18	18	6
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	65	65	49
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	"	10	10	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	3	3	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	27	27	.....
	Total	5	M	123	123	55
	Mount Kisco.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	11	11	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	99	91	10
	Total	2	M	110	102	10
	Mount Vernon.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	12	12	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	55	55	37
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	80	80	53
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	219	219	109
X-c	Clerks, retail	1	"	20	20	1
V	Compositors	1	"	20	20	2
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	98	98	49
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	72	72	20
I-b	Lathers	1	"	17	15	15
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	20	19	.....
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	40	40	15
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	76	63	9
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	51	51	15
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	15	15	6
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	"	39	39	24
I-b	Stone masons	1	"	54	54	54
	Total	16	M	888	872	409
	New Rochelle.					
X-a	Bartenders	1	M	26	26	4
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	121	121	15
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	65	65	40
I b	Carpenters and joiners	3	"	492	475	237
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	20	20	10
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	14	14	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	19	19	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	936	$2,886 00	$3 08	VII-b
.....	.....	25	42	12	30	1,740	6,525 00	3 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	598	2,093 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	25	77	12	65	3,274	$11,504 00	$3 51	
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	1,820	$6,825 00	$3 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65	2,680	$9,990 00	$3 73	I-b
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	700 00	2 56	XI
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	900 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	15	22	15	7	364	1,274 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	15	94	15	79	3,681	$12,864 00	$3 49	
.....	.....	6	18	.....	18	702	$1,755 00	$2 50	I-c
.....	.....	49	65	26	39	1,521	5,840 64	3 84	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	910	1,950 00	2 14	XI
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	675 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	1,053	3,685 50	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	55	123	26	97	4,459	$13,906 14	$3 12	
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	495	$1,890 00	$3 82	I-b
.....	.....	10	91	10	79	2,664	9,372 00	3 52	I-b
.....	.....	10	102	10	90	3,159	$11,262 00	$3 57	
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	936	$2,574 00	$2 75	VII-a
.....	.....	37	55	37	18	468	2,283 84	4 88	I-b
.....	.....	53	80	53	27	702	1,965 60	2 80	I-c
.....	.....	109	219	109	110	5,810	21,929 60	3 77	I-b
.....	1	.....	20	.....	20	1,548	3,096 00	2 00	X-c
.....	.....	2	20	1	19	1,312	3,521 25	2 68	V
.....	.....	49	98	49	49	3,555	10,588 25	2 98	I-b
.....	.....	20	72	20	52	4,004	14,014 00	3 50	XII
.....	.....	15	15	.....	15	360	1,440 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,729	4,127 50	2 39	XI
.....	.....	15	40	15	25	1,450	4,914 12	3 39	VI
.....	.....	9	63	5	55	2,072	7,252 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	15	51	15	35	2,513	9,350 00	3 72	I-b
.....	1	5	15	2	13	601	2,115 52	3 52	I-b
.....	.....	24	39	6	33	1,619	5,930 00	3 66	I-b
.....	.....	54	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-b
.....	2	407	872	366	502	28,679	$95,101 68	$3 32	
.....	.....	4	26	.....	26	2,182	$5,610 84	$2 57	X-a
.....	.....	15	121	.....	121	5,940	28,512 00	4 80	I-b
.....	.....	40	65	40	25	975	1,950 00	2 00	I-c
.....	2	235	475	206	265	12,930	51,338 16	3 97	I-b
.....	.....	10	20	10	10	580	1,972 00	3 40	I-b
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,050	3,131 25	2 98	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,729	3,975 00	2 30	XI

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY — Continued.					
	New Rochelle — Concluded.					
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	131	131	20
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	36	36	15
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	20	20	18
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	"	109	54	.....
			F	*4*	*1*	.....
	Total	13	M	1,053	981	359
			F	*4*	*1*	.....
	Ossining.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	59	59	.....
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	31	31	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	150	150	78
V	Compositors	1	"	31	29	2
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	18	5	4
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	2	2	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	28	.....	.....
			F	*3*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	28	28	5
	Total	8	M	347	304	89
			F	*3*	.....	.....
	Peekskill.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	30	30	10
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	15	15	2
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	118	118	16
IX	Cigar makers	1	"	38	38	33
V	Compositors	1	"	12	12	1
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
VI	Coopers	1	M	7	7	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	230	230	50
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	8	8	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	52	.....	.....
			F	*3*	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	40	40	20
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	18	18	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	18	18	4
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	"	11	11	.....
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	140	140	15
III-b	Underwear makers	1	*F*	*150*	*150*	.....
VII-b	Yeast and distillery workers	1	M	218	213	12
	Total	16	M	955	898	163
		1	"	*154*	*151*	.....
	Pleasantville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	70	70	50
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	23	23	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	7	7	.....
	Total	3	M	100	100	50
	Port Chester.					
X-b	Barbers	1	M	16	12	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	24	24	1
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	100	100	50
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	88	88	48
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	"	277	277	110
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	"	7	7	.....
			F	*1*	*1*	.....
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	M	13	13	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	28	21	.....
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	10	10	.....
VIII	Musicians	1	"	81	6	.....
			F	*5*	*1*	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	20	131	.....	131	4,585	$16,349 20	$3 57	I-b
.....	1	14	36	7	29	1,719	6,558 75	3 82	I-b
.....	.....	18	20	.....	20	670	2,360 00	3 52	I-b
.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54	4,914	11,914 50	2 42	II-e
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*91*	*175 50*	*1 93*	
.....	3	356	981	263	714	37,274	$133,671 70	$3 59	
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	1	*91*	*175 50*	*1 93*	
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	3,186	$14,337 00	$4 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	1,843	4,607 50	2 50	I-c
.....	4	74	150	78	71	5,325	19,968 75	3 75	I-b
.....	1	1	29	2	27	2,073	6,316 74	3 05	V
.....	.....	4	5	.....	4	304	855 00	2 81	I-b
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	182	450 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5	28	.....	28	1,030	3,150 00	3 06	I-b
.....	5	84	304	80	222	13,943	$49,684 99	$3 56	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	10	30	.....	30	1,170	$4,680 00	$4 00	I-b
.....	.....	2	15	2	13	546	1,228 50	2 25	I-c
4	1	11	118	1	117	5,720	20,592 00	3 60	I-b
.....	3	30	38	3	35	1,525	3,812 50	2 50	IX
.....	.....	1	12	.....	12	889	2,347 32	2 64	V
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*205 32*	*2 67*	
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	441	1,323 00	3 00	VI
.....	.....	50	230	50	180	9,360	28,080 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	728	1,750 00	2 40	XI
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	20	40	10	30	1,520	4,560 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	1,350	4,725 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	4	18	1	17	1,221	3,663 00	3 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	572	1,287 00	2 25	IV-a
.....	.....	15	140	15	125	9,750	19,500 00	2 00	II-c
.....	.....	.....	*150*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	III-b
.....	3	9	213	12	198	15,444	33,143 50	2 15	VII-b
4	7	152	898	94	801	50,236	$130,691 82	$2 60	
.....	.....	.....	*151*	.....	*1*	*77*	*205 32*	*2 67*	
.....	.....	50	70	.....	70	3,920	$13,720 00	$3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	598	1,961 44	3 28	I-b
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	266	931 00	3 50	I-b
.....	.....	50	100	.....	100	4,784	$16,612 44	$3 47	
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	936	$1,872 00	$2 00	X-b
.....	.....	1	24	.....	24	1,846	4,615 00	2 50	X-a
.....	.....	50	100	50	50	2,350	10,175 50	4 33	I-b
.....	3	45	88	24	64	3,456	7,776 00	2 25	I-c
.....	.....	110	277	85	192	11,976	44,929 76	3 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	637	1,550 00	2 43	XI
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*91*	*150 00*	*1 65*	
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-a
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	819	2,047 50	2 50	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	910	2 250 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	468	1,500 00	3 21	VIII
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*273 00*	*3 50*	

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings'

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY — Continued.					
	Port Chester — Concluded.					
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	M	115	113	101
I-b	Roofers and sheet metal workers	1	"	23	23	.....
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	80	80	.....
	Total	14	M	862	774	310
			F	*6*	*2*	.....
	Rye.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	24	24	20
	Tarrytown.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	224	224	175
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	41	41	36
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	"	126	104	53
IV-a	Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (amalgamated)	1	"	35	35	12
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	205	137	31
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	49	49	24
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	50	50	20
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	23	23	7
	Total	8	M	753	663	358
	White Plains.					
X-a	Bartenders	1	M	30	30	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	158	158	74
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	75	75	59
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	"	414	414	206
V	Compositors	1	"	10	10	.....
I-b	Electrical workers	1	"	15	15	.....
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	8	8	3
I-b	Lathers	1	"	25	25	12
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	10	10	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	100	100	25
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	48	48	14
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	"	36	36	2
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	98	98	6
	Total	14	M	1,027	1,027	401
	Yonkers.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	M	52	52	1
X-b	Barbers	1	"	33	33	.....
X-a	Bartenders	1	"	81	81	5
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers, etc.)	1	"	43	43	.....
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	"	160	131	62
I-c	Bricklayers, etc., laborers	1	"	168	168	100
VII-b	Butchers and meat cutters	1	"	112	112	.....
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	3	"	585	575	428
XI	Clerks, post-office	1	"	19	19	.....
V	Compositors	1	"	48	41	2
			F	*4*	*4*	.....
IV-a	Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (amalgamated)	1	M	29	29	6
I-c	Excavators	1	"	400	400	400
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	"	20	20	.....
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	"	40	40	5
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	"	110	110	40
I-b	Lathers	1	"	31	31	2
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	58	58	.....
IV-a	Machinists	1	"	224	224	66
IV-a	Machinist' apprentices and helpers	1	"	75	75	50
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	140	140	.....
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, etc	1	"	88	88	22
II-a	Railroad interlockers	1	"	110	110	.....

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—			Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.							
.....	1	100	113	75	38	2,470	$8,645 00	$3 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	1,495	4,858 75	3 25	I-b
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	II-a
.....	4	306	774	234	447	27,363	$90,219 51	$3 30	
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*169*	*423 00*	*2 50*	
.....	2	18	24	.....	24	480	$1,804 80	$3 76	I-b
.....	.....	175	224	175	49	2,152	$9,684 00	$4 50	I-b
.....	1	35	41	40	1	26	65 00	2 50	I-c
.....	3	50	104	53	50	3,500	13,125 00	3 75	I-b
.....	.....	12	35	4	31	1,344	3,696 00	2 75	IV-a
.....	2	29	137	30	107	8,025	22,068 75	2 75	IV-a
.....	.....	24	49	24	25	1,300	4,875 00	3 75	I-b
.....	.....	20	50	.....	50	2,800	11,200 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	7	23	.....	23	1,449	5,433 75	3 75	I-b
.....	6	352	663	326	336	20,596	$70,147 50	$3 41	
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	2,340	$7,800 00	$3 33	X-a
.....	.....	74	158	74	84	1,865	7,865 00	4 22	I-b
.....	.....	59	75	44	31	713	1,853 80	2 60	I-c
.....	.....	206	414	.....	414	15,860	59,543 60	3 75	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	750	1,950 00	2 60	V
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,035	3,238 00	3 13	I-b
3	.....	.....	8	3	5	375	1,162 50	3 10	IV-a
.....	.....	12	25	12	13	455	2,070 25	4 55	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	910	2,100 00	2 31	XI
.....	2	23	100	15	85	4,250	15,980 00	3 76	I-b
1	1	12	48	1	47	3,408	13,632 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	2	36	1	35	2,474	9,707 00	3 92	I-b
.....	.....	6	98	.....	98	7,332	14,664 00	2 00	II-c
4	3	394	1,027	150	877	41,767	$141,566 15	$3 39	
.....	.....	1	52	.....	52	4,032	$11,438 00	$2 84	VII-a
.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	2,574	4,719 00	1 83	X-b
.....	1	4	81	.....	81	7,186	16,425 13	2 29	X-a
.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	3,354	7,865 00	2 34	VII-b
.....	5	57	131	62	61	4,270	22,204 00	5 20	I-b
.....	.....	100	168	.....	168	8,400	25,200 00	3 00	I-c
.....	.....	.....	112	.....	112	8,736	21,840 00	2 50	VII-b
.....	7	421	575	428	147	9,520	38,080 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	1,729	4,325 00	2 50	XI
.....	1	1	41	.....	38	2,870	9,283 56	3 23	V
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*290*	*886 24*	*3 06*	
.....	.....	6	29	5	24	1,352	3,718 00	2 75	IV-a
.....	.....	400	400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	I-c
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	16	1,092	3,269 50	2 99	XII
.....	.....	5	40	2	35	2,660	7,980 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	15	25	110	40	70	3,500	10,500 00	3 00	IV-a
.....	.....	2	31	.....	31	1,209	4,836 00	4 00	I-b
.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58	5,278	13,025 00	2 47	XI
.....	.....	66	224	66	158	7,426	22,026 55	2 97	IV-a
.....	.....	50	75	50	25	1,175	2,350 00	2 00	IV-a
.....	.....	.....	140	.....	140	9,800	34,300 00	3 50	I-b
.....	2	20	88	.....	88	5,082	22,869 00	4 50	I-b
.....	.....	.....	110	.....	110	8,580	17,445 00	2 03	II-a

Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness and Earnings

Industry number.	County, Town and Trade.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
					Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY — Concluded.					
	Yonkers — Concluded.					
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	M	46	46	32
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	"	45	45	13
I-a	Stone cutters	1	"	20	20	12
I-b	Stone masons	1	"	85	85	51
II-a	Street railway employees	1	"	261	261	3
II-c	Team drivers and owners	1	"	500	500	50
	Total	30	M	3,583	3,537	1,350
			F	*4*	*4*	.....
	WYOMING COUNTY.					
	Perry.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	22	20	4
I-a	Granite cutters	1	"	6	6	.....
	Total	2	M	28	26	4
	Rock Glen.					
I-a	Stone cutters	1	M	2	2	.....
	Silver Springs.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	M	13	10	1
	Warsaw.					
XIII-e	Button makers	1	M	10	10	.....
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	"	18	18	2
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	19	19	14
	Total	3	M	47	47	16
	YATES COUNTY.					
	Penn Yan.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	M	19	18	18
XI	Letter carriers	1	"	4	4	.....
VI	Machine wood workers	1	"	80	80	20
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	"	18	18	10
	Total	4	M	121	120	48

First Quarter, 1908, by Localities and Trades — Concluded.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.						
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—									
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.	Industry number.
.....	.....	32	46	.....	46	1,794	$6,745 44	$3 76	I-b
.....	1	12	45	.....	45	2,712	8,416 50	3 10	I-b
.....	.....	12	20	12	8	156	624 00	4 00	I-a
.....	.....	51	85	51	34	1,326	6,364 80	4 80	I-b
.....	3	.....	261	3	258	23,478	49,303 80	2 10	II-a
.....	.....	50	500	50	450	35,100	73,794 50	2 10	II-c
.....	35	1,315	3,537	1,169	2,350	164,391	$448,947 78	$2 73	
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*290*	*886 24*	*3 06*	
.....	.....	4	20	.....	20	1,250	$3,160 00	$2 53	I-b
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	432	1,296 00	3 00	I-a
.....	.....	4	26	.....	26	1,682	$4,456 00	$2 65	
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	$16 00	$4 00	I-a
.....	.....	1	10	1	9	693	$1,751 75	$2 53	I-b
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	550	$1,206 00	$2 19	XIII-e
.....	2	.....	18	.....	18	1,374	3,190 75	2 32	XII
.....	.....	14	19	14	5	145	357 50	2 47	I-b
.....	2	14	47	14	33	2,069	$4,754 25	$2 30	
.....	.....	18	18	10	8	204	$734 40	$3 60	I-b
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	900 00	2 47	XI
.....	5	15	80	5	75	3,325	7,762 50	2 33	VI
.....	.....	10	18	10	8	240	540 00	2 25	I-b
.....	5	43	120	25	95	4,133	$9,936 90	$2 40	

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE II.— UNIONS, MEMBERSHIP,

County and Town.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
				Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
ALBANY COUNTY	109	M	9,531	9,083	1,921
		F	*140*	*131*	*10*
Albany	83	M	8,192	7,786	1,498
		F	*123*	*114*	*10*
Cohoes	17	M	972	964	367
		F	*17*	*17*	.....
Green Island	4	M	225	205	41
Ravena	1	"	58	58	3
Watervliet	4	"	84	70	12
ALLEGANY COUNTY:					
Wellsville	3	M	61	25	3
		F	*7*	.....	.....
BROOME COUNTY	44	M	2,194	2,034	315
		F	*175*	*166*	*74*
Binghamton	41	M	2,146	1,986	314
		F	*175*	*166*	*74*
Deposit	3	M	48	48	1
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY	43	M	2,677	2,466	295
		F	*36*	*23*	*2*
Olean	26	M	1,118	971	180
		F	*16*	*5*	.....
Salamanca	17	M	1,559	1,495	115
		F	*20*	*18*	*2*
CAYUGA COUNTY:					
Auburn	31	M	1,496	1,334	437
		F	*34*	*27*	.....
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY	44	M	1,819	1,584	709
		F	*24*	*4*	.....
Dunkirk	21	M	975	844	568
		F	*10*	.....	.....
Fredonia	1	M	5	4	.....
Jamestown	20	"	815	712	128
		F	*14*	*4*	.....
Mayville	1	M	13	13	13
Westfield	1	M	11	11	.....
CHEMUNG COUNTY:					
Elmira	4	M	2,725	2,440	472
		F	*65*	*61*	*40*
CHENANGO COUNTY:					
Norwich	17	M	635	576	60
		F	*8*	*3*	.....
CLINTON COUNTY	18	M	693	672	123
		F	*10*	*10*	.....
Ausable Chasm	1	M	10	10	.....
		F	*10*	*10*	.....
Cadyville	1	M	86	86	.....
Morrisonville	1	"	105	105	1
Plattsburg	14	"	477	456	122
Rouses Point	1	"	15	15	.....
COLUMBIA COUNTY	7	M	230	221	115
Hudson	6	M	211	202	105
Chatham	1	"	19	19	10

IDLENESS AND EARNINGS, FIRST QUARTER, 1908, BY LOCALITIES.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.					
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—								
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.
43	102	1,776	9,083	1,314	7,669	557,808	$1,504,580 80	$2 70
.....	.....	*10*	*131*	*10*	*121*	*8,595*	*18,870 65*	2 20
23	88	1,387	7,786	1,170	6,538	487,564	$1,341,114 59	$2 75
.....	.....	*10*	*114*	*10*	*104*	*7,269*	*16,868 65*	*2 32*
20	8	339	964	133	809	47,509	103,673 99	2 18
.....	.....	.....	*17*	.....	*17*	*1,326*	*2,002 00*	*1 51*
.....	1	40	205	.....	205	13,059	32,897 74	2 52
.....	3	.....	58	.....	58	5,033	13,910 60	2 76
.....	2	10	70	11	59	4,643	12,983 88	2 80
.....	1	2	25	2	23	1,506	$3,480 39	$2 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	28	284	2,033	239	1,774	128,455	$342,417 05	$2 67
.....	.....	*74*	*166*	*5*	*161*	*8,271*	*15,698 93*	*1 90*
3	28	283	1,985	239	1,728	125,399	$332,012 11	$2 65
.....	.....	*74*	*166*	*5*	*161*	*8,271*	*15,698 93*	*1 90*
.....	.....	1	48	.....	46	3,056	10,404 94	3 40
.....	29	266	2,442	104	2,324	186,725	$461,307 89	$2 47
.....	.....	*2*	*23*	.....	*23*	*1,401*	*1,388 35*	*99*
.....	14	166	971	102	866	60,693	$191,698 77	$3 16
.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....	*5*	*200*	*300 00*	*1 50*
.....	15	100	1,471	2	1,458	126,032	269,609 12	2 14
.....	.....	*2*	*18*	.....	*18*	*1,201*	*1,088 35*	*91*
.....	49	388	1,333	221	1,033	64,321	$169,043 34	$2 63
.....	.....	.....	*27*	.....	*27*	*1,899*	*3,451 45*	*1 82*
.....	16	693	1,574	169	1,374	87,968	$229,374 61	$2 61
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*273*	*675 00*	*2 47*
.....	6	562	844	107	731	44,075	$123,667 66	$2 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	900 00	2 47
.....	10	118	702	62	615	42,714	101,876 95	2 39
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*273*	*675 00*	*2 47*
.....	.....	13	13	.....	13	650	2,600 00	4 00
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	165	330 00	2 00
.....	47	425	2,436	115	2,302	156,325	$445,470 84	$2 85
.....	*2*	*38*	*61*	*1*	*60*	*3,211*	*4,210 36*	*1 31*
.....	10	50	576	15	551	41,235	$103,695 02	$2 51
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*208*	*367 16*	*1 77*
.....	4	119	672	100	568	40,437	$84,165 46	$2 08
.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*10*	*705*	*495 57*	*70*
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	705	$1,321 85	$1 87
.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*10*	*705*	*495 57*	*70*
.....	.....	.....	86	.....	86	6,622	11,373 37	1 72
.....	1	.....	105	.....	105	8,704	14,596 80	1 68
.....	3	119	456	100	352	23,236	54,728 44	2 36
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,170	2,145 00	1 83
.....	5	110	221	34	183	9,231	$22,931 44	$2 48
.....	5	100	202	34	164	8,386	$21,241 44	$2 53
.....	.....	10	19	.....	19	845	1,690 00	2 00

Recapitulation of Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness

County and Town.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
				Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
CORTLAND COUNTY:					
Cortland	11	M	247	230	38
		F	*18*	*18*	*1*
DELAWARE COUNTY:					
Walton	1	M	36	32	.....
DUTCHESS COUNTY	40	M	1,660	1,559	335
		F	*165*	*164*	.....
Fishkill-on-Hudson	4	M	209	206	54
Hopewell Junction	2	"	28	28	9
Matteawan	2	"	68	68	52
Millbrook	2	"	33	33	.....
Millerton	1	"	43	43	10
Poughkeepsie	25	"	1,198	1,100	194
		F	*1*	.....	.....
Wappingers Falls	4	M	81	81	16
		F	*164*	*164*	.....
ERIE COUNTY	189	M	30,656	29,809	12,877
		F	*580*	*578*	*330*
Alden	1	M	22	22	.....
Buffalo	176	"	29,847	29,012	12,509
		F	*580*	*578*	*330*
Depew-Lancaster	4	M	442	440	228
Tonawanda	6	"	159	159	70
West Seneca	2	"	186	176	70
ESSEX COUNTY	9	M	662	660	91
		F	*17*	*17*	.....
Keeseville	1	M	44	44	.....
		F	*17*	*17*	.....
Mineville	1	M	178	178	50
Port Henry	1	"	14	14	14
Ticonderoga	6	"	426	424	27
FRANKLIN COUNTY	12	M	301	286	67
Malone	6	M	69	63	29
Saranac Lake	5	"	208	203	19
Tupper Lake	1	"	24	20	19
FULTON COUNTY	16	M	541	440	150
		F	*3*	*1*	*1*
Gloversville	12	M	455	354	117
		F	*3*	*1*	*1*
Johnstown	4	M	86	86	33
GENESEE COUNTY	17	M	603	588	97
		F	*2*	.....	.....
Batavia	16	M	583	570	97
		F	*2*	.....	.....
Le Roy	1	M	20	18	.....
GREENE COUNTY	4	M	72	25	3
		F	*3*	.....	.....
Catskill	1	M	4	4	.....
Coxsackie	2	"	46	7	2
		F	*3*	.....	.....
Hunter	1	M	22	14	1

and Earnings, First Quarter, 1908, by Localities — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.					
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—								
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.
.....	1	37	230	14	216	13,267	$33,437 00	$2 52
.....	.....	*1*	*18*	.....	*18*	*680*	*1,303 20*	*1 92*
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	2,621	$6,626 55	$2 35
.....	12	323	1,559	177	1,374	86,882	$252,713 58	$2 91
.....	.....	.....	*164*	.....	*164*	*11,808*	*19,458 00*	*1 65*
.....	1	53	206	48	158	8,738	$23,753 60	$2 72
.....	1	8	28	1	25	1,979	4,282 10	2 16
.....	.....	52	68	48	20	552	1,608 00	2 91
.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	1,802	5,326 00	2 96
.....	.....	10	43	10	33	2,050	5,312 50	2 59
.....	10	184	1,100	61	1,033	67,193	198,137 18	2 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	81	9	72	4,568	14,294 20	3 13
.....	.....	.....	*164*	.....	*164*	*11,808*	*19,458 00*	*1 65*
183	325	12,369	29,809	10,579	18,585	1,256,181	$3,558,335 30	$2 83
1	*2*	*327*	*578*	*306*	*262*	*13,481*	*17,893 86*	*1 33*
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	1,694	$11,858 00	$7 00
183	302	12,024	29,012	10,353	18,022	1,230,707	3,468,321 60	2 82
1	*2*	*327*	*578*	*306*	*262*	*13,481*	*17,893 86*	*1 33*
.....	19	209	440	112	325	10,971	40,131 40	3 66
.....	.....	70	159	69	90	6,969	19,611 50	2 81
.....	4	66	176	45	126	5,840	18,412 80	3 15
.....	11	80	660	13	630	43,985	$88,409 03	$2 01
.....	.....	.....	*17*	.....	*17*	*663*	*424 32*	*64*
.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	1,754	$2,889 99	$1 65
.....	.....	.....	*17*	.....	*17*	*663*	*424 32*	*64*
.....	10	40	178	2	176	12,196	25,083 45	2 06
.....	.....	14	14	11	3	18	72 90	4 05
.....	1	26	424	.....	407	30,017	60,362 69	2 01
.....	1	66	243	25	171	11,565	$28,729 72	$2 48
.....	.....	29	63	6	57	3,803	$7,917 57	$2 08
.....	1	18	160	17	103	7,443	19,956 65	2 68
.....	.....	19	20	2	11	319	855 50	2 68
.....	4	146	440	43	388	21,161	$51,878 85	$2 45
.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*	*40*	*40 00*	*1 00*
.....	3	114	354	21	324	16,936	$40,901 85	$2 42
.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*	*40*	*40 00*	*1 00*
.....	1	32	86	22	64	4,225	10,977 00	2 60
.....	11	86	588	80	506	36,068	$87,476 25	$2 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	86	570	80	490	34,690	$84,166 13	$2 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	16	1,378	3,310 12	2 40
.....	.....	3	25	2	23	1,863	3,503 94	1 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	$900 00	$2 47
.....	.....	2	7	1	6	341	612 75	1 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	14	1	13	1,158	1,991 19	1 72

Recapitulation of Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness

County and Town.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
				Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
HERKIMER COUNTY	21	M	714	653	172
		F	*5*	*1*	.....
Frankfort	1	M	43	41	21
Fulton Chain	1	"	56	56	2
Herkimer	3	"	100	88	45
Ilion	4	"	161	124	17
		F	*5*	*1*	.....
Little Falls	12	M	354	344	87
JEFFERSON COUNTY	32	M	1,348	1,325	339
		F	*1*	*1*	.....
Adams	1	M	13	8	.....
Alexandria Bay	2	"	62	62	55
Brownsville	1	"	27	26	3
Carthage	2	"	10	10	6
Clayton	3	"	92	92	74
Deferiet	1	"	60	58	2
Felts Mills	1	"	44	44	1
Watertown	21	"	1,040	1,025	198
		F	*1*	*1*	.....
KINGS COUNTY:					
New York City, Brooklyn Borough*	179	M	40,608	40,113	16,950
		F	*645*	*645*	*215*
LEWIS COUNTY:					
Lyons Falls	1	M	24	22	1
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	5	M	88	88	2
Dansville	2	M	23	23	2
Mount Morris	3	"	65	65	.....
MADISON COUNTY	15	M	447	429	141
		F	*2*	*2*	.....
Canastota	2	M	11	10	5
Hamilton	1	"	10	10	10
Oneida	12	"	426	409	126
		F	*2*	*2*	.....
MONROE COUNTY	85	M	15,615	14,865	2,371
		F	*310*	*266*	*5*
Brockport	3	M	53	53	27
Chili Station	1	"	1,551	1,551	.....
		F	*26*	*26*	.....
Rochester	81	M	14,011	13,261	2,344
		F	*284*	*240*	*5*
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	23	M	995	901	199
		F	*5*	.....	.....
Amsterdam	21	M	982	888	189
		F	*5*	.....	.....
Fort Plain	2	M	13	13	10
NASSAU COUNTY	14	M	1,126	1,093	494
Freeport	3	M	52	50	10
Glen Cove	3	"	686	661	303
Great Neck	2	"	182	181	102
Hempstead	1	"	65	60	33
Hicksville	1	"	61	61	30
Mineola	1	"	19	19	.....
Port Washington	1	"	20	20	16
Rockville Centre	1	"	4	4	.....
Valley Stream	1	"	37	37	.....

* See summary for New York City following New York County.

and Earnings, First Quarter, 1908, by Localities — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.					
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—								
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.
12	6	154	651	63	576	38,363	$89,088 53	$2 32
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*234 00*	*3 00*
.....	3	18	41	.....	41	1,685	$5,987 50	$3 55
.....	1	1	54	.....	54	4,158	6,752 28	1 62
.....	.....	45	88	14	74	3,874	10,193 50	2 63
.....	2	15	124	10	104	8,012	22,086 00	2 76
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*78*	*234 00*	*3 00*
12	.....	75	344	39	303	20,634	44,069 25	2 14
.....	23	316	1,325	321	964	69,283	$196,352 82	$2 83
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*115 50*	*1 50*
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	392	$588 00	$1 50
.....	.....	55	62	55	7	539	1,540 00	2 86
.....	.....	3	26	.....	24	1,872	3,868 02	2 07
.....	.....	6	10	6	4	194	493 20	2 54
.....	2	72	92	74	18	594	1,596 10	2 69
.....	2	.....	58	.....	58	3,654	9,097 20	2 49
.....	1	.....	44	1	43	3,311	6,741 35	2 04
.....	18	180	1,025	185	802	58,727	172,428 95	2 94
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*115 50*	*1 50*
171	514	16,265	40,055	14,240	25,312	1,523,419	$4,875,315 15	$3 20
25	*7*	*183*	*645*	*155*	*490*	*27,075*	*43,460 03*	*1 61*
.....	.....	1	22	1	21	1,560	$3,189 75	$2 04
.....	.....	2	88	2	86	2,895	$8,181 12	$2 83
.....	.....	2	23	2	21	633	$1,575 00	$2 49
.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65	2,262	6,606 12	2 92
.....	9	132	429	43	386	24,060	$58,817 86	2 44
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*141*	*204 00*	*1 45*
.....	.....	5	10	2	8	407	$744 00	$1 83
.....	.....	10	10	7	3	36	90 00	2 50
.....	9	117	409	34	375	23,617	57,983 86	2 46
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*141*	*204 00*	*1 45*
9	128	2,234	14,865	2,068	11,106	673,829	$1,825,045 37	$2 71
.....	*2*	*3*	*266*	.....	*240*	*14,782*	*21,042 75*	*1 42*
.....	6	21	53	27	4	364	$900 00	$2 47
.....	.....	.....	1,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	*26*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	122	2,213	13,261	2,041	11,102	673,465	1,824,145 37	2 71
.....	*2*	*3*	*240*	.....	*240*	*14,782*	*21,042 75*	*1 42*
.....	6	193	901	96	799	47,910	$123,612 15	$2 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	183	888	86	796	47,637	$122,937 15	$2 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	13	10	3	273	675 00	2 47
.....	14	480	1,093	323	739	29,664	$93,193 55	$3 14
.....	.....	10	50	.....	40	2,028	$6,112 75	$3 01
.....	12	291	661	218	425	14,381	44,231 35	3 08
.....	2	100	181	65	113	5,232	20,496 00	3 92
.....	.....	33	60	1	59	2,406	6,766 50	2 81
.....	.....	30	61	30	31	1,301	4,553 50	3 50
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	865	3,139 45	3 63
.....	.....	16	20	9	11	460	1,840 00	4 00
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	364	800 00	2 20
.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37	2,627	5,254 00	2 00

Recapitulation of Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness

County and Town.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
				Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
NEW YORK COUNTY: New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs	436	M	202,185	199,423	78,182
		F	*8,263*	*8,253*	*2,911*
NEW YORK CITY	681	M	248,835	245,260	96,847
		F	*8,916*	*8,906*	*3,126*
Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs	436	M	202,185	199,423	78,182
		F	*8,263*	*8,253*	*2,911*
Brooklyn	179	M	40,608	40,113	16,950
		F	*645*	*645*	*215*
Queens	38	M	4,448	4,212	1,183
		F	*8*	*8*	.....
Richmond	28	M	1,594	1,512	532
NIAGARA COUNTY	56	M	2,610	2,363	810
		F	*8*	*2*	.....
Lockport	20	M	716	633	162
		F	*2*	*2*	.....
Niagara Falls	30	M	1,527	1,369	377
		F	*6*	.....	.....
North Tonawanda	6	M	367	361	271
ONEIDA COUNTY	63	M	4,506	4,156	1,003
		F	*70*	*58*	.....
Clinton	1	M	33	22	22
Rome	12	"	483	405	177
		F	*2*	*1*	.....
Utica	49	M	3,950	3,689	790
		F	*68*	*57*	.....
Whitesboro	1	M	40	40	14
ONONDAGA COUNTY	93	M	8,556	8,251	1,591
		F	*767*	*763*	*245*
Baldwinsville	2	M	32	32	11
East Syracuse	4	"	628	620	78
Skaneateles	1	"	26	26	15
Solvay	1	"	32	32	.....
Syracuse	85	"	7,838	7,541	1,487
		F	*767*	*763*	*245*
ONTARIO COUNTY	36	M	1,276	1,138	211
		F	*22*	*16*	*2*
Canandaigua	11	M	274	212	37
		F	*20*	*14*	*1*
Geneva	24	M	967	891	154
		F	*2*	*2*	*1*
Phelps	1	M	35	35	20
ORANGE COUNTY	81	M	4,760	4,214	708
		F	*871*	*868*	*5*
Highland Falls	1	M	17	17	7
Maybrook	1	"	64	64	.....
Middletown	24	"	1,188	1,143	64
		F	*7*	*7*	.....
Newburgh	30	M	1,950	1,750	383
		F	*808*	*805*	*5*
Port Jervis	20	M	1,296	1,004	156
		F	*56*	*56*	.....
Sparrowbush	1	M	40	40	.....
Southfields	1	"	12	9	1
Walden	2	"	132	126	77
Warwick	1	"	61	61	20

and Earnings, First Quarter, 1908, by Localities — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.					
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—								
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.
788	1,625	75,769	198,346	58,587	130,814	8,479,898	$28,430,359 05	$3 35
87	*93*	*2,731*	*8,178*	*1,781*	*6,136*	*340,719*	*1,247,609 91*	*3 66*
959	2,220	93,668	244,125	73,719	160,824	10,298,064	$34,273,657 54	$3 33
112	*100*	*2,914*	*8,831*	*1,936*	*6,634*	*368,522*	*1,292,479 94*	*3 51*
788	1,625	75,760	198,346	58,587	130,814	8,479,898	$28,430,359 05	$3 35
87	*93*	*2,731*	*8,178*	*1,781*	*6,136*	*340,719*	*1,247,609 91*	*3 66*
171	514	16,265	40,055	14,240	25,312	1,523,419	4,875,315 15	3 20
25	*7*	*183*	*645*	*155*	*490*	*27,075*	*43,460 03*	*1 61*
.....	59	1,124	4,212	538	3,568	226,457	750,619 69	3 31
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*728*	*1,410 00*	*1 94*
.....	22	510	1,512	354	1,130	68,290	217,363 65	3 18
.....	26	784	2,363	414	1,845	100,639	$284,006 48	$2 82
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	*77*	*154 00*	*2 00*
.....	4	158	633	42	584	27,942	$83,353 07	$2 98
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	*77*	*154 00*	*2 00*
.....	19	358	1,369	136	1,140	67,400	185,150 45	2 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	268	361	236	121	5,297	15,502 96	2 93
.....	68	935	4,156	405	3,725	237,010	$653,659 81	$2 76
.....	.....	.....	*58*	.....	*55*	*3,924*	*5,139 50*	*1 31*
.....	.....	22	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	173	405	53	352	19,442	$49,045 68	$2 52
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*77*	*115 50*	*1 50*
.....	64	726	3,689	316	3,347	216,554	601,572 13	2 78
.....	.....	.....	*57*	.....	*54*	*3,847*	*5,024 00*	*1 31*
.....	.....	14	40	14	26	1,014	3,042 00	3 00
16	82	1,493	8,251	483	7,743	525,571	$1,516,395 87	$2 89
29	*5*	*211*	*763*	*6*	*757*	*35,070*	*42,992 33*	*1 23*
.....	.....	11	32	11	21	922	$2,489 40	$2 70
.....	10	68	620	18	602	51,112	146,140 00	2 86
.....	2	13	26	12	13	594	1,828 20	3 08
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	1,152	3,978 00	3 45
16	70	1,401	7,541	442	7,075	471,791	1,361,960 27	2 89
29	*5*	*211*	*763*	*6*	*757*	*35,070*	*42,992 33*	*1 23*
11	13	187	1,138	151	965	55,708	$131,999 88	$2 37
.....	*1*	*1*	*16*	*1*	*15*	*1,072*	*1,745 66*	*1 63*
.....	.....	37	212	20	192	10,947	$23,738 46	$2 17
.....	.....	*1*	*14*	.....	*14*	*995*	*1,617 33*	*1 63*
11	13	130	891	111	773	44,761	108,261 42	2 42
.....	*1*	.....	*2*	*1*	*1*	*77*	*128 33*	*1 67*
.....	.....	*20*	35	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	72	602	4,214	247	3,950	259,807	$693,227 37	$2 67
.....	*4*	*1*	*868*	*3*	*809*	*50,194*	*61,651 18*	*1 23*
.....	.....	7	17	.....	10	280	$1,008 00	$3 60
.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	5,278	10,556 00	2 00
.....	7	57	1,143	33	1,109	82,081	229,922 10	2 80
.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*7*	*462*	*483 00*	*1 05*
12	28	343	1,750	114	1,630	98,426	257,124 48	2 61
.....	*4*	*1*	*805*	*3*	*802*	*49,732*	*61,168 18*	*1 23*
22	36	98	1,004	78	924	60,407	166,345 40	2 75
.....	.....	.....	*56*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3,080	5,813 40	1 89
.....	1	.....	9	.....	9	599	1,737 99	2 90
.....	.....	77	126	2	123	6,499	12,827 50	1 97
.....	.....	20	61	20	41	3,157	7,892 50	2 50

Recapitulation of Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness

County and Town.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
				Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
ORLEANS COUNTY	11	M	463	421	354
Albion	5	M	274	243	200
Holley	1	"	24	24	24
Hulberton	2	"	125	117	117
Medina	3	"	40	37	13
OSWEGO COUNTY	27	M	1,252	1,151	380
Cleveland	1	M	80	80	15
Fulton	7	"	136	113	58
Oswego	19	"	1,036	958	307
OTSEGO COUNTY	18	M	1,008	924	83
		F	*6*	*6*	*3*
Cooperstown	2	M	6	6	.....
Oneonta	15	"	974	890	70
		F	*6*	*6*	*3*
Richfield Springs	1	M	28	28	13
PUTNAM COUNTY:					
Cold Spring	5	M	82	81	32
QUEENS COUNTY:					
New York City — Queens Borough*	38	M	4,448	4,212	1,183
		F	*8*	*8*	.....
RENSSELAER COUNTY	57	M	5,192	4,879	1,174
		F	*42*	*30*	*6*
Hoosick Falls	4	M	135	111	53
		F	*3*	.....	.....
Rensselaer	4	M	513	459	33
Troy	49	"	4,544	4,309	1,088
		F	*39*	*30*	*6*
RICHMOND COUNTY:					
New York City — Richmond Borough*	28	M	1,594	1,512	532
ROCKLAND COUNTY	16	M	632	615	156
Garnerville	2	M	38	38	18
Haverstraw	1	"	10	5	5
Nyack	6	"	207	207	41
Pearl River	1	"	54	46	.....
Sloatsburg	2	"	163	162	39
Suffern	4	"	160	157	53
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY	38	M	1,780	1,694	521
		F	*42*	*41*	*7*
Gouverneur	7	M	87	84	25
Ogdensburg	26	"	1,446	1,376	464
Piercefield	3	"	232	219	32
		F	*13*	*12*	*7*
Potsdam	2	M	15	15	.....
		F	*29*	*29*	.....
SARATOGA COUNTY	44	M	2,338	2,245	387
		F	*33*	*33*	.....
Ballston Spa	6	M	239	234	112
		F	*2*	*2*	.....
Corinth-Palmer	8	M	527	519	27
		F	*3*	*3*	.....
Luzerne	2	M	74	74	27

* See summary of New York City following New York County.

and Earnings, First Quarter, 1908, by Localities — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.					
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—								
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.
.....	3	351	421	334	69	2,023	$5,462 25	$2 70
.....	3	197	243	180	54	1,131	$3,152 25	$2 79
.....	.....	24	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	117	117	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	37	13	15	892	2,310 00	2 59
28	17	335	1,151	222	903	61,653	$183,009 31	$2 97
.....	.....	15	80	15	65	2,340	$10,314 00	$4 41
.....	1	57	113	38	75	4,889	10,345 90	2 12
28	16	263	958	169	763	54,424	162,349 41	2 98
.....	10	73	894	33	858	67,099	$192,067 08	$2 86
.....	.....	*3*	*6*	.....	*6*	*396*	*857 98*	*2 17*
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	546	$1,175 00	$2 15
.....	8	62	860	20	837	66,253	190,082 08	2 87
.....	.....	*3*	*6*	.....	*6*	*396*	*857 98*	*2 17*
.....	2	11	28	13	15	300	810 00	2 70
7	3	22	81	11	69	3,314	$9,662 50	$2 92
.....	59	1,124	4,212	538	3.568	226,457	$750,619 69	$3 31
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*728*	*1,410 00*	*1 94*
.....	69	1,105	4,879	908	3,909	265,409	$692,846 42	$2 61
.....	.....	*6*	*30*	.....	*30*	*1,764*	*2,585 98*	*1 47*
.....	.....	53	111	33	78	4,493	$10,957 30	$2 44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	29	459	29	427	25,739	81,988 00	3 19
.....	65	1,023	4,309	846	3,404	235,177	599,901 12	2 55
.....	.....	*6*	*30*	.....	*30*	*1,764*	*2,585 98*	*1 47*
.....	22	510	1,512	354	1,130	68,290	$217,363 65	$3 18
.....	5	151	615	89	524	24,676	$80,236 56	$3 25
.....	.....	18	38	4	34	1,576	$7,538 52	$4 78
.....	2	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	41	207	16	191	6,080	19,490 04	3 21
.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46	2,898	6,201 72	2 14
.....	1	38	162	34	128	7,940	26,465 60	3 33
.....	2	51	157	30	125	6,182	20,540 68	3 32
.....	10	511	1,694	472	1,187	87,242	$190,944 70	$2 19
.....	*1*	*6*	*41*	*2*	*36*	*2,730*	*2,779 70*	*1 02*
.....	.....	25	84	12	71	5,156	$11,339 61	$2 20
.....	6	458	1,376	438	934	68,187	151,739 91	2 23
.....	4	28	219	22	167	12,702	25,342 18	2 00
.....	*1*	*6*	*12*	*2*	*7*	*497*	*546 70*	*1 10*
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	1,197	2,523 00	2 11
.....	.....	.....	*29*	.....	*29*	*2,233*	*2,233 00*	*1 00*
.....	17	370	2,245	219	1,970	146,181	$360,875 61	$2 47
.....	.....	.....	*33*	.....	*33*	*2,510*	*2,979 98*	*1 19*
.....	3	109	234	66	130	6,847	$14,453 67	$2 11
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*96*	*120 00*	*1 25*
.....	2	25	519	2	513	40,078	78,888 19	1 97
.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*231*	*249 48*	*1 08*
.....	1	26	74	1	73	5,041	9,280 38	1 84

Recapitulation of Table II.— Unions, Membership, Idleness

County and Town.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
				Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
SARATOGA COUNTY—Concluded.					
Mechanicville	14	M	791	719	45
Rock City Falls	1	"	21	21	18
Saratoga Springs	11	"	590	582	153
		F	*28*	*28*	.....
Stillwater	1	M	89	89	1
Waterford	1	"	7	7	4
SENECA COUNTY:					
Seneca Falls	8	M	419	412	106
SCHENECTADY COUNTY	51	M	6,203	6,037	2,098
		F	*60*	*57*	.....
Rotterdam Junction	3	M	163	152	2
Schenectady	48	"	6,040	5,885	2,096
		F	*60*	*57*	.....
STEUBEN COUNTY	46	M	2,659	2,363	396
		F	*9*	*4*	*1*
Addison	1	M	11	11	8
Bath	3	"	59	52	12
Corning	19	"	1,232	1,080	179
		F	*9*	*4*	*1*
Hornell	22	M	1,339	1,202	190
Painted Post	1	"	18	18	7
SUFFOLK COUNTY	8	M	324	263	71
Islip	1	M	97	59	30
Lindenhurst	1	"	39	24	2
Northport	1	"	3	2	.....
Patchogue	2	"	69	68	6
Port Jefferson	2	"	69	63	13
Sayville	1	"	47	47	20
SULLIVAN COUNTY:					
Liberty	2	M	23	23	7
TIOGA COUNTY	5	M	95	90	9
		F	*2*	*2*	.....
Owego	1	M	30	30	2
Waverly	4	"	65	60	7
		F	*2*	*2*	.....
TOMPKINS COUNTY:					
Ithaca	15	M	609	564	123
		F	*39*	*36*	*18*
ULSTER COUNTY	30	M	1,308	1,162	369
		F	*40*	*34*	.....
Kingston	23	M	1,080	934	218
		F	*6*	.....	.....
Rifton	2	M	58	58	20
		F	*34*	*34*	.....
Ro endale	2	M	124	124	119
Saugerties	2	"	34	34	12
Whiteport	1	"	12	12	.....
WARREN COUNTY	21	M	1,045	988	403
		F	*58*	*58*	*49*
Glens Falls	20	M	1,032	975	390
		F	*10*	*10*	*1*
Warrensburg	1	M	13	13	13
		F	*48*	*48*	*48*

and Earnings, First Quarter, 1908, by Localities — Continued.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.					
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—								
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.
.....	6	39	719	32	678	54,675	$160,273 47	$2 93
.....	.....	18	21	.....	21	1,050	1,987 50	1 89
.....	4	149	582	114	463	30,251	78,752 80	2 60
.....	.....	.....	*28*	.....	*28*	*2,183*	*2,610 50*	*1 20*
.....	1	.....	89	.....	89	8,099	16,889 60	2 09
.....	.....	4	7	4	3	140	350 00	2 50
.....	5	101	412	90	314	18,487	$41,901 85	$2 27
.....	64	2,034	6,037	1,317	4,703	280,107	$849,571 81	$3 03
.....	.....	.....	*57*	.....	*51*	*2,796*	*5,117 34*	*1 83*
.....	.....	2	152	.....	152	13,328	$28,226 80	$2 12
.....	64	2,032	5,885	1,317	4,551	266,779	821,345 01	3 08
.....	.....	.....	*57*	.....	*51*	*2,796*	*5,117 34*	*1 83*
31	53	312	2,346	169	2,170	150,143	$440,560 75	$2 93
.....	.....	*1*	*4*	.....	*4*	*270*	*657 00*	*2 43*
.....	.....	8	11	.....	11	297	$742 50	$2 50
.....	2	10	35	.....	35	2,215	4,932 50	2 23
.....	15	164	1,080	90	988	64,515	192,040 41	2 98
.....	.....	*1*	*4*	.....	*4*	*270*	*657 00*	*2 43*
31	35	124	1,202	79	1,118	82,468	241,808 54	2 93
.....	1	6	18	.....	18	648	1,036 80	1 60
.....	8	63	263	24	232	11,632	$35,945 00	$3 09
.....	5	25	59	.....	59	2,028	$6,898 00	$3 40
.....	.....	2	24	2	19	1,020	3,192 50	3 13
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	182	450 00	2 47
.....	.....	6	68	.....	66	4,396	12,873 00	2 93
.....	3	10	63	2	59	2,499	7,257 00	2 90
.....	.....	20	47	20	27	1,507	5,274 50	3 50
.....	.....	7	23	3	17	565	$1,405 40	$2 49
.....	2	7	90	.....	90	6,337	$14,121 40	$2 23
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*138*	*233 00*	*1 69*
.....	.....	2	30	.....	30	2,119	$5,162 40	$2 44
.....	2	5	60	.....	60	4,218	8,959 00	2 12
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*138*	*233 00*	*1 69*
29	8	86	564	56	507	31,138	$81,663 57	$2 62
18	.....	.....	*36*	*18*	*18*	*1,256*	*2,282 81*	*1 82*
.....	3	366	1,180	173	986	63,533	$144,233 42	$2 27
.....	.....	.....	*34*	.....	*34*	*1,768*	*1,730 56*	*98*
.....	3	215	952	79	852	58,288	$132,315 76	$2 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	58	.....	58	1,798	4,786 16	2 66
.....	.....	.....	*34*	.....	*34*	*1,768*	*1,730 56*	*98*
.....	.....	119	124	82	42	991	1,819 50	1 84
.....	.....	12	34	12	22	1,628	4,070 00	2 50
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	828	1,242 00	1 50
.....	4	399	988	213	773	55,975	$131,448 70	$2 35
.....	.....	*49*	*58*	.....	*58*	*3,539*	*5,453 30*	*1 54*
.....	4	386	975	213	760	55,169	$129,855 70	$2 15
.....	.....	*1*	*10*	.....	*10*	*763*	*1,660 80*	*2 98*
.....	.....	13	13	.....	13	806	1,593 00	1 38
.....	.....	*48*	*48*	.....	*48*	*2,776*	*3,792 50*	*1 37*

Recapitulation of Table II.—Unions, Membership, Idleness

County and Town.	Number of unions.	Sex.	Number of members.	Idle at the	
				Number reporting.	Thereof idle.
WASHINGTON COUNTY	23	M	2,148	2,143	844
		F	*8*	*8*	.....
Fort Edward	6	M	524	524	316
		F	*1*	*1*	.....
Granville	1	M	208	208	4
Sandy Hill	9	"	737	735	211
		F	*7*	*7*	.....
Whitehall	7	M	679	676	313
WAYNE COUNTY	12	M	249	213	13
		F	*1*	.....	.....
Clyde	1	M	31	30	5
Lyons	2	"	11	11	.....
Newark	7	"	180	146	5
		F	*1*	.....	.....
Palmyra	2	M	27	26	3
WESTCHESTER COUNTY	138	M	10,028	9,602	3,614
		F	*171*	*158*	.....
Dobbs Ferry	3	M	83	77	25
Hastings-on-Hudson	1	"	26	26	.....
Irvington	4	"	94	94	15
Mamaroneck	5	"	123	123	55
Mount Kisco	2	"	110	102	10
Mount Vernon	16	"	888	872	409
New Rochelle	13	"	1,053	981	359
		F	*4*	*1*	.....
Ossining	8	M	347	304	89
		F	*3*	.....	.....
Peekskill	16	M	955	898	163
		F	*154*	*151*	.....
Pleasantville	3	M	100	100	50
Port Chester	14	"	862	774	310
		F	*6*	*2*	.....
Rye	1	M	24	24	20
Tarrytown	8	"	753	663	358
White Plains	14	"	1,027	1,027	401
Yonkers	30	"	3,583	3,537	1,350
		F	*4*	*4*	.....
WYOMING COUNTY	7	M	90	85	21
Perry	2	M	28	26	4
Rock Glen	1	"	2	2	.....
Silver Springs	1	"	13	10	1
Warsaw	3	"	47	47	16
YATES COUNTY:					
Penn Yan	4	M	121	120	48
Grand Total	2,451	M	385,807	374,897	134,206
		F	*12,775*	*12,553*	*3,925*

and Earnings, First Quarter, 1908, by Localities — Concluded.

END OF MARCH.			EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.					
IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—								
Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Number reporting.	Thereof idle.	Number reporting duration of employment.	Total number of days of employment.	Aggregate earnings.	Average earnings per day.
40	11	793	2,143	472	1,627	95,937	$234,675 17	$2 45
.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	*8*	*560*	*560 00*	*1 00*
40	.....	276	524	20	504	26,485	$53,369 26	$2 02
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*49*	*49 00*	*1 00*
.....	4	.....	208	4	204	10,608	24,273 60	2 29
.....	2	209	735	139	556	27,377	64,137 40	2 34
.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*7*	*511*	*511 00*	*1 00*
.....	5	308	676	309	363	31,467	92,894 91	2 95
.....	5	8	213	6	207	16,327	$46,497 90	$2 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	4	30	4	26	1,833	$10,684 00	$5 83
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	1,001	2,713 40	2 71
.....	2	3	146	.....	146	12,123	29,383 50	2 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	26	2	24	1,370	3,717 00	2 71
8	67	3,539	9,602	2,745	6,730	405,906	$1,234,809 51	$3 04
.....	.....	.....	*158*	.....	*8*	*627*	*1,690 06*	*2 70*
.....	.....	25	77	12	65	3,274	$11,504 00	$3 51
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	1,820	6,825 00	3 75
.....	.....	15	94	15	79	3,681	12,864 00	3 49
.....	.....	55	123	26	97	4,459	13,906 14	3 12
.....	.....	10	102	10	90	3,159	11,262 00	3 57
.....	2	407	872	366	502	28,679	95,101 68	3 32
.....	3	356	981	263	714	37,274	133,671 70	3 59
.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*91*	*175 50*	*1 93*
.....	5	84	304	80	222	13,943	49,684 99	3 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	7	152	898	94	801	50,236	130,691 82	2 60
.....	.....	.....	*151*	.....	*1*	*77*	*205 32*	*2 67*
.....	.....	50	100	.....	100	4,784	16,612 44	3 47
.....	4	306	774	234	447	27,363	90,219 51	3 30
.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*169*	*423 00*	*2 50*
.....	2	18	24	.....	24	480	1,804 80	3 76
.....	6	352	663	326	336	20,596	70,147 50	3 41
4	3	394	1,027	150	877	41,767	141,566 15	3 39
.....	35	1,315	3,537	1,169	2,350	164,391	448,947 78	2 73
.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*	*290*	*886 24*	*3 06*
.....	2	19	85	15	70	4,448	$10,978 00	$2 47
.....	.....	4	26	.....	26	1,682	$4,456 00	$2 65
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	16 00	4 00
.....	.....	1	10	1	9	693	1,751 75	2 53
.....	2	14	47	14	33	2,069	4,754 25	2 30
.....	5	43	120	25	95	4,133	$9,936 90	$2 40
1,413	3,694	129,099	373,648	99,178	261,465	16,914,232	$52,420,858 97	$3 10
160	*117*	*3,648*	*12,477*	*2,288*	*9,673*	*543,526*	*1,536,963 42*	*2 83*

TABLE III.— UNIONS, MEMBERSHIP AND CAUSES

LOCALITY.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
Adams	1	9	.....	9
Addison	1	14	.....	14
Albany (*see also Table III-b*)	85	7,900	99	7,999
Albion	5	245	.....	245
Alden	1	21	.....	21
Alexandria Bay	3	155	.....	155
Amsterdam	19	959	3	962
Auburn	31	1,489	36	1,525
Ausable Chasm	1	5	5	10
Baldwinsville	2	36	.....	36
Ballston Spa	5	184	2	186
Batavia	15	539	2	541
Bath	3	52	.....	52
Binghamton	40	2,025	147	2,172
Blasdell	1	24	.....	24
Brockport	3	46	.....	46
Brownville	1	20	.....	20
Buffalo (*see also Table III-b*)	176	28,218	596	28,814
Cadyville	1	86	.....	86
Canandaigua	9	216	9	225
Canastota	2	10	.....	10
Carthage	1	9	.....	9
Catskill	1	4	.....	4
Chateaugay	1	26	.....	26
Chatham	2	29	.....	29
Chili Station	1	1,729	24	1,753
Clayton	4	115	.....	115
Cleveland	1	80	.....	80
Clinton	1	30	.....	30
Clyde	1	30	.....	30
Cohoes	17	947	16	963
Cold Spring	4	69	.....	69
Cooperstown	2	6	.....	6
Corinth-Palmer	8	602	.....	602
Corning	18	1,205	3	1,208
Cortland	11	214	14	228
Coxsackie	2	47	4	51
Dansville	1	3	.....	3
Deferiet	1	47	.....	47
Depew-Lancaster	5	420	.....	420
Deposit	3	43	.....	43
Dobbs Ferry	3	85	.....	85
Dunkirk	21	776	10	786
East Aurora	1	2	.....	2
East Syracuse	4	617	.....	617
Elmira	41	2,648	28	2,676
Felts Mills	1	40	.....	40
Fishkill-on-Hudson	4	211	.....	211
Fort Edward	6	335	.....	335
Fort Plain	1	3	.....	3
Frankfort	1	44	.....	44
Fredonia	1	5	.....	5
Freeport	3	46	.....	46
Fulton	6	125	.....	125
Garnerville	2	32	.....	32
Geneva	24	972	3	975
Glen Cove	3	579	.....	579
Glens Falls	18	972	10	982
Gloversville	12	420	4	424
Gouverneur	7	75	.....	75
Granville	1	78	.....	78
Great Neck	1	160	.....	160
Green Island	4	211	.....	211
Hamilton	1	4	.....	4
Hastings-on-Hudson	1	27	.....	27
Hempstead	1	31	.....	31
Herkimer	4	123	.....	123
Hicksville	1	23	.....	23
Highland Falls	1	57	.....	57
Holley	1	24	.....	24

OF IDLENESS, SEPTEMBER, 1908: (a) By Localities.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reason not stated.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0.0
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	21.4
745	11	.....	10	85	21	3	875	7,381	11.9
52	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	53	243	21.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	0.0
134	8	.....	.....	9	2	.....	153	877	17.4
143	1	.....	.....	26	8	2	180	1,380	13.0
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	70.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	0.0
22	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	24	182	13.2
55	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	67	522	12.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	0.0
151	.....	.....	19	15	.....	.....	185	2,104	8.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	0.0
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	20	10.0
5,680	8	160	223	300	20	1	6,392	27,096	23.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	176	11.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	20.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9	11.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0.0
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	26	46.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,753	0.0
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	108	4.6
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	100.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	29	96.6
267	.....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	283	936	30.2
10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	69	15.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0.0
16	.....	.....	445	2	.....	.....	463	595	77.8
122	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	144	1,027	14.0
6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	214	3.7
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	57.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	0.0
175	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	182	337	54.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	0.0
3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	85	4.7
218	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	661	34.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....	23	592	3.9
69	.....	.....	.....	31	2	1	103	2,414	4.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
18	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	21	201	10.4
35	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	7	181	305	59.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.0
4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	44	22.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	25.0
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	37	24.3
7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	118	8.5
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	32	15.6
61	2	88	.....	11	.....	.....	162	871	18.6
189	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	196	579	33.9
211	.....	.....	114	3	1	.....	329	806	40.8
53	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	64	318	20.1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	67	3.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	0.0
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	160	50.0
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	211	0.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0.0
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	23	13.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	0.0
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	114	0.9
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	23	52.2
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	57	47.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	0.0

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of

LOCALITY.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
Hoosick Falls	4	101	3	104
Hopewell Junction	2	27	.....	27
Hornell	23	1,414	.....	1,414
Hudson	6	177	.....	177
Hulberton	1	57	.....	57
Hunter	1	22	.....	22
Ilion	4	201	6	207
Irvington	4	77	.....	77
Islip	2	117	.....	117
Ithaca	15	592	34	626
Jamestown	19	787	15	802
Johnstown	3	66	.....	66
Keeseville	1	44	16	60
Kingston	22	1,094	7	1,101
Le Roy	1	21	.....	21
Liberty	2	21	.....	21
Lindenhurst	1	39	.....	39
Little Falls	10	264	.....	264
Lockport	20	649	11	660
Luzerne-Hadley	2	81	.....	81
Lyons	1	7	.....	7
Lyons Falls	1	27	.....	27
Malone	6	108	.....	108
Mamaroneck	4	92	.....	92
Matteawan	2	29	.....	29
Maybrook	1	59	.....	59
Mechanicville	15	810	.....	810
Medina	4	56	.....	56
Middletown	25	1,257	7	1,264
Millbrook	2	34	.....	34
Millerton	1	38	.....	38
Mineville	1	120	.....	120
Morrisonville	1	105	.....	105
Mount Kisco	2	54	.....	54
Mount Morris	3	49	.....	49
Mount Vernon	13	769	.....	769
Mount Vernon-New Rochelle	1	38	.....	38
New Rochelle	14	891	3	894
New York City	704	232,403	7,135	239,538
Newark	6	120	1	121
Newburgh	37	2,077	817	2,894
Niagara Falls	29	1,638	3	1,641
North Tonawanda	6	255	.....	255
Northport	1	2	.....	2
Norwich	18	647	7	654
Nyack	6	183	.....	183
Ogdensburg	25	1,384	.....	1,384
Olean	25	1,173	17	1,190
Oneida	12	452	1	453
Oneonta	15	1,000	5	1,005
Ossining	9	339	4	343
Oswego	19	1,121	.....	1,121
Owego	1	31	.....	31
Painted Post	1	18	.....	18
Palmyra	2	16	.....	16
Patchogue	2	106	.....	106
Pearl River	1	41	.....	41
Peekskill	15	877	101	978
Penn Yan	4	88	.....	88
Perry	2	30	.....	30
Piercefield	3	52	.....	52
Plattsburg	15	486	.....	486
Pleasantville	3	103	.....	103
Port Chester	14	784	5	789
Port Jefferson	2	75	.....	75
Port Jervis	20	1,234	62	1,296
Port Washington	2	62	.....	62
Potsdam	2	10	18	28
Poughkeepsie	24	1,213	2	1,215
Pyrites	1	46	.....	46

Idleness, September, 1908: (a) By Localities — Continued.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reason not stated.			
32							32	76	42.1
1							1	27	3.7
137			17	20	4		178	1,328	13.4
57		1					58	177	32.8
42							42	57	73.7
5				2			7	132	5.3
4							4	76	5.3
50				5			55	102	53.9
6			2	6			14	576	2.4
36	2	10		6	1		55	717	7.7
								65	0.0
								60	0.0
13			1	9			23	1,009	2.3
								18	0.0
4							4	21	19.0
				2			2	28	7.1
5				1			6	264	2.3
103				7			110	559	19.7
28					12		40	81	49.4
								7	0.0
				1			1	27	3.7
6				3			9	101	8.9
31							31	92	33.7
1				1	1		3	27	11.1
								59	0.0
44				10	2		56	697	8.0
8							8	37	21.6
31				11	1		43	1,225	3.5
8							8	34	23.5
								38	0.0
					15		15	120	12.5
								54	0.0
12							12	48	25.0
145	20	5					170	758	22.4
8							8	38	21.1
93				12			105	846	12.4
56,085	1,839	181	708	1,821	252	635	61,521	234,644	26.2
3				1			4	90	4.4
172				7			179	2,686	6.7
93	14		71	20			198	1,406	14.1
20				2			22	254	8.7
								2	0.0
12				11			23	601	3.8
10							10	183	5.5
41				2	2		45	1,303	3.5
161				4	3		168	1,031	16.3
13				7	5		25	405	6.2
40				20	10		70	967	7.2
83							83	274	30.3
107				36			143	1,020	14.0
								31	0.0
				2			2	18	11.1
				1			1	15	6.7
50				5			55	104	52.9
								32	0.0
59				13		4	76	913	8.3
10				2			12	84	14.3
								30	0.0
36							36	52	69.2
10				2			12	471	2.5
8							8	102	7.8
79				5			84	709	11.8
								74	0.0
55			2	14			71	1,236	5.7
15							15	62	24.2
2							2	28	7.1
145			3	16			164	1,020	16.1
2				1			3	33	9.1

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of

LOCALITY.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
Ravena	1	52	.....	52
Rensselaer	6	611	.....	611
Richfield Springs	1	31	.....	31
Rifton	2	58	29	87
Rochester (*see also Table III-b*)	77	12,530	324	12,854
Rock City Falls	1	21	.....	21
Rock Glen	1	16	.....	16
Rockville Center	1	4	.....	4
Rome	12	470	2	472
Rosendale	2	86	.....	86
Roslyn	1	21	.....	21
Rotterdam Junction	3	148	.....	148
Rouses Point	2	61	.....	61
Rye	1	25	.....	25
Saint Johnsville	1	14	.....	14
Salamanca	17	1,051	38	1,089
Sandy Hill	7	469	.....	469
Saranac Lake	5	226	.....	226
Saratoga Springs	11	571	20	591
Saugerties	2	53	.....	53
Sayville	1	45	.....	45
Schenectady (*see also Table III-b*)	42	4,889	7	4,896
Seneca Falls	6	240	.....	240
Silver Springs	1	12	.....	12
Skaneateles	1	14	.....	14
Sloatsburg	2	165	.....	165
Solvay	1	34	.....	34
Southfields	1	9	.....	9
Sparrowbush	1	40	.....	40
Stillwater	1	89	.....	89
Suffern	3	124	.....	124
Syracuse (*see also Table III-b*)	82	7,563	678	8,241
Tarrytown	8	609	.....	609
Ticonderoga	6	370	.....	370
Tonawanda	5	129	.....	129
Troy	49	5,118	24	5,142
Tupper Lake	1	21	.....	21
Utica (*see also Table III-b*)	48	3,742	74	3,816
Valley Stream	1	38	.....	38
Walden	2	129	.....	129
Walton	1	38	.....	38
Wappingers Falls	4	75	158	233
Warrensburg	1	12	33	45
Warsaw	3	52	.....	52
Warwick	1	58	.....	58
Waterford	1	8	.....	8
Watertown	17	1,058	.....	1,058
Watervliet	4	76	.....	76
Waverly	4	60	2	62
Wellsville	3	71	7	78
West Seneca	2	114	.....	114
Westfield	1	15	.....	15
White Plains	15	1,116	3	1,119
Whitehall	7	607	.....	607
Whiteport	1	12	.....	12
Whitesboro	1	33	.....	33
Yonkers (*see also Table III-b*)	31	3,365	4	3,369
Total	2,444	361,761	10,698	372,459

Idleness, September, 1908: (a) By Localities — Concluded.

NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reason not stated.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	0.0
15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	22	572	3.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	31	3.2
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	87	5.7
787	6	.....	213	122	18	.....	1,146	12,136	9.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0.0
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	43.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0.0
25	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	29	390	7.4
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	86	23.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0.0
10	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	14	143	9.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	0.0
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	25	40.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	0.0
10	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	16	1,000	1.6
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	79	469	16.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	222	0.9
164	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	173	561	30.8
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	53	20.8
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	45	22.2
782	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	846	4,623	18.3
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	233	10.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	0.0
16	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	20	165	12.1
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	34	47.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	0.0
823	106	5	10	65	6	.....	1,015	8,008	12.7
66	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	71	608	11.7
21	.....	.....	99	3	.....	.....	123	362	34.0
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	129	4.6
627	.....	50	.....	26	14	.....	717	4,695	15.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0.0
436	.....	.....	.....	43	1	.....	480	3,607	13.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	125	6.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	0.0
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	233	2.1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	45	8.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	52	1.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	58	5.2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	12.5
99	.....	.....	200	7	3	12	321	1,017	31.6
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	62	1.6
1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	48	8.3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32	6.2
16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18	94	19.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	0.0
100	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	111	1,068	10.4
32	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	39	595	6.6
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	16.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	0.0
380	4	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	405	3,346	12.1
71,532	2,043	500	2,288	3,082	466	665	80,576	358,756	22.5

TABLE III.— UNIONS, MEMBERSHIP AND CAUSES OF IDLENESS,

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
ALBANY.				
Bakers and confectioners	1	34	.....	34
Barbers	1	156	.....	156
Bartenders	1	225	.....	225
Bill posters	1	38	.....	38
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	1	157	.....	157
Bookbinders	1	124	.....	124
Brass workers	1	11	.....	11
Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	64	.....	64
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	1	56	.....	56
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	1	70	.....	70
Brewery employees (lager)	1	90	.....	90
Bricklayers and masons	1	190	.....	190
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	1	125	.....	125
Butchers and meat cutters	1	107	.....	107
Cabmen and coach drivers	1	100	.....	100
Car and locomotive painters	1	69	.....	69
Carpenters and joiners	1	373	.....	373
Carriage and wagon workers	1	74	.....	74
Cigar makers	1	190	.....	190
Cigar packers	1	1	17	18
Clerks (railway)	2	305	.....	305
Cloth hat and cap makers	1	7	.....	7
Coal wagon drivers and helpers	1	135	.....	135
Collar and cuff makers	1	8	35	43
Compositors	1	406	5	411
Conductors	1	156	.....	156
Coopers	1	35	.....	35
Derrickmen and riggers	1	12	.....	12
Electrical workers	1	127	.....	127
Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	48	.....	48
Engineers (locomotive)	1	176	.....	176
Engineers (marine)	1	75	.....	75
Engineers (stationary)	2	124	.....	124
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	3	307	.....	307
Firemen (stationary)	1	30	.....	30
Freight and baggagemen	1	120	.....	120
Gas meter makers	1	44	.....	44
Granite cutters	1	65	.....	65
Horseshoers	1	38	.....	38
Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	200	.....	200
Iron molders and core makers	2	249	.....	249
Lathers	1	10	.....	10
Letter carriers	1	60	.....	60
Lumber handlers	1	200	.....	200
Machine wood workers	2	48	.....	48
Machinists	1	94	.....	94
Masters and pilots	1	81	.....	81
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	20	.....	20
Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	35	.....	35
Musicians	1	195	5	200
Painters and decorators	1	150	.....	150
Pants makers	1	13	12	25
Paper hangers	1	22	.....	22
Pattern makers	1	24	.....	24
Pavers and rammermen	1	22	.....	22
Photo-engravers	1	25	.....	25
Plate printers	1	10	.....	10
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	109	.....	109
Post-office clerks	1	51	.....	51
Pressmen	1	135	.....	135
Produce venders	1	50	.....	50
Public school janitors	1	21	4	25
Railway mail clerks	1	59	.....	59
Retail clerks	1	72	.....	72
Sheet metal workers	1	61	.....	61
Stage mechanics	1	35	.....	35
Steam and hot water fitters	1	50	.....	50

SEPTEMBER, 1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
								34	0.0
								156	0.0
25							25	225	11.1
								38	0.0
								157	0.0
5							5	124	4.0
6							6	11	54.5
4					4		8	64	12.5
								56	0.0
								70	0.0
				2			2	90	2.2
90							90	190	47.4
								125	0.0
3							3	103	2.9
50							50	100	50.0
2							2	69	2.9
46	7			8			61	373	16.4
								74	0.0
28				12			40	185	21.6
6							6	7	85.7
10							10	303	3.3
								7	0.0
								135	0.0
28							28	43	65.1
25				15			40	392	10.2
				5		3	8	114	7.0
4							4	35	11.4
8							8	12	66.7
15				3			18	119	15.1
								48	0.0
								154	0.0
								75	0.0
6	1			1			8	124	6.5
5				7			12	293	4.1
2							2	30	6.7
7							7	120	5.8
								44	0.0
3							3	65	4.6
				1			1	38	2.6
40							40	200	20.0
90				5			95	245	38.8
								10	0.0
								60	0.0
								125	0.0
								48	0.0
6							6	92	6.5
								81	0.0
7							7	20	35.0
								35	0.0
								26	0.0
4				1			5	150	3.3
								25	0.0
7							7	22	31.8
4							4	24	16.6
								22	0.0
								25	0.0
								7	0.0
15			4				19	109	17.4
								51	0.0
45							45	135	33.3
								25	0.0
								59	0.0
								72	0.0
10	3			3			16	60	26.7
								35	0.0
30							30	50	60.0

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September,

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
ALBANY — Continued.				
Stone cutters	1	30	.....	30
Stove mounters	1	15	.....	15
Street railway employees	1	370	.....	370
Tailors	1	60	4	64
Team drivers and owners	2	380	.....	380
Telegraphers (commercial)	1	38	.....	38
Telegraphers (railroad)	1	150	.....	150
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	12	.....	12
Tobacco workers	1	35	17	52
Trainmen (road and yard)	2	237	.....	237
Total	85	7,900	99	7,999
BUFFALO.				
Architectural iron workers	1	12	.....	12
Asbestos workers (insulators)	1	22	.....	22
Bakers and confectioners	2	202	.....	202
Bakery and ice cream salesmen	1	23	.....	23
Barbers	1	514	.....	514
Bartenders	1	326	.....	326
Bill posters	1	46	.....	46
Blacksmiths	2	180	.....	180
Blacksmiths' helpers	1	78	.....	78
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	1	402	.....	402
Boiler makers' helpers	1	308	.....	308
Bookbinders	1	92	.....	92
Boot and shoe workers	2	159	.....	159
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	2	355	.....	355
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	1	105	.....	105
Brewery employees (lager)	1	230	.....	230
Bricklayers and masons	1	430	.....	430
Butchers and meat cutters	1	131	.....	131
Cabmen and coach drivers	2	170	.....	170
Car workers	2	187	.....	187
Carpenters and joiners	10	2,122	.....	2,122
Carriage and wagon workers	2	124	.....	124
Cement masons	1	24	.....	24
Cigar makers	1	466	5	471
Clerks (railway)	1	100	.....	100
Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	120	.....	120
Clothing pressers	1	154	.....	154
Coal heavers	1	85	.....	85
Coal wagon drivers and helpers	1	45	.....	45
Coat makers	1	190	.....	190
Compositors	3	377	2	379
Conductors	1	375	.....	375
Cooks and stewards (marine)	1	370	.....	370
Coopers	2	54	.....	54
Coremakers	1	130	.....	130
Delivery wagon drivers	2	115	.....	115
Dredgemen, steam shovel men, etc.	2	117	.....	117
Electrical workers	1	145	.....	145
Electrical workers (linemen)	1	97	.....	97
Electrotypers and stereotypers	2	64	.....	64
Elevator constructors	1	41	.....	41
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amal.)	1	53	.....	53
Engineers (locomotive)	7	881	.....	881
Engineers (marine)	2	659	.....	659
Engineers (stationary)	5	1,097	.....	1,097
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	8	1,074	.....	1,074
Firemen (marine)	2	879	.....	879
Firemen (stationary)	1	649	.....	649
Fishermen and oystermen	1	62	.....	62
Florists and gardeners	1	20	.....	20
Freight and baggagemen	2	299	.....	299

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	30	80.0
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	15	40.0
60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	70	370	18.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	0.0
5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	250	2.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	0.0
20	.....	.....	.....	10	17	.....	47	203	23.2
745	11	.....	10	85	21	3	875	7,381	11.9
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	12	25.0
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	22	36.4
26	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	28	201	13.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	23	4.3
17	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	24	514	4.7
21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	324	6.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	37	2.7
39	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	42	178	23.6
15	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	18	78	23.1
200	.....	.....	50	4	.....	.....	254	402	63.2
275	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	280	308	90.9
5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	82	7.3
41	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	42	148	28.4
11	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	16	355	4.5
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	105	3.8
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	226	2.2
100	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	103	395	26.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	0.0
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	120	16.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	187	1.1
442	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	468	2,122	22.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	0.0
73	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	84	471	17.8
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	100	8.0
57	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	60	120	50.0
74	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	76	153	49.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	0.0
6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	45	15.6
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	190	31.6
54	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	74	379	19.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	350	1.4
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	370	32.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	0.0
60	.....	.....	20	6	.....	.....	86	113	76.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	0.0
16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18	113	15.9
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	145	10.3
15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20	97	20.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	0.0
19	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	41	48.8
3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	10	36	27.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	811	0.5
167	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	170	518	32.8
40	.....	2	47	4	.....	.....	93	1,083	8.6
33	.....	.....	.....	23	17	.....	73	954	7.7
298	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	309	839	36.8
8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	648	1.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0.0
38	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	40	299	13.4

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
BUFFALO — Continued.				
Furniture and carpet store employees	1	46	.....	46
Glass bevelers, polishers, etc	1	73	.....	73
Grain handlers	3	820	.....	820
Granite cutters	1	50	.....	50
Horseshoers	1	67	.....	67
Hospital employees	1	41	61	102
Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	69	.....	69
Iron molders and core makers	3	653	.....	653
Iron molders and core makers' apprentices	1	91	.....	91
Janitors, porters and elevatormen	1	40	.....	40
Jewelers	1	134	.....	134
Lathers	1	52	.....	52
Letter carriers	1	329	.....	329
Lithographers	2	26	.....	26
Lumber handlers	1	150	.....	150
Machine wood workers	1	100	.....	100
Machinists	2	420	.....	420
Maltsters	1	285	.....	285
Marble cutters, carvers and setters	1	10	.....	10
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	60	.....	60
Millwrights	1	250	.....	250
Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	55	.....	55
Mixed employment	1	103	.....	103
Musicians	1	400	3	403
Ore handlers	1	78	.....	78
Overall workers	1	.....	49	49
Painters and decorators	4	435	.....	435
Pants makers	1	75	.....	75
Paper hangers	1	71	.....	71
Pattern makers	1	168	.....	168
Pavers and rammermen	2	97	.....	97
Photo-engravers	1	71	.....	71
Plasterers	1	110	.....	110
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	238	.....	238
Post-office clerks	1	200	2	202
Potters	1	102	.....	102
Pressmen	1	112	.....	112
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	2	141	14	155
Public school janitors	1	32	.....	32
Quarrymen	1	32	.....	32
Railroad interlockers	1	82	.....	82
Retail clerks	1	38	.....	38
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	1	161	.....	161
Roofers (slate and tile)	1	10	.....	10
Seamen	1	3,500	.....	3,500
Sheet metal workers	1	189	.....	189
Stage mechanics	1	75	.....	75
Steam and hot water fitters	1	79	.....	79
Stone cutters	1	156	.....	156
Stone masons	1	138	.....	138
Stove mounters	1	18	.....	18
Switchmen	7	750	.....	750
Tailors	2	150	460	610
Team drivers and owners	1	135	.....	135
Telegraphers (commercial)	1	110	.....	110
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	20	.....	20
Trainmen (road and yard)	3	928	.....	928
Tuck pointers	1	9	.....	9
Upholsterers	1	63	.....	63
Varnishers and polishers	1	75	.....	75
Waiters	1	146	.....	146
Water works employees	1	125	.....	125
Wood carvers	1	15	.....	15
Total	176	28,218	596	28,814

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	46	2.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	0.0
70	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	72	810	8.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	0.0
2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	65	7.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	0.0
30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	31	68	45.6
215	.....	.....	45	7	.....	.....	267	652	41.0
4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	91	6.6
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	40	10.0
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	121	1.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	295	0.7
7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	19	42.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	147	2.0
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	98	20.4
204	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	210	404	52.0
.....	.....	158	.....	2	.....	.....	160	278	57.6
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	20.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	0.0
7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	102	9.8
192	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	202	399	50.6
30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	60	78	76.9
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	49	4.1
88	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	93	433	21.5
23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	25	75	33.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	69	5.8
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	168	39.3
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	95	46.3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	71	2.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	0.0
15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20	223	9.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	202	0.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	0.0
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	112	3.6
5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	155	4.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	0.0
2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12	32	37.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	38	2.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	160	1.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0.0
1,670	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1,700	2,900	58.6
90	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	92	187	49.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	0.0
13	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	18	76	23.7
10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	16	154	10.4
30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	138	27.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	0.0
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	749	9.3
200	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	210	610	34.4
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	135	19.3
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	85	7.1
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	20	40.0
40	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	67	759	8.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0.0
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	61	36.1
13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	75	18.7
40	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	42	132	31.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	0.0
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	46.7
5,680	8	160	223	300	20	1	6,392	27,096	23.6

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September,

Locality and Trade.	Number of unions.	Number of Members.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
NEW YORK CITY.				
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	217	84,175	.....	84,175
Asbestos workers (insulators)	1	380	.....	380
Blasting foremen	1	100	.....	100
Bluestone cutters	1	300	.....	300
Bluestone cutters' helpers	1	35	.....	35
Bricklayers and masons	15	6,641	.....	6,641
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	26	15,044	.....	15,044
Builidng material handlers	2	140	.....	140
Caisson and foundation workers	1	1,400	.....	1,400
Carpenters and joiners	63	12,517	.....	12,517
Cement and asphalt laborers	1	1,186	.....	1,186
Cement masons	1	380	.....	380
Derrickmen and riggers	1	400	.....	400
Dredgemen, steam shovel men, etc	1	75	.....	75
Electrical workers	2	2,431	.....	2,431
Electrical workers (cable splicers)	1	32	.....	32
Electrical workers (linemen)	1	150	.....	150
Elevator constructors	1	700	.....	700
Excavators	2	5,484	.....	5,484
Framers	2	777	.....	777
Gilders	1	75	.....	75
Granite cutters	1	565	.....	565
House shorers and movers	1	350	.....	350
Housesmiths and bridgemen	4	2,898	.....	2,898
Lathers	3	74	.....	74
Lathers (metal)	2	626	.....	626
Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	1	500	.....	500
Marble cutters, carvers and setters	2	1,200	.....	1,200
Marble cutters' helpers	1	216	.....	216
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	2	715	.....	715
Millwrights	3	261	.....	261
Painters and decorators	21	7,262	.....	7,262
Paper hangers	1	151	.....	151
Pavers and rammermen	7	450	.....	450
Pipe calkers and tappers	1	305	.....	305
Plasterers	9	4,296	.....	4,296
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	7	3,656	.....	3,656
Plumbers' laborers	1	230	.....	230
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	1	530	.....	530
Rockmen	2	810	.....	810
Roofers (slate and tile)	1	48	.....	48
Sculptors and carvers	1	225	.....	225
Sheet metal workers	4	2,777	.....	2,777
Stair builders	1	190	.....	190
Steam and hot water fitters	1	1,286	.....	1,286
Steam fitters' helpers	1	1,500	.....	1,500
Stone cutters	3	1,735	.....	1,735
Stone masons	2	1,030	.....	1,030
Stone setters	1	236	.....	236
Tar, felt and waterproof workers	1	368	.....	368
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	2	513	.....	513
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	2	575	.....	575
Timbermen (excavation work)	1	100	.....	100
Varnishers and polishers	1	250	.....	250
2. Transportation.	76	30,228	16	30,244
Boatmen	1	780	.....	780
Building material drivers	2	1,500	.....	1,500
Cabmen and coach drivers	5	2,548	.....	2,548
Car workers	2	118	.....	118
Coal heavers	1	100	.....	100
Coal wagon drivers and helpers	1	1,200	.....	1,200
Commission drivers and helpers	1	2,000	.....	2,000
Conductors	3	384	.....	384
Cooks and stewards (marine)	1	950	.....	950
Delivery wagon drivers	1	500	.....	500
Engineers (locomotive	6	1,097	.....	1,097

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
31,433	530	25	226	569	210	600	33,593	82,410	40.6
304							304	380	80.0
								100	0.0
200				5			205	237	86.5
4							4	35	11.4
4,175				6	30		4,211	6,641	63.4
4,738	14			27	180		4,959	14,844	33.4
46				12			58	140	41.4
1,248			2				1,250	1,400	89.3
4,294	30	10	15	165			4,514	11,281	40.0
420							420	1,186	35.4
200							200	380	52.6
				6			6	400	1.5
30							30	75	40.0
1,000	100		9	50			1,159	2,429	47.7
								22	0.0
50							50	150	33.3
500							500	700	71.4
103	200			37		600	940	5,401	17.4
167				2			169	777	21.8
40							40	74	54.1
100							100	540	18.5
200				5			205	350	58.6
846	76		100	33			1,055	2,873	36.7
43							43	73	58.9
188				2			190	586	32.4
200							200	500	40.0
700				50			750	1,200	62.5
135							135	216	62.5
330							330	715	46.2
119				3			122	256	47.7
2,124				53			2,177	7,262	30.0
12							12	151	7.9
102				14			116	450	25.8
150	25	15		10			200	305	65.6
2,530							2,530	4,268	59.3
881				14			895	3,636	24.6
125				2			127	230	55.2
250			50	10			310	530	58.5
50							50	810	6.2
30							30	48	62.5
60	15			10			85	203	41.9
1,228							1,228	2,777	44.2
15							15	190	7.9
492				20			512	1,286	39.8
1,000							1,000	1,500	66.7
452	70			23			545	1,731	31.5
687							687	1,030	66.7
								236	0.0
200							200	368	54.3
225							225	513	43.9
300							300	575	52.2
40							40	100	40.0
100			50	10			160	250	64.0
5,321				175		25	5,521	29,532	18.7
480							480	780	61.5
475							475	1,500	31.7
460				50			510	2,313	22.0
10							10	118	8.5
30							30	100	30.0
350				10		25	385	1,200	32.1
800							800	2,000	40.0
				1			1	372	0.3
100							100	950	10.5
250							250	500	50.0
21				15			36	1,029	3.5

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September,

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
NEW YORK CITY — Continued.				
2. Transportation — Concluded.				
Engineers (marine)	1	2,637	.....	2,637
Express and mail wagon drivers	3	393	.....	393
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	4	631	.....	631
Firemen (marine)	1	500	.....	500
Freight and baggagemen	2	634	.....	634
Funeral coach drivers	2	1,440	.....	1,440
Longshoremen	11	3,275	.....	3,275
Masters and pilots	1	2,386	.....	2,386
Milk wagon drivers	1	110	.....	110
Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains)	3	149	.....	149
Piano movers	1	85	.....	85
Scow trimmers	1	350	.....	350
Street railway employees	1	260	.....	260
Switchmen	1	47	.....	47
Team drivers and owners	10	3,866	.....	3,866
Telegraphers (commercial)	1	201	8	209
Telegraphers (railroad)	2	275	8	283
Trainmen (road and yard)	5	1,791	.....	1,791
Transfer messengers	1	21	.....	21
3. Clothing and Textiles.	79	20,381	2,701	23,082
Badge, banner and regalia makers	1	3	7	10
Boot and shoe workers	8	1,694	170	1,864
Buttonhole makers	2	185	.....	185
Cloak and suit cutters	1	900	.....	900
Cloak and suit makers	4	1,024	301	1,325
Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers	1	350	.....	350
Cloth hat and cap blockers	1	110	.....	110
Cloth hat and cap cutters	1	175	.....	175
Cloth hat and cap finishers and trimmers	2	32	147	179
Cloth hat and cap lining makers	1	.....	140	140
Cloth hat and cap makers	2	1,320	8	1,328
Cloth hat and cap packers	1	45	.....	45
Clothing cutters and trimmers	3	2,340	.....	2,340
Clothing finishers	1	80	.....	80
Clothing pressers	5	1,020	.....	1,020
Coat makers	1	150	.....	150
Fur workers	2	340	.....	340
Hat and cap sweat-band cutters	1	26	.....	26
Hat finishers	2	773	.....	773
Hat makers	1	260	.....	260
Jacket makers	6	2,773	150	2,923
Knee pants makers	1	500	.....	500
Millinery workers	2	1	165	166
Neckwear cutters	1	167	.....	167
Neckwear makers	2	220	380	600
Overall workers	1	.....	200	200
Pants makers	3	2,250	.....	2,250
Passementerie workers	1	300	2	302
Shirt cutters	1	30	.....	30
Shirt makers	4	495	220	715
Silk workers	4	382	.....	382
Skirt makers	1	200	35	235
Straw hat makers	2	156	240	396
Suspender makers	1	150	20	170
Tailors	3	1,175	50	1,225
Theatrical costumers	1	18	14	32
Vest makers	1	500	200	700
Waist makers	2	201	184	385
Wrapper makers	1	36	68	104
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	75	13,889	.....	13,889
Architectural iron workers	1	200	.....	200
Beer pump makers	1	118	.....	118
Blacksmiths	1	350	.....	350

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	70	2,555	2.7
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	393	10.2
55	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	57	601	9.5
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	500	20.0
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	634	8.5
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1,440	17.4
621	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	648	3,275	19.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,206	0.0
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	110	13.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	0.0
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	85	50.6
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	350	14.3
12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	15	260	5.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	0.0
996	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1,016	3,866	26.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	265	0.4
49	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	85	1,745	4.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0.0
6,011	1,275	106	113	104	27	.....	7,636	22,013	34.7
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	30.0
197	.....	.....	60	13	.....	.....	270	1,864	14.5
46	30	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	78	185	42.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	0.0
600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	1,325	45.3
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	350	7.1
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	110	18.2
25	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	175	15.4
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	179	34.6
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	140	35.7
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,328	37.7
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	45	44.4
498	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	500	2,340	21.4
25	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	30	80	37.5
315	15	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	335	1,020	32.8
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	150	50.0
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	315	31.7
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	11.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	773	3.9
10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	20	260	7.7
1,425	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1,485	2,923	50.8
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	500	50.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	23	4.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	0.0
320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	600	53.3
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	200	37.5
150	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	2,250	60.0
150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	287	52.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	715	8.4
62	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	73	232	31.5
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	235	51.1
70	.....	106	30	.....	.....	.....	206	396	52.0
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	170	48.8
290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	505	57.4
(	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	32	18.7
275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	700	39.3
68	.....	.....	21	2	.....	.....	91	374	24.3
33	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....	53	99	53.5
2,799	34	.....	77	221	6	8	3,145	13,530	23.2
40	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	100	195	51.3
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	118	11.0
100	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	112	350	32.0

Table III.— Unions Membership and Causes of Idleness, September,

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
NEW YORK CITY — Continued.				
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding—Concluded.				
Blacksmiths' helpers	1	540	.....	540
Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	7	621	.....	621
Brass workers	3	137	.....	137
Brass molders and core makers	1	80	.....	80
Chandelier filers and makers	3	261	.....	261
Chasers	1	193	.....	193
Coppersmiths	1	220	.....	220
Core makers	2	133	.....	133
Cutting die and cutter makers	1	70	.....	70
Drop forgers	1	80	.....	80
Electrical apparatus makers	2	354	.....	354
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amal.)	3	441	.....	441
Foundry laborers and molders' helpers	3	635	.....	635
Gold pen makers	1	108	.....	108
Horseshoers	2	693	.....	693
Iron molders and core makers	3	918	.....	918
Jewelers	1	59	.....	59
Machinists	14	3,332	.....	3,332
Machinists' apprentices and helpers	1	386	.....	386
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	3	645	.....	645
Metal spinners	1	139	.....	139
Pattern makers	1	858	.....	858
Sail makers	1	112	.....	112
Saw and tool makers	2	192	.....	192
Ship and machinery riggers	1	120	.....	120
Ship painters	1	270	.....	270
Ship plumbers and steam fitters	1	85	.....	85
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers	3	1,014	.....	1,014
Silver and britannia workers	1	150	.....	150
Spar and derrick makers	1	34	.....	34
Steam engine makers	1	50	.....	50
Surgical instrument makers	1	18	.....	18
Wire workers and bed spring makers	3	273	.....	273
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	37	20,276	994	21,270
Bookbinders (blank books)	1	170	.....	170
Bookbinders (book cover stampers and gold layers)	1	160	165	325
Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.)	1	.....	700	700
Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers)	1	60	.....	60
Bookbinders (paper cutters)	1	500	.....	500
Bookbinders (paper rulers)	1	131	.....	131
Bookbinders (printed work)	2	871	.....	871
Compositors	6	6,953	129	7,082
Electrotypers and stereotypers	2	868	.....	868
Hat tip printers	1	28	.....	28
Lithographers	4	1,304	.....	1,304
Mailers	1	397	.....	397
Music engravers	1	32	.....	32
Newspaper and mail deliverers	1	1,247	.....	1,247
Paper handlers	1	105	.....	105
Photo-engravers	1	1,100	.....	1,100
Plate printers	2	214	.....	214
Pressmen	2	2,252	.....	2,252
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	3	3,463	.....	3,463
Steel and copper plate engravers	1	30	.....	30
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers	2	146	.....	146
Wall paper print cutters	1	245	.....	245
6. Wood Working and Furniture.	42	7,954	40	7,994
Bar and store fixture workers	2	365	.....	365
Bedding and mattress makers	1	93	.....	93
Box makers and sawyers	2	440	.....	440
Brush makers	2	269	40	309
Cabinet makers	4	1,879	.....	1,879

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
246	.....	.....	4	26	.....	.....	276	540	51.1
216	10	.....	.....	17	.....	6	249	611	40.8
16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	137	12.4
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	80	50.0
110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	261	42.1
21	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23	193	11.9
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	220	13.6
67	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	69	133	51.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	19	21.1
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	80	6.2
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	354	4.0
29	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	53	429	12.4
150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	635	23.6
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	108	2.8
24	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	28	693	4.0
300	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	308	901	34.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	0.0
733	.....	.....	6	36	.....	2	777	3,292	23.6
108	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	124	386	32.1
66	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	69	638	10.8
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	135	10.4
180	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	187	858	21.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	0.0
14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	192	7.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	70	270	25.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	10	.....	.....	62	6	.....	206	1,006	20.5
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	150	25.3
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	34	79.4
4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	50	16.0
3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	18	22.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	273	0.7
2,350	.....	.....	236	253	.....	.....	2,839	20,811	13.6
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	170	17.6
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	325	3.4
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	700	14.3
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	60	50.0
50	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	64	500	12.8
40	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	44	131	33.6
153	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	180	871	20.7
759	.....	.....	.....	202	.....	.....	961	6,694	14.4
152	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	154	868	17.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	0.0
314	.....	.....	40	7	.....	.....	361	1,248	28.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	397	1.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	1,232	2.0
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	105	11.4
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1,100	3.6
26	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	214	12.6
200	.....	.....	34	12	.....	.....	246	2,252	10.9
380	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	497	3,463	14.4
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	30	40.0
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	146	17.8
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	245	6.1
1,824	.....	.....	41	99	.....	.....	1,964	7,978	24.6
227	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	231	365	63.3
15	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	18	90	20.0
30	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	35	440	8.0
65	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	73	308	23.7
627	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	651	1,874	34.7

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness September

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
NEW YORK CITY — Continued.				
6. Wood Working and Furniture — Concluded.				
Carpet fitters and layers	2	312	.....	312
Carriage and wagon workers	6	952	.....	952
Chair makers	1	30	.....	30
Coopers	7	838	.....	838
Cork workers	1	85	.....	85
Machine wood workers	3	365	.....	365
Piano and organ workers	5	981	.....	981
Picture frame makers	1	46	.....	46
Upholsterers	3	895	.....	895
Wood carvers	2	404	.....	404
7. Food and Liquors.	33	9,858	.....	9,858
Bakers and confectioners	11	2,617	.....	2,617
Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	802	.....	802
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	4	2,342	.....	2,342
Brewery employees (lager)	2	1,491	.....	1,491
Butchers and meat cutters	9	1,657	.....	1,657
Butchers' laborers	1	260	.....	260
Egg inspectors	1	425	.....	425
Flour and cereal workers	1	108	.....	108
Grains workers	1	30	.....	30
Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	100	.....	100
Wine and liquor rectifiers and bottlers	1	26	.....	26
8. Theaters and Music.	13	11,138	1,148	12,286
Actors and chorus singers	5	4,148	1,108	5,256
Bill posters	2	245	.....	245
Calcium light operators	1	150	.....	150
Musicians	3	5,460	40	5,500
Stage mechanics	2	1,135	.....	1,135
9. Tobacco.	13	5,330	2,150	7,480
Cigar makers	7	4,255	1,881	6,136
Cigar packers	3	676	.....	676
Cigarette makers	2	390	255	645
Tobacco workers	1	9	14	23
10. Restaurants, Trades, Etc.	22	4,514	15	4,529
Bakery and ice cream salesmen	1	140	.....	140
Barbers	3	315	.....	315
Bartenders	5	1,833	.....	1,833
Bookkeepers and accountants	1	30	15	45
Clothing salesmen	1	80	.....	80
Cooks	2	442	.....	442
Furniture and carpet store employees	2	149	.....	149
Grocery clerks	1	300	.....	300
Hotel porters	1	65	.....	65
Retail clerks	1	20	.....	20
Waiters	4	1,140	.....	1,140
11. Public Employment.	47	12,759	11	12,770
Bath attendants	1	52	.....	52
Bridge tenders	1	75	.....	75
Dock builders	1	1,200	.....	1,200
Drivers and hostlers	1	1,500	.....	1,500
Firemen, oilers and water tenders	2	462	.....	462
Highway foremen	2	112	.....	112
Highway laborers	1	401	.....	401
Inspectors of construction	3	214	.....	214
Letter carriers	12	2,857	.....	2,857
Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen	1	141	.....	141

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
16							16	312	5.1
99				4			103	947	10.9
5							5	30	16.7
261			40	7			308	836	36.8
10							10	85	11.8
60				12			72	365	19.7
96				18			114	981	11.6
6							6	46	13.0
185				15			200	895	22.3
122							122	404	30.2
971			15	94	5		1,085	9,675	11.2
488			15	21			524	2,617	20.0
62							62	802	7.7
108				57			165	2,342	7.1
103				10			113	1,491	7.6
148				6	5		159	1,492	10.7
10							10	260	3.8
37							37	407	9.1
15							15	108	13.9
								30	0.0
								100	0.0
								26	0.0
1,255				6			1,261	12,036	10.5
								5,256	0.0
								245	0.0
								150	0.0
1,240							1,240	5,250	23.6
15				6			21	1,135	1.9
1,034				171			1,205	7,443	16.2
721				144			865	6,136	14.1
108				27			135	644	21.0
205							205	640	32.0
								23	0.0
652		50		39			741	4,524	16.4
6							6	140	4.3
20				4			24	310	7.7
179				5			184	1,833	10.0
				1			1	45	2.2
								80	0.0
30							30	442	6.8
								149	0.0
2				3			5	300	1.7
20							20	65	30.8
				1			1	20	5.0
395		50		25			470	1,140	41.2
863				53	3		919	12,754	7.2
								52	0.0
								75	0.0
750							750	1,200	62.5
								1,500	0.0
								462	0.0
								112	0.0
				21			21	401	5.2
13				1			14	212	6.6
				22	3		25	2,843	0.9
								141	0.0

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September.

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
NEW YORK CITY — Concluded.				
11. Public Employment — Concluded.				
Park gardeners and laborers	3	127	.....	127
Post-office clerks	9	3,151	11	3,162
Post-office laborers	1	270	.....	270
Public school janitors	1	500	.....	500
Street sweepers	7	1,595	.....	1,595
Water works employees	1	102	.....	102
12. Stationary Engine Men.	28	8,422	.....	8,422
Engineers (stationary)	26	5,562	.....	5,562
Firemen (stationary)	2	2,860	.....	2,860
13. Miscellaneous.	22	3,479	60	3,539
Awning makers	1	35	.....	35
Belting makers	1	367	.....	367
Button makers	1	161	.....	161
Decorative glass workers	1	300	.....	300
Dentists (mechanical)	1	60	.....	60
Diamond workers	1	315	.....	315
Flint glass cutters and workers	3	259	.....	259
Glass bottle blowers	1	38	.....	38
Human hair workers	1	90	60	150
Harness makers	2	125	.....	123
Janitors, porters and elevator men	1	83	.....	85
Jewelry and silverware case makers	1	75	.....	70
Lamp lighters	1	500	.....	502
Modelers and sculptors	1	162	.....	166
Pearl workers	1	106	.....	100
Terra cotta workers	1	100	.....	103
Trunk and bag workers	2	373	.....	370
Wool pullers	1	330	.....	335
Grand Total	704	232,403	7,135	239,538
ROCHESTER.				
Architectural iron workers	1	36	.....	36
Bakers and confectioners	1	96	.....	96
Barbers	1	163	.....	163
Bartenders	1	207	.....	207
Boot and shoe workers	2	1,200	250	1,450
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	1	132	.....	132
Brewery employees (lager)	1	222	.....	222
Bricklayers and masons	1	687	.....	687
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	2	180	.....	180
Butchers and meat cutters	2	87	.....	87
Cabinet makers	1	370	.....	370
Cabmen and coach drivers	1	25	.....	25
Carpenters and joiners	3	749	.....	749
Cigar makers	1	281	10	291
Clerks (railway)	1	91	.....	91
Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	55	.....	55
Compositors	2	248	10	258
Conductors	1	118	.....	118
Coopers	2	80	.....	80
Decorative glass workers	1	14	.....	14
Electrical workers	2	220	.....	220
Electrical workers (linemen)	1	125	.....	125
Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	16	.....	16
Engineers (locomotive)	2	253	.....	253
Engineers (stationary)	1	440	.....	440
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	1	267	.....	267
Firemen (stationary)	1	150	.....	150
Foundry laborers and molders' helpers	1	10	.....	10

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3,162	0.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0.0
100	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	107	1,595	6.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	0.0
636	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	645	8,411	7.7
576	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	585	5,551	10.5
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2,860	2.1
936	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	2	967	3,527	27.4
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	35	42.9
150	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	175	365	47.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	161	0.6
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	300	33.3
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	60	50.0
315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	315	100.0
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	259	13.5
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38	5.3
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	150	16.7
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	125	21.6
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	83	14.5
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	75	40.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0.0
81	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	83	156	53.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	96	3.1
114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	373	30.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	0.0
56,085	1,839	181	708	1,821	252	635	61,521	234,644	26.2
2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	6	36	16.7
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	96	6.2
7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	155	6.5
28	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	30	205	14.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	132	1.5
12	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	19	221	8.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	687	2.6
11	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	24	177	13.5
4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	84	7.1
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	370	2.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	.....	21	749	2.8
7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	12	242	5.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	0.0
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	55	18.2
7	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	20	258	7.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	0.0
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	1.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	0.0
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	220	4.5
8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	125	8.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	221	0.5
4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	440	1.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	267	1.9
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	150	1.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0.0

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September,

Locality and Trade.	Number of unions.	Number of Members.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
ROCHESTER — Concluded.				
General building and street laborers	1	300	.....	300
Glass bottle blowers	1	50	.....	50
Horseshoers	1	40	.....	40
Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	40	.....	40
Ice handlers	1	100	.....	100
Iron molders and core makers	2	440	.....	440
Lathers	1	50	.....	50
Letter carriers	1	147	.....	147
Lithographers	1	32	.....	32
Machinists	1	1,000	.....	1,000
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	100	.....	100
Musicians	1	560	40	600
Painters and decorators	1	375	.....	375
Paper hangers	1	140	.....	140
Pattern makers	1	45	.....	45
Pavers and rammermen	1	20	.....	20
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	321	.....	321
Photo-engravers	1	17	.....	17
Post-office clerks	1	52	2	54
Railroad interlockers	1	42	.....	42
Sheet metal workers	1	190	.....	190
Stage mechanics	1	52	.....	52
Stone cutters	1	113	.....	113
Stove mounters	1	20	.....	20
Street railway employees	1	749	.....	749
Switchmen	1	38	.....	38
Tailors	1	40	.....	40
Team drivers and owners	2	207	.....	207
Telegraphers (railroad)	1	65	2	67
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	15	.....	15
Tobacco workers	1	6	10	16
Trainmen (road and yard)	2	330	.....	330
Tuck pointers	1	17	.....	17
Upholsterers	1	30	.....	30
Varnishers and polishers	1	51	.....	51
Waiters	1	151	.....	151
Wood carvers	1	63	.....	63
Total	77	12,530	324	12,854
SCHENECTADY.				
Bakers and confectioners	1	35	.....	35
Barbers	1	90	.....	90
Bartenders	1	98	.....	98
Blacksmiths	1	84	.....	84
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	1	35	.....	35
Bricklayers and masons	1	179	.....	179
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	1	200	.....	200
Butchers and meat cutters	1	54	.....	54
Carpenters and joiners	1	450	.....	450
Cigar makers	1	58	7	65
Clerks (railway)	1	23	.....	23
Compositors	1	62	.....	62
Core makers	1	120	.....	120
Cranemen and motormen	2	125	.....	125
Electrical apparatus makers	4	856	.....	856
Electrical workers	1	58	.....	58
Engineers (locomotive)	1	60	.....	60
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amal.)	1	32	.....	32
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	1	45	.....	45
Foundry laborers and molders' helpers	1	200	.....	200
Iron molders and core makers	1	380	.....	380
Lathers	1	8	.....	8
Letter carriers	1	44	.....	44
Machine wood workers	1	16	.....	16
Machinists	2	631	.....	631
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	40	.....	40

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
75	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	275	300	91.7
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	100.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	29	82.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0.0
55	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	60	437	13.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	0.0
300	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	303	1,000	30.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0.0
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	140	32.9
18	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	20	350	5.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	45	2.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	321	0.9
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	13.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	0.0
15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20	190	10.5
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40	7.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	100	4.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	749	3.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	0.0
25	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	33	307	10.7
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17	41.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	0.0
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	151	16.6
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	58	29.3
787	6	.....	213	122	18	.....	1,146	12,136	9.4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	5.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	0.0
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	98	10.2
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	84	50.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	0.0
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	170	17.6
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	200	20.0
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	50	8.0
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	450	22.2
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	59	18.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	62	4.8
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	120	25.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	0.0
205	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	214	856	25.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	58	3.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	0.0
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	3.1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	8.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0.0
28	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	34	330	10.3
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	100.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	0.0
201	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	236	576	41.0
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	40	10.0

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September

Locality and Trade.	Number of unions.	Number of Members.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
SCHENECTADY — Concluded.				
Musicians	1	120	.....	120
Painters and decorators	1	140	.....	140
Pattern makers	1	220	.....	220
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	70	.....	70
Post-office clerks	1	38	.....	38
Sheet metal workers (Group I)	1	25	.....	25
Sheet metal workers (Group IV)	1	30	.....	30
Stage mechanics	1	29	.....	29
Steam and hot water fitters	1	75	.....	75
Tailors	1	40	.....	40
Trainmen (road and yard)	1	119	.....	119
Total	42	4,889	7	4,896
SYRACUSE.				
Bakers and confectioners	1	80	.....	80
Barbers	1	171	.....	171
Bartenders	1	275	.....	275
Bedding and mattress makers	1	7	5	12
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	1	36	.....	36
Boot and shoe workers	1	54	26	80
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	1	84	.....	84
Brewery employees (lager)	1	100	.....	100
Bricklayers and masons	1	170	.....	170
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	3	110	.....	110
Broom makers	1	26	.....	26
Butchers and meat cutters	1	156	.....	156
Buttonhole makers	1	.....	71	71
Carpenters and joiners	2	1,065	.....	1,065
Carriage and wagon workers	1	37	.....	37
Cement masons	1	37	.....	37
Cigar makers	1	434	20	454
Cigar packers	1	19	2	21
Clerks (railway)	1	41	.....	41
Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	130	.....	130
Coat makers	5	340	310	650
Compositors	1	192	3	195
Conductors	1	145	.....	145
Coopers	1	39	.....	39
Electrical workers	1	92	.....	92
Electrical workers (cable splicers)	1	18	.....	18
Electrical workers (linemen)	1	48	.....	48
Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	9	.....	9
Engineers (locomotive)	3	242	.....	242
Engineers (stationary)	1	157	.....	157
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	3	228	.....	228
Firemen (stationary)	1	49	.....	49
Freight and baggagemen	1	50	.....	50
Grocery clerks	1	44	.....	44
Horseshoers	1	36	.....	36
Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	80	.....	80
Iron molders and core makers	1	500	.....	500
Lathers	1	27	.....	27
Letter carriers	1	106	.....	106
Machine wood workers	1	28	.....	28
Machinists	2	91	.....	91
Maltsters	1	20	.....	20
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	60	.....	60
Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	13	.....	13
Musicians	1	211	5	216
Painters and decorators	2	434	.....	434
Pants and vest makers	1	.....	200	200
Pattern makers	1	26	.....	26
Photo-engravers	1	15	.....	15
Plasterers	1	53	.....	53
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	170	.....	170
Pressmen	1	50	.....	50
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	1	55	8	63

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
								30	0.0
								140	0.0
26				2			28	220	12.7
								70	0.0
								38	0.0
								25	0.0
								36	0.0
4				1			5	27	18.5
4				3			7	75	9.3
25							25	40	62.5
5				3			8	108	7.4
782				64			846	4,623	18.3
5							5	80	6.2
3							3	171	1.8
10				2			12	275	4.4
								12	0.0
4							4	36	11.1
33							33	80	41.2
				3			3	84	3.6
								100	0.0
70				3			73	167	43.7
32	6			3			41	110	37.3
								26	0.0
					4		4	156	2.6
35							35	71	49.3
50				10			60	1,065	5.6
								37	0.0
2							2	37	5.4
5				8			13	454	2.9
								21	0.0
								41	0.0
65							65	130	50.0
265							265	638	41.5
					1		1	195	0.5
								112	0.0
13							13	39	33.3
8							8	79	10.1
								18	0.0
7				1			8	43	18.6
								9	0.0
				8			8	242	3.3
9							9	157	5.7
								219	0.0
2							2	49	4.1
								50	0.0
								44	0.0
								36	0.0
								80	0.0
				11			11	500	2.2
								27	0.0
								96	0.0
								28	0.0
4							4	91	4.4
		5					5	20	25.0
								60	0.0
					1		1	13	7.7
				3			3	133	2.3
25				4			29	424	6.8
	100						100	200	50.0
6							6	26	23.1
								15	0.0
8				1			9	51	17.6
25							25	170	14.7
			5				5	50	10.0
			5				5	63	7.9

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September.

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
SYRACUSE — Concluded.				
Public school janitors	1	29	1	30
Retail clerks	1	91	8	99
Saw and tool makers	1	61	.....	61
Sheet metal workers	1	104	.....	104
Stage mechanics	1	59	.....	59
Stone cutters	1	55	.....	55
Suspender makers	1	1	5	6
Switchmen	1	40	.....	40
Tailors	2	45	.....	45
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	12	.....	12
Tobacco workers	1	8	14	22
Trainmen (road and yard)	2	341	.....	341
Waiters	1	27	.....	27
Wood carvers	1	30	.....	30
Total	82	7,563	678	8,241
TROY.				
Bakers and confectioners	1	70	.....	70
Barbers	1	90	.....	90
Bartenders	1	154	.....	154
Brass molders and core makers	1	26	.....	26
Brewery employees (ale and porter)	1	120	.....	120
Brewery employees (lager)	1	40	.....	40
Bricklayers and masons	1	130	.....	130
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	1	10	.....	10
Butchers and meat cutters	1	80	.....	80
Cabmen and coach drivers	1	139	.....	139
Car workers	1	24	.....	24
Carpenters and joiners	2	360	.....	360
Cigar makers	1	341	2	343
Clerks (railway)	1	17	.....	17
Coal wagon drivers and helpers	1	280	.....	280
Compositors	1	136	.....	136
Core makers	1	75	.....	75
Electrical workers	1	58	.....	58
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amal.)	1	28	.....	28
Engineers (locomotive)	1	85	.....	85
Engineers (stationary)	1	34	.....	34
Foundry laborers and molders' helpers	1	300	.....	300
Freight and baggagemen	1	65	.....	65
Horseshoers	1	26	.....	26
Iron molders and core makers	2	450	.....	450
Lathers	1	14	.....	14
Laundry workers	1	6	8	14
Letter carriers	1	49	.....	49
Lumber handlers	1	17	.....	17
Machine wood workers	1	44	.....	44
Machinists	1	78	.....	78
Maltsters	1	56	.....	56
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	34	.....	34
Musicians	1	200	8	208
Painters and decorators	1	210	.....	210
Paper and pulp makers	1	104	.....	104
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	105	.....	105
Post-office clerks	1	32	1	33
Retail clerks	1	48	.....	48
Sheet metal workers (Group I)	1	54	.....	54
Sheet metal workers (Group IV)	1	18	.....	18
Stage mechanics	1	42	.....	42
Stove mounters	1	30	.....	30
Street railway employees	1	500	.....	500
Tailors	1	70	5	75
Team drivers and owners	1	160	.....	160
Trainmen (road and yard)	1	109	.....	109
Total	49	5,118	24	5,142

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Concluded.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	0.0
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	61	3.3
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	104	5.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	0.0
21	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	27	49	55.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	45	2.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	0.0
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	331	30.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	0.0
8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	26	34.6
823	106	5	10	65	6	.....	1,015	8,008	12.7
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	70	5.7
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	90	11.1
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	154	13.0
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	11.5
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	120	16.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0.0
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	1.2
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	104	48.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	0.0
25	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	34	343	9.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	0.0
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	280	26.8
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	136	5.9
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	75	13.3
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	58	25.9
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	26	15.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	0.0
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	34	5.9
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	300	16.7
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	65	15.4
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	11.5
175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	415	42.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	0.0
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	42	14.3
12	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	16	76	21.1
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	56	89.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50	208	24.0
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	65	104	62.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	0.0
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	54	18.5
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	17	58.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	0.0
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30	50.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	0.0
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160	0.6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	0.0
627	.....	50	.....	26	14	.....	717	4,695	15.3

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness. September

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
UTICA.				
Bakers and confectioners	1	35	.....	35
Barbers	1	54	.....	54
Bartenders	1	114	.....	114
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	1	28	.....	28
Bookbinders	1	10	.....	10
Brewery employees	1	136	.....	136
Bricklayers and masons	1	191	.....	191
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	2	72	.....	72
Butchers and meat cutters	1	78	.....	78
Carpenters and joiners	1	447	.....	447
Carriage and wagon workers	1	55	.....	55
Cigar makers	1	136	2	138
Clerks (railway)	1	72	.....	72
Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	54	.....	54
Compositors	1	138	1	139
Conductors	1	92	.....	92
Coopers	1	7	.....	7
Electrical workers	1	26	.....	26
Electrical workers (linemen)	1	80	.....	80
Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	6	.....	6
Engineers (locomotive)	1	126	.....	126
Engineers (stationary)	1	22	.....	22
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	1	120	.....	120
Horseshoers	1	12	.....	12
Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	30	.....	30
Iron molders and core makers	1	200	.....	200
Lathers	1	18	.....	18
Letter carriers	1	46	.....	46
Loom fixers	1	60	.....	60
Machinists	1	37	.....	37
Mixed employment	1	76	.....	76
Musicians	1	130	16	146
Painters and decorators	1	154	.....	154
Pants and vest makers	1	30	40	70
Paper hangers	1	48	.....	48
Pattern makers	1	13	.....	13
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	100	.....	100
Pressmen	1	29	.....	29
Sheet metal workers	1	64	.....	64
Spinners (jack)	1	45	.....	45
Spinners (mule)	1	145	.....	145
Stage mechanics	1	23	.....	23
Stone cutters	1	16	.....	16
Switchmen	1	6	.....	6
Telegraphers (commercial)	1	4	1	5
Tobacco workers	1	20	14	34
Trainmen (road and yard)	1	337	.....	337
Total	48	3,742	74	3,816
YONKERS.				
Bakers and confectioners	1	63	.....	63
Barbers	1	30	.....	30
Bartenders	1	70	.....	70
Bricklayers and masons	1	180	.....	180
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	1	160	.....	160
Butchers and meat cutters	1	125	.....	125
Carpenters and joiners	3	583	.....	583
Compositors	1	47	4	51
Electrical workers	1	70	.....	70
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amal.)	1	31	.....	31
Excavators	1	200	.....	200
Firemen (stationary)	1	40	.....	40
Horseshoers	1	40	.....	40
Iron molders and core makers	1	100	.....	100
Lathers	1	30	.....	30

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Continued.

Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
4							4	35	11.4
2							2	32	6.2
12							12	114	10.5
								25	0.0
3							3	10	30.0
				4			4	136	2.9
8				6			14	191	7.3
27							27	72	37.5
5							5	78	6.4
25				10			35	441	7.9
1							1	51	2.0
31				2			33	138	23.9
								72	0.0
					1		1	50	2.0
5				3			8	136	5.9
								90	0.0
								7	0.0
10							10	26	38.5
49							49	79	62.0
								6	0.0
				6			6	123	4.9
								22	0.0
				1			1	120	0.8
								12	0.0
15							15	29	51.7
100				5			105	199	52.8
10				1			11	18	61.1
								43	0.0
								60	0.0
4							4	37	10.8
								76	0.0
5							5	154	3.2
								70	0.0
								48	0.0
								13	0.0
50							50	100	50.0
10							10	29	34.5
				2			2	64	3.1
15							15	45	33.3
								145	0.0
								23	0.0
12							12	16	75.0
								4	0.0
								5	0.0
33							33	33	100.0
				3			3	330	0.9
436				43	1		480	3,607	13.3
6							6	63	9.5
2							2	28	7.1
6							6	70	8.6
90				4			94	163	57.7
								160	0.0
								125	0.0
75				3			78	583	13.4
1							1	49	2.0
10							10	70	14.3
6				1			7	31	22.6
47				3			50	200	25.0
								40	0.0
				2			2	40	5.0
40							40	100	40.0
				1			1	29	3.4

Table III.— Unions, Membership and Causes of Idleness, September,

LOCALITY AND TRADE.	Number of unions.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total
YONKERS — Concluded.				
Letter carriers	1	59	.....	59
Machinists	1	175	.....	175
Machinists' apprentices and helpers	1	25	.....	25
Painters and decorators	1	200	.....	200
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	94	.....	94
Post-office clerks	1	19	.....	19
Railroad interlockers	1	45	.....	45
Sheet metal workers	1	52	.....	52
Steam and hot water fitters	1	32	.....	32
Stone cutters	1	30	.....	30
Stone masons	1	85	.....	85
Street railway employees	1	240	.....	240
Team drivers and owners	1	500	.....	500
Waiters	1	40	.....	40
Total	31	3,365	4	3,369

1908: (b) By Trades in First and Second Class Cities — Concluded.

NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
ack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	0.0
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	175	23.4
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	24	8.3
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	200	1.5
6	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	94	12.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	32	3.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	85	32.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	240	0.4
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	500	3.0
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	40	12.5
380	4	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	405	3,346	12.1

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS IN EACH INDUSTRY AND TRADE: (a) MARCH.

Trade.	Sex.	Number Idle on Account of—							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING ETC.											
(a) Stone Working.											
Bluestone cutters	M	256	.....	12	.....	10	.....	.....	278	322	86.3
Bluestone cutters' helpers	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	35	57.1
Granite cutters	"	219	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	220	846	26.0
Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	"	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	500	65.0
Marble cutters, carvers and setters	"	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	1,602	53.1
Marble cutters' helpers	"	56	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	83	179	46.4
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	"	260	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	275	762	36.1
Paving block cutters	"	72	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	176	92.6
Quarrymen	"	.....	.....	82	.....	5	.....	.....	87	321	27.1
Sculptors and carvers	"	79	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	89	200	44.5
Stone cutters	"	1,355	15	13	.....	40	60	.....	1,483	2,075	71.5
Total	M	3,492	15	198	.....	108	60	.....	3,873	7,018	55.2
(b) Building and Paving Trades.											
Asbestos workers (insulators)	M	166	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	167	501	33.3
Blasting foremen	"	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	100	75.0
Bricklayers and masons	"	8,555	9	35	.....	103	.....	10	8,712	12,465	69.9
Caisson and foundation workers	"	1,230	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1,250	1,300	96.2
Carpenters and joiners	"	12,567	162	86	65	498	1	.....	13,379	28,450	47.0
Cement masons	"	431	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	517	90.3
Derrickmen and riggers	"	175	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	181	385	47.0
Dredgemen, steam shovel men, etc	"	25	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	180	47.2
Electrical workers	"	1,859	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	1,873	3,648	51.3
Electrical workers (cable splicers)	"	53	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	54	111	48.6
Electrical workers (linemen)	"	248	.....	.....	4	9	.....	20	281	623	45.1
Elevator constructors	"	316	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	320	943	33.9
Framers	"	474	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	514	1,036	49.6
Gilders	"	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	77	71.4
House shorers and movers	"	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	450	66.7
Housesmiths and bridgemen	"	871	75	.....	245	30	.....	.....	1,221	3,183	38.4
Lathers	"	354	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	355	524	67.7
Lathers (metal)	"	200	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	204	568	35.9

Millwrights	"	183	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	196	466	42.0
Painters and decorators	"	5,836	8	145	.....	150	.....	3	6,142	12,403	49.5
Paper hangers	"	150	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	159	413	38.5
Pavers and rammermen	"	358	.....	89	.....	3	.....	.....	450	525	85.7
Pipe calkers and tappers	"	53	30	10	.....	5	.....	.....	98	498	19.7
Plasterers	"	3,243	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	3,274	5,165	63.4
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1,957	7	.....	1	54	.....	.....	2,019	5,954	33.9
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	"	600	.....	25	10	5	.....	.....	640	700	91.4
Roofers (slate and tile)	"	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	70	55.7
Sheet metal workers	"	1,845	2	12	.....	10	.....	.....	1,869	3,868	48.3
Stair builders	"	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	190	39.5
Steam and hot water fitters	"	1,014	4	2	.....	9	.....	.....	1,029	1,526	67.4
Steam fitters' helpers	"	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,500	33.3
Stone masons	"	1,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020	1,219	83.7
Stone setters	"	90	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	236	50.8
Tar, felt and waterproof workers	"	193	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	200	362	55.2
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	199	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	209	610	34.3
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	217	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	225	584	38.5
Tuck pointers	"	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	28	57.1
Varnishers and polishers	"	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	377	37.1
Total	M	45,666	303	546	334	1,023	1	40	47,913	91,755	52.2
(c) Building and Street Labor.											
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	M	9,327	17	46	.....	25	.....	.....	9,415	16,033	58.7
Building material handlers	"	102	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	105	177	59.3
Cement and asphalt laborers	"	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	1,100	10.0
Excavators	"	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,500	10,400	91.3
Plumbers' laborers	"	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	112	55.4
Truckmen	"	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	1,100	81.8
General building and street laborers	"	544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	544	1,618	33.6
Total	M	20,545	17	46	.....	28	.....	.....	20,636	30,540	67.6
Total — Group I	M	69,703	335	790	334	1,159	61	40	72,422	129,313	56.0
II. TRANSPORTATION.											
(a) Railways.											
Car and locomotive painters	M	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	98	10.2
Car workers	"	316	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	321	1,122	28.6
Clerks (railway)	"	25	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	28	951	2.9
Conductors	"	61	.....	.....	.....	33	10	.....	104	2,212	4.7
Engineers (locomotive)	"	64	.....	.....	.....	119	13	4	200	4,448	4.5
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	"	384	.....	.....	.....	69	19	.....	472	4,517	10.4
Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains)	"	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	148	8.1
Railroad interlockers	"	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	364	4.7
Street railway employees	"	36	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	87	2,684	3.2
Switchmen	"	171	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	176	1,178	14.9

Table IV.—Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (a) March — Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
II. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.											
(a) Railways—Concluded.											
Trackmen (railway)	M	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	99	4.0
Trainmen (road and yard)	"	509	.....	.....	.....	162	30	4	705	8,483	8.3
Total	M	1,601	.....	.....	.....	452	74	9	2,136	26,304	8.1
(b) Navigation.											
Boatmen	M	30	.....	250	86	12	.....	.....	378	2,590	14.6
Cooks and stewards (marine)	"	50	.....	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	1,276	29.3
Engineers (marine)	"	60	.....	674	.....	14	.....	.....	748	3,401	22.0
Firemen (marine)	"	150	.....	1,015	.....	10	.....	.....	1,175	1,635	71.9
Masters and pilots	"	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	2,338	4.0
Seamen	"	.....	.....	3,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,850	3,850	100.0
Total	M	290	.....	6,206	86	36	.....	.....	6,618	15,090	43.9
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.											
Building material drivers	M	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	1,600	56.2
Cabmen and coach drivers	"	634	.....	.....	3	58	4	.....	699	3,297	21.2
Coal wagon drivers and helpers	"	340	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	390	1,720	22.7
Commission drivers and helpers	"	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,200	41.7
Delivery wagon drivers	"	100	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	101	665	15.2
Express and mail wagon drivers	"	35	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	40	403	9.9
Funeral coach drivers	"	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	1,352	29.6
Ice handlers	"	50	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	53	172	30.8
Milk wagon drivers	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	115	21.7
Piano movers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	0.0
Team drivers and owners	"	1,857	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1,867	6,085	30.7
Total	M	4,841	.....	.....	3	99	32	.....	4,975	16,734	29.7
(d) Freight Handling.											
Coal heavers	M	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	200	67.5
Freight and baggagemen	"	746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746	1,039	71.8

Grain handlers	"	550		17					567	827	68.6
Longshoremen	"	1,535		130		89			1,754	3,813	46.0
Lumber handlers	"	4		529		5			538	1,035	52.0
Ore handlers	"			230					230	230	100.0
Scow trimmers	"									325	0.0
Transfer messengers	"									19	0.0
Total	M	2,970		906		94			3,970	7,488	53.0
(c) Telegraphs.											
Telegraphers (commercial)	M	59							59	622	9.5
	F	*29*							*29*	*116*	*25.0*
Telegraphers (railroad)	M	52				13			65	3,417	1.9
	F	*2*							*2*	*41*	*4.9*
Total	M	111				13			124	4,039	3.1
	F	*31*							*31*	*157*	*19.7*
Total — Group II	M	9,813		7,112	89	694	106	9	17,823	69,655	25.6
	F	*31*							*31*	*157*	*19.7*
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.											
(a) Garments.											
Badge, banner and regalia makers	M									3	0.0
	F									*7*	*0.0*
Buttonhole makers	M	106							106	210	50.5
	F	*60*							*60*	*85*	*70.6*
Cloak and suit cutters	M	600							600	1,000	60.0
Cloak and suit makers	"	845							845	1,179	71.7
	F	*175*							*175*	*352*	*49.7*
Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers	M	80							80	367	21.8
Clothing cutters and trimmers	"	1,930				2		1	1,933	2,692	71.8
Clothing finishers	"	85							85	143	59.4
Clothing pressers	"	649				21			670	1,614	41.5
Coat makers	"	3,039	15		4	60			3,118	4,987	62.5
	F	*320*			*29*	*8*			*357*	*741*	*48.2*
Jacket makers	M	2,600				55			2,655	4,444	59.8
	F	*406*				*5*			*411*	*602*	*68.3*
Knee pants makers	M	300							300	550	54.5
Neckwear cutters	"	50			3				53	167	31.7
Neckwear makers	"	112							112	275	40.7
	F	*230*							*230*	*410*	*56.1*
Overall workers	M	51							51	287	17.8
	F	*134*				*3*			*137*	*1,137*	*12.0*
Pants makers	M	888							888	1,849	48.0
	F									*37*	*0.0*
Pants and vest makers	M	13							13	59	22.0
	F	*98*							*98*	*258*	*38.0*

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (a) March — Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
III. Clothing and Textiles—Concluded.											
(a) Garments—Concluded.											
Skirt makers	M	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	275	54.5
	F	*30*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*30*	*40*	*75.0*
Tailors	M	691	.....	.....	29	16	3	1	740	2,087	35.5
	F	*365*	.....	.....	*18*	.....	.....	.....	*383*	*587*	*65.3*
Theatrical costumers	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	0.0
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*14*	*0.0*
Vest makers	M	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	700	35.7
	F	*140*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*140*	*300*	*46.7*
Waist makers	M	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	219	54.8
	F	*139*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*139*	*225*	*61.8*
Wrapper makers	M	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	41	58.5
	F	*65*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	*67*	*76*	*88.2*
Total	M	12,583	15	.....	36	154	3	2	12,793	23,166	55.2
	F	*2,162*	.....	.....	*47*	*18*	.....	.....	*2,227*	*4,871*	*45.7*
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.											
Collar and cuff makers	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	0.0
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*60*	*0.0*
Laundry workers	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	0.0
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*41*	*0.0*
Shirt cutters	M	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	40	70.0
Shirt makers	"	335	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	425	640	66.4
	F	*195*	.....	.....	*80*	.....	.....	.....	*275*	*530*	*51.9*
Underwear makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*150*	*0.0*
Total	M	363	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	453	819	55.3
	F	*195*	.....	.....	*80*	.....	.....	.....	*275*	*781*	*35.2*
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.											
Cloth hat and cap blockers	M	80	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	92	125	73.6
Cloth hat and cap cutters	"	76	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	78	182	42.9
Cloth hat and cap finishers and trimmers	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30	33.3
	F	*100*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*100*	*140*	*71.4*

Cloth hat and cap lining makers	*F*	*75*							*75*	*150*	*50.0*
Cloth hat and cap makers	M	730							730	1,599	45.7
Cloth hat and cap packers	"	28				2			30	50	60.0
Fur workers	"	145							145	365	39.7
Hat and cap sweat band cutters	"	6							6	30	20.0
Hat finishers	"	208				31			239	895	26.7
Hat makers	"	30				10			40	430	9.3
Hat trimmers	*F*									*70*	*0.0*
Millinery workers	"	*30*							*30*	*66*	*45.5*
Straw hat makers	M									120	0.0
	F	*50*							*50*	*250*	*20.0*
Total	M	1,313			12	45			1,370	3,826	35.8
	F	*255*							*255*	*676*	*37.7*
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.											
Boot and shoe workers	M	210				9			219	2,459	8.9
	F	*48*				*2*			*50*	*500*	*10.0*
Glove cutters	M	12							12	70	17.1
Suspender makers	"	100							100	201	49.8
	F	*12*							*12*	*32*	*37.5*
Total	M	322				9			331	2,730	12.1
	F	*60*				*2*			*62*	*532*	*11.7*
(e) Textiles.											
Calico engravers, printers, etc	M	34							34	84	40.5
Carders	"	91			9				100	140	71.4
Carpet workers	"	32							32	238	13.4
	F									*34*	*0.0*
Knit goods boarders	M				1			11	12	48	25.0
Knit goods cutters	"	47							47	64	73.4
Knitters	"	38							38	60	63.3
Lace curtain makers	"	12							12	23	52.2
Loom fixers	"					1			1	85	1.2
Passementerie workers	"	200							200	300	66.7
	F									*2*	*0.0*
Shoddy workers	M	30							30	150	20.0
Silk workers	"	159	5		2	3	25		194	661	29.3
	F	*6*							*6*	*15*	*40.0*
Spinners (jack)	M	65			22				87	300	29.0
Spinners (mule)	"									145	0.0
Total	M	708	5		34	4	25	11	787	2,298	34.2
	F	*6*							*6*	*51*	*11.8*
Total — Group III	M	15,289	20		172	212	28	13	15,734	32,839	47.9
	F	*2,678*			*127*	*20*			*2,825*	*6,911*	*40.9*

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade (a) March — Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
IV. METALS MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.											
(a) Iron and Steel.											
Architectural iron workers	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	28	110	25.5
Blacksmiths	"	275	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	279	782	35.7
Blacksmiths' helpers	"	340	8	.....	6	28	.....	.....	382	730	52.3
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	"	774	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	788	1,892	41.6
Boiler makers' helpers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	0.0
Core makers	"	229	.....	.....	40	16	.....	.....	285	694	41.1
Cranemen and motormen	"	70	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	73	243	30.0
Cutting die and cutter makers	"	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	74	10.8
Drop forgers	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	153	16.3
Electrical apparatus makers	"	391	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	398	1,754	22.7
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*45*	*0.0*
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amalgamated)	M	99	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	130	652	19.9
Foundry laborers and molders' helpers	"	366	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	392	1,040	37.7
Gas meter makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	0.0
Horse nail makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	0.0
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*27*	*0.0*
Horseshoers	M	110	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	123	939	13.1
Iron molders and core makers	"	2,160	5	.....	92	158	.....	.....	2,415	6,026	40.1
Iron molders and core makers' apprentices	"	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	50.0
Knife makers (pocket)	"	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	110	68.2
Machinists	"	2,266	.....	.....	57	78	.....	6	2,407	8,387	28.7
Machinists' apprentices and helpers	"	124	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	130	423	30.7
Painters (metal)	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	50.0
Pattern makers	"	444	.....	.....	23	8	.....	2	477	1,506	31.7
Rolling mill and steel works employees	"	35	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	37	73	50.7
Saw and tool makers	"	73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	74	513	14.4
Sheet metal workers	"	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	113	10.6
Steam engine makers	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	43	7.0
Stove mounters	"	19	.....	.....	33	1	.....	.....	53	134	39.6
Wire workers and bed spring makers	"	40	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	42	360	11.7
Total	M	8,057	13	4	256	392	.....	24	8,746	27,218	32.1
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*72*	*0.0*

(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.											
Beer pump makers	M	10							10	127	7.9
Brass molders and core makers	"	65							65	154	42.2
Brass workers	"	24				1			25	172	14.5
Chandelier filers and makers	"	47							47	250	18.8
Chasers	"	40				2			42	199	21.1
Coppersmiths	"	45							45	232	19.4
Gold beaters	"	50							50	100	50.0
Gold pen makers	"	4					8		12	108	11.1
Jewelers	"	85							85	185	45.9
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	396			4	3			403	1,251	32.2
Metal spinners	"	14							14	143	9.8
Silver and britannia workers	"	50							50	160	31.2
Surgical instrument makers	"									18	0.0
Total	M	830			4	6	8		848	3,099	27.4
(c) Shipbuilding.											
Sail makers	M	6				2			8	120	6.7
Ship and machinery riggers	"	150							150	295	50.8
Ship painters	"	75				5			80	263	30.4
Ship plumbers and steam fitters	"							10	10	85	11.8
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers	"	351	4			69	5		429	1,167	36.8
Spar and derrick makers	"	15							15	34	44.1
Total	M	597	4			76	5	10	692	1,964	35.2
Total—Group IV	M	9,484	17	4	260	474	13	34	10,286	32,281	31.9
	F									*72*	*0.0*
V. PRINTING BINDING, ETC.											
Bookbinders	M	16					1		17	241	7.1
Bookbinders (blank books)	"	22							22	191	11.5
Bookbinders (book cover stampers and gold leaf layers)	"	20							20	150	13.3
	F	*30*							*30*	*160*	*18.7*
Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.)	"	*150*				*13*			*163*	*954*	*17.1*
Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers)	M	27							27	58	46.6
Bookbinders (paper cutters)	"	50				10			60	290	20.7
Bookbinders (paper rulers)	"	20				4			24	130	18.5
Bookbinders (printed work)	"	365			22				387	968	40.0
Check book makers	"									50	0.0
Compositors	"	1,274			95	211		1	1,581	8,877	17.8
	F	*33*			*23*	*12*			*68*	*197*	*34.5*
Electrotypers and stereotypers	M	139							139	1,029	13.5
Hat tip printers	"	6							6	28	21.4
Lithographers	"	499				9	28		536	1,577	34.0
Mailers	"					3			3	395	0.8

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (a) March — Continued.

Trade.	Sex.	Number Idle on Account of —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.											
Music engravers	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	0.0
Newspaper and mail deliverers	"	5	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	41	1,241	3.3
Paper handlers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	0.0
Photo-engravers	"	53	.....	.....	18	8	2	.....	81	1,228	6.6
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*0.0*
Plate printers	M	20	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	24	229	10.5
Pressmen	"	318	.....	.....	88	30	.....	.....	436	2,661	16.4
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	"	512	.....	.....	245	25	.....	.....	782	3,637	21.5
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*42*	*0.0*
Steel and copper plate engravers	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	41	48.8
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	214	1.9
Wall paper print cutters	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	0.0
Total—Group V	M	3,366	.....	.....	468	341	34	1	4,210	23,636	17.8
	F	*213*	.....	.....	*23*	*25*	.....	.....	*261*	*1,354*	*19.3*
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.											
Bar and store fixture workers	M	80	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	85	420	20.2
Bedding and mattress makers	"	15	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	34	138	24.6
	F	*5*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5*	*5*	*100.0*
Box makers and sawyers	M	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	440	10.0
Broom makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	127	0.8
Brush makers	"	195	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	197	380	51.8
	F	*25*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*25*	*35*	*71.4*
Cabinet makers	M	960	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	1,015	2,379	42.7
Carpet fitters and layers	"	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	333	27.0
Carriage and wagon workers	"	138	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	145	1,306	11.1
Chair makers	"	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	31	9.7
Coopers	"	284	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2	307	1,016	30.2
Cork workers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	0.0
Furniture packers	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	25.0
Machine wood workers	"	416	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	440	1,160	37.9
Piano and organ workers	"	119	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	120	454	26.4
Piano and organ workers (action makers, etc.)	"	34	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	45	359	12.5

Piano and organ workers (bellymen, fly finishers, etc.)	"	115				10			125	240	52.1
Piano and organ workers (finishers, regulators, etc.)	"	35							35	225	15.6
Piano and organ workers (varnishers, rubbers, etc.	"	20							20	200	10.0
Picture frame makers	"	20							20	53	37.7
Upholsterers	"	368			13	32			413	993	41.6
Wood carvers	"	231							231	537	43.0
Total—Group VI	M	3,170			31	171		2	3,374	10,892	31.0
	F	*30*							*30*	*40*	*75.0*
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.											
(a) Food Products.											
Bakers and confectioners	M	558				32		9	599	3,348	17.9
Butchers and meat cutters	"	260				9			269	2,618	10.3
Butchers' laborers	"	40							40	300	13.3
Egg inspectors	"	70							70	422	16.6
Flour and cereal workers	"	5							5	150	3.3
Yeast and distillery workers	"	9				3			12	213	5.6
Total	M	942				44		9	995	7,051	14.1
(b) Beverages.											
Brewery employees	M	3				3			6	442	1.4
Brewery employees (ale and porter)	"	60				1			61	1,109	5.5
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	"	86				32			118	2,828	4.2
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	"	6							6	178	3.4
Brewery employees (lager)	"	136				14			150	2,322	6.5
Grains workers	"									30	0.0
Maltsters	"	141				2			143	526	27.2
Mineral water bottlers and drivers	"					1			1	74	1.4
Total	M	432				53			485	7,509	6.5
Total—Group VII	M	1,374				97		9	1,480	14,560	10.2
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.											
Actors and chorus singers	M				14				14	4,160	0.3
	F				*10*				*10*	*1,108*	*0.9*
Bill posters	M	21							21	308	6.8
Calcium light operators	"									160	0.0
Musicians	"	1,044				21			1,065	5,633	18.9
	F	*2*							*2*	*66*	*3.0*
Stage mechanics	M	10				8			18	1,370	1.3
Total—Group VIII	M	1,075			14	29			1,118	11,631	9.6
	F	*2*			*10*				*12*	*1,174*	*1.0*

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (a) March — Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
IX. TOBACCO.											
Cigar makers	M	1,609	51	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	1,822	7,715	23.6
	F	*585*	.....	.....	.....	*65*	.....	.....	*650*	*2,125*	*30.6*
Cigar packers	M	228	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	250	724	34.5
	F	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6*	*14*	*42.9*
Cigarette makers	M	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	360	30.3
	F	*82*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*82*	*300*	*27.3*
Tobacco workers	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	70	4.3
	F	*7*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*8*	*64*	*12.5*
Total—Group IX	M	1,949	51	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	2,184	8,869	24.6
	F	*680*	.....	.....	.....	*66*	.....	.....	*746*	*2,503*	*29.8*
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.											
(a) Hotels and Restaurants.											
Bartenders	M	391	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	422	3,655	11.5
Cooks	"	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	425	23.5
Waiters	"	414	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	494	1,476	33.5
Total	M	905	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	1,016	5,556	18.3
(b) Barbering.											
Barbers	M	67	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	86	2,833	3.0
(c) Retail Trade.											
Bakery and ice cream salesmen	M	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	175	4.0
Bookkeepers and accountants	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	0.0
Clothing salesmen	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	0.0
Dry goods clerks	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	0.0
Furniture and carpet store employees	"	10	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	21	320	6.6
Grocery clerks	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	0.0

Retail clerks	"	3				9			12	738	1.6
	F	*1*				*1*			*2*	*146*	*1.4*
Total	M	18				22			40	1,508	2.7
	F	*1*				*1*			*2*	*146*	*1.4*
Total—Group X	M	990				152			1,142	9,897	11.5
	F	*1*				*1*			*2*	*146*	*1.4*
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.											
Bridge tenders	M									66	0.0
Dock builders	"	600	150	25		15	10		800	1,200	66.7
Drivers and hostlers	"									1,377	0.0
Highway foremen	"									72	0.0
Highway laborers	"					8	7		15	335	4.5
Hospital employees	"									36	0.0
	F					*4*			*4*	*34*	*11.8*
Letter carriers	M					61		5	66	3,857	1.7
Park gardeners and laborers	"			6					6	136	4.4
Post-office clerks	"									2,655	0.0
	F									*25*	*0.0*
Post-office laborers	M									65	0.0
Public school janitors	"									47	0.0
	F									*5*	*0.0*
Railway mail clerks	M									58	0.0
Water works employees	"					1			1	210	0.5
Total—Group XI	M	600	150	31		85	17	5	888	10,114	8.8
	F					*4*			*4*	*64*	*6.2*
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.											
Engineers (stationary)	M	739		2	4	42			787	8,445	9.3
Firemen (stationary)	"	146	3		40	7			196	4,268	4.6
Total—Group XII	M	885	3	2	44	49			983	12,713	7.7
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.											
(a) Paper and Paper Goods.											
Paper and pulp makers	M	794		26		14	10	1	845	3,156	26.8
	F	*7*		*6*		*1*			*14*	*25*	*56.0*
Paper bag and box makers	M									12	0.0
	F									*7*	*0.0*
Total	M	794		26		14	10	1	845	3,168	26.7
	F	*7*		*6*		*1*			*14*	*32*	*43.7*

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness of Each Industry and Trade: (a) March — Concluded.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — Concluded.											
(b) Leather and Leather Goods.											
Belting makers	M	170							170	580	29.3
Harness makers	"	38							38	160	23.7
Tanners and curriers	"									75	0.0
Trunk and bag workers	"	104							104	314	33.1
Total	M	312							312	1,129	27.6
(c) Glass and Glassware.											
Decorative glass workers	M	125				1			126	317	39.7
Flint glass cutters and workers	"	6				1		13	20	334	6.0
Glass bevelers, polishers, etc	"	12				2			14	80	17.5
Glass bottle blowers	"	10				11			21	358	5.9
Window glass workers	"	15							15	80	18.7
Total	M	168				15		13	196	1,169	16.8
(d) Cement and Clay Products.											
Brick makers	M	15							15	20	75.0
Cement workers	"									12	0.0
Modelers and sculptors	"	21			1	2	5		29	56	51.8
Potters	"	20							20	135	14.8
Terra cotta workers	"	102							102	108	94.4
Total	M	158			1	2	5		166	331	50.2
(e) Other Distinct Trades.											
Awning makers	M	55							55	110	50.0
Button makers	"	100				4			104	174	59.8
Diamond workers	"	320							320	325	98.5
Fishermen and oystermen	"			91					91	102	89.2
Florists and gardeners	"									20	0.0
Human hair workers	"									75	0.0
	F									*100*	*0.0*

Janitors, porters and elevatormen	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	0.0
Jewelry and silverware case makers	"	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	100	60.0
Lamp lighters	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0.0
Miners (iron and cement)	"	85	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	95	228	41.7
Pearl workers	"	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	131	38.2
Well drivers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	0.0
Wool pullers	"	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	300	8.0
Total	M	694	.....	91	.....	14	.....	.....	799	2,197	36.4
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*100*	*0.0*
(f) Mixed Employment.											
Mixed employment	M	240	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	244	503	48.5
Total—Group XIII	M	2,366	.....	119	1	47	15	14	2,562	8,497	30.2
	F	*7*	.....	*6*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*14*	*132*	*10.6*
Grand Total	M	120,064	576	8,058	1,413	3,694	274	127	134,206	374,897	35.8
	F	*3,642*	.....	*6*	*160*	*117*	.....	.....	*3,925*	*12,553*	*31.3*

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS IN EACH INDUSTRY AND TRADE:] (b) SEPTEMBER.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.											
(a) Stone Working.											
Bluestone cutters	M	223	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	228	324	70.4
Bluestone cutters' helpers	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	35	11.4
Granite ctutters	"	130	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	131	800	16.4
Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	"	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	500	40.0
Marble cutters, carvers and setters	"	702	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	752	1,210	62.1
Marble cutters' helpers	"	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	216	62.5
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	"	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	715	46.2
Paving block cutters	"	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	305	16.4
Quarrymen	"	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12	110	10.9
Sculptors and carvers	"	60	15	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	85	203	41.9
Stone cutters	"	567	70	.....	.....	39	.....	1	677	2,254	30.0
Total	M	2,403	85	.....	10	105	.....	1	2,604	6,672	39.0
(b) Building and Paving Trades.											
Asbestos workers (insulators)	M	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	402	77.6
Blasting foremen	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0.0
Bricklayers and masons	"	5,096	.....	.....	3	91	30	.....	5,220	11,086	47.1
Caisson and foundation workers	"	1,248	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,250	1,400	89.3
Carpenters and joiners	"	5,937	74	25	23	381	21	7	6,468	25,808	25.1
Cement masons	"	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	441	45.8
Derrickmen and riggers	"	8	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	14	412	3.4
Dredgemen, steam shovel men, etc	"	46	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	48	188	25.5
Electrical workers	"	1,129	100	.....	9	59	.....	12	1,309	3,661	35.8
Electrical workers (cable splicers)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
Electrical workers (linemen)	"	129	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	137	514	26.7
Elevator constructors	"	519	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	520	741	70.2
Framers	"	167	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	169	777	21.8
Gilders	"	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	74	54.1
House shorers and movers	"	200	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	205	350	58.6
Housesmiths and bridgemen	"	961	80	.....	100	34	.....	.....	1,175	3,294	35.7
Lathers	"	84	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	86	360	23.9
Lathers (metal)	"	188	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	190	586	32.4

Millwrights	"	124				3			127	373	34.0
Painters and decorators	"	2,848		1	1	100			2,950	12,321	23.9
Paper hangers	"	19				4			23	402	5.7
Pavers and rammermen	"	146				14			160	587	27.3
Pipe calkers and tappers	"	150	25	15		10			200	305	65.6
Plasterers	"	2,560				1			2,561	4,471	57.3
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1,036	4		4	34	3		1,081	5,681	19.0
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	"	250			50	10	2		312	690	45.2
Roofers (slate and tile)	"	30							30	58	51.7
Sheet metal workers	"	1,382	3		2	14			1,401	3,960	35.4
Stair builders	"	15							15	190	7.9
Steam and hot water fitters	"	539				29			568	1,566	36.3
Steam fitters' helpers	"	1,000							1,000	1,500	66.7
Stone masons	"	771	8						779	1,327	58.7
Stone setters	"									236	0.0
Tar, felt and waterproof workers	"	200							200	368	54.3
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	233							233	572	40.7
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	300							300	575	52.2
Timber men (excavation work)	"	40							40	100	40.0
Tuck pointers	"	7							7	26	26.9
Varnishers and polishers	"	113			50	11			174	376	46.3
Total	M	28,209	294	41	244	823	56	19	29,506	85,918	34.3
(c) Building and Street Labor.											
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	M	4,954	22			46	180		5,202	16,233	32.0
Building material handlers	"	46				12			58	140	41.4
Cement and asphalt laborers	"	420							420	1,186	35.4
Excavators	"	150	200			40		600	990	5,601	17.7
Plumbers' laborers	"	125				2			127	230	55.2
Rockmen	"	50							50	810	6.2
General building and street laborers	"	99			200				299	450	66.4
Total	M	5,844	222		200	100	180	600	7,146	24,650	29.0
Total—Group I	M	36,276	601	41	454	1,028	236	620	39,256	117,240	33.5
II. TRANSPORTATION.											
(a) Railways.											
Car and locomotive painters	M	3				1	1		5	89	5.6
Car workers	"	10				6			16	770	2.1
Clerks (railway)	"	30				3	3		36	984	3.7
Conductors	"	17				25	5	3	50	2,358	2.1
Engineers (locomotive)	"	55				63	3		121	4,456	2.7
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	"	197				55	23		275	4,559	6.0
Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains)	"									116	0.0

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (b) September — Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
II. TRANSPORTATION — Concluded.											
(a) Railways—Concluded.											
Railroad interlockers	M	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	223	7.1
Street railway employees	"	103	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	1	146	2,596	5.6
Switchmen	"	76	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	78	1,082	7.2
Trackmen (railway)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
Trainmen (road and yard)	"	491	.....	.....	.....	149	32	.....	672	8,114	8.3
Total	M	998	.....	.....	.....	346	67	4	1,415	25,387	5.6
(b) Navigation.											
Boatmen	M	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	980	49.0
Cooks and stewards (marine)	"	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	1,365	16.1
Engineers (marine)	"	237	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	250	3,397	7.4
Firemen (marine)	"	398	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	409	1,374	29.8
Masters and pilots	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,313	0.0
Seamen	"	1,690	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1,720	3,070	56.0
Total	M	3,025	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	3,079	12,499	24.6
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.											
Building material drivers	M	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	1,500	31.7
Cabmen and coach drivers	"	580	.....	.....	13	50	.....	.....	643	2,722	23.6
Coal wagon drivers and helpers	"	431	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	25	467	1,660	28.1
Commission drivers and helpers	"	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2,000	40.0
Delivery wagon drivers	"	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	615	40.7
Express and mail wagon drivers	"	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	393	10.2
Funeral coach drivers	"	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1,440	17.4
Ice handlers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	0.0
Milk wagon drivers	"	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	110	13.6
Piano movers	"	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	85	50.6
Team drivers and owners	"	1,044	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	1,066	5,363	19.9
Total	M	3,928	.....	.....	13	83	.....	25	4,049	16,012	25.3

(d) Freight Handling.											
Coal heavers	M	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	185	16.2
Freight and baggagemen	"	109	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	111	1,271	8.7
Grain handlers	"	70	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	72	825	8.7
Longshoremen	"	621	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	648	3,440	18.8
Lumber handlers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	826	0.5
Ore handlers	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	60	78	76.9
Scow trimmers	"	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	350	14.3
Transfer messengers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0.0
Total	M	910	.....	.....	30	35	.....	.....	975	6,996	13.9
(e) Telegraphs.											
Telegraphers (commercial)	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	310	19.4
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*9*	*0.0*
Telegraphers (railroad)	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	3,179	0.2
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	*49*	*2.0*
Total	M	6	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	11	3,489	0.3
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	*58*	*1.7*
Total—Group II	M	8,867	.....	.....	43	521	69	29	9,529	64,383	14.8
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	*58*	*1.7*
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.											
(a) Garments.											
Badge, banner and regalia makers	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	33.3
	F	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	*7*	*28.6*
Buttonhole makers	M	46	30	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	78	185	42.2
	F	*35*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*35*	*71*	*49.3*
Cloak and suit cutters	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	0.0
Cloak and suit makers	"	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	1,024	43.9
	F	*150*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*150*	*301*	*49.8*
Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers	M	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	350	7.1
Clothing cutters and trimmers	"	637	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	644	2,731	23.6
Clothing finishers	"	25	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	30	80	37.5
Clothing pressers	"	389	15	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	411	1,173	35.0
Coat makers	"	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	680	44.1
	F	*100*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*100*	*298*	*33.6*
Jacket makers	M	1,400	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1,460	2,773	52.7
	F	*25*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*25*	*150*	*16.7*
Knee pants makers	M	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	500	50.0
Neckwear cutters	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	0.0
Neckwear makers	"	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	220	59.1
	F	*190*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*190*	*380*	*50.0*
Overall workers	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	199	1.5
	F	*122*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*122*	*1,153*	*10.6*

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (b) September — Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.											
(a) Garments — Concluded.											
Pants makers	M	175	1,200	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1,377	2,345	58.7
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*30*	*0.0*
Pants and vest makers	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	2.4
	F	*3*	*100*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*103*	*273*	*37.7*
Skirt makers	M	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	50.0
	F	*20*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*20*	*35*	*57.1*
Tailors	M	318	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	321	1,047	30.7
	F	*214*	.....	.....	*2*	*9*	.....	.....	*225*	*548*	*41.1*
Theatrical costumers	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	16.7
	F	*3*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	*14*	*21.4*
Vest makers	M	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	500	40.0
	F	*75*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*75*	*200*	*37.5*
Waist makers	M	49	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	51	196	26.0
	F	*19*	.....	.....	*19*	.....	.....	*2*	*40*	*178*	*22.5*
Wrapper makers	M	14	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	22	35	62.9
	F	*19*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*11*	.....	*31*	*64*	*48.4*
Total	M	4,516	1,275	.....	4	55	7	.....	5,857	15,368	38.1
	F	*977*	*100*	.....	*21*	*12*	*11*	.....	*1,121*	*3,702*	*30.3*
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.											
Collar and cuff makers	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	12.5
	F	*27*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*27*	*35*	*77.1*
Laundry workers	M	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	98	12.2
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*28*	*0.0*
Shirt cutters	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
Shirt makers	"	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	495	10.1
	F	*10*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10*	*220*	*4.5*
Underwear makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*100*	*0.0*
Total	M	61	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	63	631	10.0
	F	*37*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*37*	*383*	*9.7*

(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.											
Cloth hat and cap blockers	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	110	18.2
Cloth hat and cap cutters	"	25	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	175	15.4
Cloth hat and cap finishers and trimmers	"	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	32	37.5
	F	*50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*50*	*147*	*34.0*
Cloth hat and cap lining makers	"	*50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*50*	*140*	*35.7*
Cloth hat and cap makers	M	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,327	37.7
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*8*	*0.0*
Cloth hat and cap packers	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	45	44.4
Fur workers	"	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	315	31.7
Hat and cap sweat band cutters	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	11.5
Hat finishers	"	8	.....	.....	.....	30	1	.....	39	945	4.1
Hat makers	"	22	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	32	435	7.4
Hat trimmers	*F*	*4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*100*	*4.0*
Millinery workers	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.0
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	*22*	*4.5*
Straw hat makers	M	20	.....	106	30	.....	.....	.....	156	156	100.0
	F	*50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*50*	*240*	*20.8*
Total	M	730	.....	106	30	42	1	.....	909	3,567	25.5
	F	*154*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*155*	*657*	*23.6*
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.											
Boot and shoe workers	M	249	.....	.....	60	12	.....	.....	321	3,233	9.9
	F	*22*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	*24*	*446*	*5.4*
Glove cutters	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	0.0
Suspender makers	"	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	151	49.7
	F	*8*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*8*	*25*	*32.0*
Total	M	324	.....	.....	60	12	.....	.....	396	3,454	11.5
	F	*30*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	*32*	*471*	*6.8*
(e) Textiles.											
Calico engravers, printers, etc	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	90	11.1
Carders	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	0.0
Carpet workers	"	25	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	33	305	10.8
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*29*	*0.0*
Knit goods boarders	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	40	30.0
Knit goods cutters	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	55	54.5
Knitters	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	10.0
Lace curtain makers	"	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	40	30.0
Loom fixers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	0.0
Passementerie workers	"	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	285	52.6
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	*0.0*
Shoddy workers	M	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	200	70.0
Silk workers	"	136	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	147	370	39.7

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (b) September — Continued.

Trade.	Sex.	Number Idle on Account of —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Concluded.											
(e) Textiles — Concluded.											
Spinners (jack)	M	65	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	75	247	30.4
Spinners (mule)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	0.0
Total	M	582	5	.....	10	4	10	.....	611	1,978	30.9
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*31*	*0.0*
Total—Group III	M	6,213	1,280	106	104	115	18	.....	7,836	24,998	31.3
	F	*1,198*	*100*	.....	*21*	*15*	*11*	.....	*1,345*	*5,244*	*25.6*
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIP-BUILDING.											
(a) Iron and Steel.											
Architectural iron workers	M	44	.....	.....	60	2	3	.....	109	243	44.9
Blacksmiths	"	231	10	.....	2	18	.....	.....	261	839	31.1
Blacksmiths' helpers	"	301	.....	.....	4	29	.....	.....	334	698	47.9
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	"	464	10	.....	50	22	.....	6	552	1,734	31.8
Boiler makers' helpers	"	279	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	284	335	84.8
Core makers	"	277	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	305	551	55.4
Cranemen and motormen	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	0.0
Cutting die and cutter makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	19	21.1
Drop forgers	"	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	95	15.8
Electrical apparatus makers	"	219	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	228	1,210	18.8
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amalgamated)	"	50	.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	85	592	14.4
Foundry laborers and molders' helpers	"	200	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	202	1,163	17.4
Gas meter makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	0.0
Horse nail makers	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	49	6.1
	F	*4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*21*	*19.0*
Horseshoers	M	31	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	42	1,023	4.1
Iron molders and core makers	"	1,340	4	.....	45	61	5	.....	1,455	5,283	27.5
Iron molders and core makers' apprentices	"	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	91	6.6
Knife makers (pocket)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	110	6.4

Machinists	"	1,573	.....	.....	35	98	.....	2	1,708	6,884	24.8
Machinists' apprentices and helpers	"	109	14	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	126	410	30.7
Pattern makers	"	290	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	300	1,397	21.5
Rolling mill and steel works employees	"	34	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	35	70	50.0
Saw and tool makers	"	17	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	20	345	5.8
Sheet metal workers	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	115	8.7
Steam engine makers	"	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	50	16.0
Stove mounters	"	15	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	22	96	22.9
Wire workers and bed spring makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	273	0.7
Total	M	5,510	38	.....	228	331	8	8	6,123	23,844	25.7
	F	*4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*21*	*19.0*
(b) Other Metals.											
Beer pump makers	M	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	118	11.0
Brass molders and core makers	"	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	106	40.6
Brass workers	"	22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	23	157	14.6
Chandelier filers and makers	"	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	261	42.1
Chasers	"	21	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23	193	11.9
Coppersmiths	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	236	12.7
Gold pen makers	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	108	2.8
Jewelers	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180	1.1
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	88	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	94	1,088	8.6
Metal spinners	"	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	135	10.4
Silver and britannia workers	"	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	150	25.3
Surgical instrument makers	"	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	18	22.2
Total	M	387	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	397	2,750	14.4
(c) Shipbuilding.											
Sail makers	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	0.0
Ship painters	"	60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	70	270	25.9
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers	"	134	10	.....	.....	62	6	.....	212	1,019	20.8
Spar and derrick makers	"	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	34	79.4
Total	M	221	10	.....	.....	72	6	.....	309	1,435	21.5
Total—Group IV	M	6,118	50	.....	228	411	14	8	6,829	28,029	24.4
	F	*4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*21*	*19.0*
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.											
Bookbinders	M	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	216	6.5
Bookbinders (blank book)	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	170	17.6
Bookbinders (book cover stampers and gold leaf layers)	"	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	160	4.4
	F	*4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*165*	*2.4*
Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.)	"	*100*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*100*	*700*	*14.3*

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (b) September — Continued.

Trade.	Sex.	Number Idle on Account of —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
PRINTING, BINDING, ETC. — Concluded.											
Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers)	M	30							30	60	50.0
Bookbinders (paper cutters)	"	50			14				64	500	12.8
Bookbinders (paper rulers)	"	40			4				44	131	33.6
Bookbinders (printed work)	"	153			27				180	871	20.7
Check book makers	"									50	0.0
Compositors	"	828			33	217	1	1	1,080	8,868	12.2
	F	*49*				*10*			*59*	*212*	*27.8*
	M	153				2			155	1,029	15.1
Hat tip printers	"									28	0.0
Lithographers	"	321			40	8			369	1,299	28.4
Mailers	"					4			4	397	1.0
Music engravers	"									32	0.0
Newspaper and mail deliverers	"					25			25	1,232	2.0
Paper handlers	"	12							12	105	11.4
Photo-engravers	"	44							44	1,226	3.6
Plate printers	"	26				1			27	221	12.2
Pressmen	"	263			39	12			314	2,725	11.5
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	"	384			117	1		1	503	3,659	13.7
	F	*1*			*5*				*6*	*22*	*27.3*
Steel and copper plate engravers	M	12							12	30	40.0
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers	"	26							26	209	12.4
Wall paper print cutters	"	15							15	245	6.1
Total—Group V	M	2,407			274	271	1	2	2,955	23,463	12.6
	F	*154*			*5*	*10*			*169*	*1,099*	*15.4*
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.											
Bar and store fixture workers	M	227				4			231	365	63.3
Bedding and mattress makers	"	15			1	2			18	97	18.6
	F									*5*	*0.0*
Box makers and sawyers	M	30				5			35	440	8.0
Broom makers	"					1			1	119	0.8
Brush makers	"	45				8			53	268	19.8
	F	*20*							*20*	*40*	*50.0*

Cabinet makers	M	637				24			661	2,244	29.5
Carpet fitters and layers	"	16							16	312	5.1
Carriage and wagon workers	"	100				4			104	1,232	8.4
Chair makers	"	5							5	30	16.7
Coopers	"	299			40	7			346	1,150	30.1
Cork workers	"	10							10	85	11.8
Machine wood workers	"	122				25			147	1,195	12.3
Piano and organ workers	"	96				18			114	996	11.4
Picture frame makers	"	6							6	46	13.0
Upholsterers	"	207				15			222	1,016	21.8
Wood carvers	"	156				1			157	510	30.8
Total—Group VI	M	1,971			41	114			2,126	10,105	21.0
	F	*20*							*20*	*45*	*44.4*
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.											
(a) Food Products.											
Bakers and confectioners	M	549			15	25			589	3,419	17.2
Butchers and meat cutters	"	173				8	9		190	2,454	7.7
Butchers' laborers	"	10							10	260	3.8
Egg inspectors	"	37							37	407	9.1
Flour and cereal workers	"	15							15	108	13.9
Yeast and distillery workers	"					6		4	10	176	5.7
Total	M	784			15	39	9	4	851	6,824	12.5
(b) Beverages.											
Brewery employees	M	5				4			9	431	2.1
Brewery employees (ale and porter)	"	86					4		90	1,069	8.4
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	"	119				65	2		186	2,996	6.2
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	"	4							4	175	2.3
Brewery employees (lager)	"	120				21	1		142	2,255	6.3
Grains workers	"									30	0.0
Maltsters	"			301		4			305	524	58.2
Mineral water bottles and drivers	"						1		1	203	0.5
Wine and liquor rectifiers and bottlers	"									26	0.0
Total	M	334		301		94	8		737	7,709	9.6
Total—Group VII	M	1,118		301	15	133	17	4	1,588	14,533	10.9
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.											
Actors and chorus singers	M									4,148	0.0
	F									*1,108*	*0.0*
Bill posters	M					1			1	320	0.3
Calcium light operators	"									150	0.0

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (b) September — Continued.

Trade.	Sex.	Number Idle on Account of —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC — Concluded.											
Musicians	"	1,465	.....	.....	6	13	.....	.....	1,484	6,128	24.2
	F	*17*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*17*	*108*	*15.7*
Stage mechanics	M	34	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	41	1,458	2.8
Total—Group VIII	M	1,499	.....	.....	6	21	.....	.....	1,526	12,204	12.5
	F	*17*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*17*	*1,216*	*1.4*
IX. TOBACCO.											
Cigar makers	M	780	10	.....	.....	169	5	.....	964	7,808	12.3
	F	*212*	.....	.....	.....	*54*	.....	.....	*266*	*2,022*	*13.2*
Cigar packers	M	108	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	135	709	19.0
	F	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6*	*10*	*60.0*
Cigarette makers	M	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	385	35.1
	F	*70*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70*	*255*	*27.5*
Tobacco workers	M	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	86	22.1
	F	*14*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*14*	*69*	*20.3*
Total—Group IX	M	1,042	10	.....	.....	196	5	.....	1,253	8,988	13.9
	F	*302*	.....	.....	.....	*54*	.....	.....	*356*	*2,356*	*15.1*
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.											
(a) Hotels and Restaurants.											
Bartenders	M	375	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	391	4,324	9.0
Cooks	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	442	6.8
Hotel porters	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	65	30.8
Waiters	"	471	.....	50	.....	27	.....	.....	548	1,511	36.3
Total	M	896	.....	50	.....	42	1	.....	989	6,342	15.6
(b) Barbering.											
Barbers	M	76	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	100	2,433	4.1

(c) Retail Trade.											
Bakery and ice cream salesmen	M	6				1			7	163	4.3
Bookkeepers and accountants	"					1			1	30	3.3
	F									*15*	*0.0*
Clothing salesmen	M									80	0.0
Furniture and carpet store employees	"					1			1	195	0.5
Grocery clerks	"	2				3			5	344	1.5
Retail clerks	"	1				2	2		5	644	0.8
	F									*106*	*0.0*
Total	M	9				8	2		19	1,456	1.3
	F									*121*	*0.0*
Total—Group X	M	981		50		73	4		1,108	10,231	10.8
	F									*121*	*0.0*
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.											
Bath attendants	M									52	0.0
Bridge tenders	"									75	0.0
Dock builders	"	750							750	1,200	62.5
Drivers and hostlers	"									1,500	0.0
Firemen, oilers and water tenders	"									462	0.0
Highway foremen	"									112	0.0
Highway laborers	"					21			21	401	5.2
Hospital employees	"									41	0.0
	F									*61*	*0.0*
Inspectors of construction	M	13				1			14	212	6.6
Letter carriers	"					24	4		28	4,226	0.7
Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen	"									141	0.0
Park gardeners and laborers	"									127	0.0
Post-office clerks	"					3			3	3,607	0.1
	F									*21*	*0.0*
Post-office laborers	M									270	0.0
Public school janitors	"									582	0.0
	F									*5*	*0.0*
Railway mail clerks	M									59	0.0
Street sweepers	"	100				7			107	1,595	6.7
Water works employees	"									227	0.0
Total—Group XI	M	863				56	4		923	14,889	6.2
	F									*87*	*0.0*
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.											
Engineers (stationary)	M	652	2	2	66	16	1		739	7,946	9.3
Firemen (stationary)	"	87			55	1			143	3,955	3.6
Total—Group XII	M	739	2	2	121	17	1		882	11,901	7.4

Table IV.— Causes of Idleness in Each Industry and Trade: (b) September — Concluded.

TRADE.	Sex.	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle.	Number reporting.	Per cent. idle.
		Lack of work.	Lack of stock.	The weather.	Labor disputes.	Disability.	Other reasons.	Reasons not stated.			
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.											
(a) Paper and Paper Goods.											
Paper and pulp makers	M	361	.....	.....	976	6	71	.....	1,414	2,459	57.5
	F	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	*100.0*
(b) Leather and Leather Goods.											
Belting makers	M	234	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	262	557	47.0
Harness makers	"	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	125	21.6
Tanners and curriers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0.0
Trunk and bag workers	"	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	373	30.6
Total	M	375	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	403	1,095	36.8
(c) Glass and Glassware.											
Decorative glass workers	M	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	314	31.8
Flint glass cutters and workers	"	35	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	37	307	12.1
Glass bevelers, polishers, etc	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	0.0
Glass bottle blowers	"	251	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	253	356	71.1
Window glass workers	"	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	100.0
Total	M	466	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	470	1,130	41.6
(d) Cement and Clay Products.											
Brick makers	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
Cement workers	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	16.7
Modelers and sculptors	"	81	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	83	156	53.2
Potters	"	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	130	12.3
Terra cotta workers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	96	3.1
Total	M	99	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	104	424	24.5
(e) Other Distinct Trades.											
Awning makers	M	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	35	42.9
Button makers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	171	0.6
Dentists (mechanical)	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	60	50.0

Diamond workers	"	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	315	100.0
Fishermen and oystermen	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	0.0
Florists and gardeners	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0.0
Human hair workers	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	90	22.2
	F	*5*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5*	*60*	*8.3*
Janitors, porters and elevator men	M	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	123	13.0
Jewelry and silverware case makers	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	75	40.0
Lamp lighters	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0.0
Miners (iron and cement)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	170	8.8
Pearl workers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	0.0
Well drivers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	0.0
Wool pullers	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	0.0
Total	M	426	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	442	2,160	20.5
	F	*5*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5*	*60*	*8.3*
(f) Mixed Employment.											
Mixed employment		10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	14	216	6.5
Total—Group XIII	M	1,737	.....	.....	976	46	86	2	2,847	7,484	38.0
	F	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6*	*61*	*9.8*
Grand Total	M	69,831	1,943	500	2,262	3,002	455	665	78,658	348,448	22.6
	F	*1,701*	*100*	.....	*26*	*80*	*11*	.....	*1,918*	*10,308*	*18.6*

TABLE V.— EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF ORGANIZED WAGE WORKERS

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
I. BUILDING, STONE							
(a) Stone Working.							
Bluestone cutters	M	322	264	81.9	54	14	40
Bluestone cutters' helpers	"	35	20	57.1	.....	.....	.....
Granite cutters	"	846	213	25.2	626	10	598
Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	"	500	325	65.0	175	.....	.....
Marble cutters, carvers and setters	"	1,602	850	53.1	752	.....	150
Marble cutters' helpers	"	179	83	46.4	85	.....	.....
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	"	762	275	36.1	487	.....	.....
Paving block cutters	"	176	155	88.1	4	1	.....
Quarrymen	"	321	86	26.8	235	.....	204
Sculptors and carvers	"	200	89	44.5	111	34	57
Stone cutters	"	2,075	1,404	67.7	656	170	142
Total	M	7,018	3,764	53.6	3,185	229	1,191
(b) Building and Paving Trades.							
Asbestos workers (insulators)	M	501	160	31.9	341	4	253
Blasting foremen	"	100	75	75.0	25	.....	.....
Bricklayers and masons (see also stone masons)	"	12,465	7,859	63.0	4,423	1,394	2,248
Caisson and foundation workers	"	1,300	1,250	96.2	50	.....	50
Carpenters and joiners	"	28,253	9,106	32.2	18,818	3,579	6,472
Cement masons	"	517	464	89.7	53	3	.....
Derrickmen and riggers	"	385	175	45.5	156	.....	150
Dredgemen, steam shovel men, etc	"	180	25	13.9	155	.....	70
Electrical workers	"	3,648	1,703	46.7	1,932	127	49
Electrical workers (cable splicers)	"	111	28	25.2	78	2	10
Electrical workers (linemen)	"	623	154	24.7	452	12	.....
Elevator constructors	"	943	320	33.9	623	23	150
Framers	"	1,036	514	49.6	200	.....	50
Gilders	"	77	21	27.3	56	25	23
House shorers and movers	"	450	300	66.7	150	.....	150
Housesmiths and bridgemen	"	3,183	360	11.3	2,811	486	1,204
Lathers	"	524	198	37.8	318	134	141
Lathers (metal)	"	568	100	17.6	468	30	22
Millwrights	"	466	174	37.3	287	.....	57
Painters and decorators	"	12,362	4,882	39.5	7,247	1,162	4,140
Paper hangers	"	413	17	4.1	393	25	292
Pavers and rammermen	"	525	371	70.7	139	107	32
Pipe calkers and tappers	"	498	98	19.7	400	.....	.....
Plasterers	"	5,165	2,891	56.0	2,071	208	749
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	5,949	1,526	25.7	4,345	710	1,392
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	"	700	475	67.9	225	.....	25
Roofers (slate and tile)	"	70	.....	0.0	70	32	19
Sheet metal workers	"	3,868	1,580	40.8	2,282	559	367
Stair builders	"	190	75	39.5	115	.....	.....
Steam and hot water fitters	"	1,526	938	61.5	567	16	110
Steam fitters' helpers	"	1,500	.....	0.0	1,500	.....	500
Stone masons	"	1,219	853	70.0	356	320	34
Stone setters	"	236	120	50.8	116	55	61
Tar, felt and water proof workers	"	362	.....	0.0	362	.....	362
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	610	155	25.4	455	.....	121
Tile layers' and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	584	200	34.2	384	42	.....
Tuck pointers	"	28	16	57.1	8	8	.....
Varnishers and polishers	"	377	130	34.5	237	.....	157
Total	M	91,512	37,313	40.8	52,668	9,063	19,460
(c) Building and Street Labor.							
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	M	16,033	8,832	55.1	7,158	913	4,496
Building material handlers	"	177	64	36.2	113	71	30
Cement and asphalt laborers	"	1,100	110	10.0	990	.....	495
Excavators	"	10,400	9,500	91.3	900	.....	.....
Plumbers' laborers	"	112	40	35.7	62	.....	22
Rockmen	"	1,100	900	81.8	.....	.....	.....
General building and street laborers	"	1,618	506	31.3	1,112	1,096	11
Total	M	30,540	19,952	65.3	10,335	2,080	5,054
Total—Group I	M	129,070	61,029	47.3	66,188	11,372	25,705

IN THE FIRST QUARTER (JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		AGGREGATE EARNINGS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.										
.....	.....	1,498	27.7	$6,594 00	$4 40	$122 11	14	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	33,859	54.1	142,133 50	4.20	227 05	.....	49	77	500
175	.....	10,500	60.0	35,925 00	3.42	205 29	.....	.....	110	65
602	.....	46,054	61.2	230,278 50	5.00	306 22	.....	25	25	702
85	.....	6,035	71.0	18,992 50	3 15	223 44	.....	.....	60	25
48	.....	34,090	70.0	125,737 50	3 69	258 19	.....	.....	162	325
3	.....	219	54.8	435 00	1 99	108 75	1	3	.....	.....
31	.....	13,026	55.4	29,734 40	2 28	126 53	.....	204	31	.....
20	.....	4,333	39.0	23,843 50	5 50	214 81	2	30	20	59
344	.....	33,012	50.3	145,394 30	4 40	221 64	46	151	73	386
1,765	.....	182,626	57.3	$759,068 20	$4 16	$238 33	63	462	598	2,032
84	.....	14,907	43.7	$56,173 50	$3 77	$164 73	2	134	142	63
25	.....	1,875	75.0	7,500 00	4 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	25
781	.....	173,475	39.2	858,621 84	4 95	194 13	627	977	1,596	1,223
..	.....	2,700	54.0	7,500 00	2 78	150 00	.....	.....	50	.....
8,749	21	966,048	51.3	3,552,887 86	3 68	188 80	1,531	5,173	4,945	7,169
50	.....	3,518	66.4	17,590 00	5 00	331 89	3	.....	.....	50
6	.....	7,287	46.7	26,332 20	3 61	168 80	.....	6	150	.....
85	.....	8,100	52.3	37,821 00	4 67	244 01	.....	70	.....	85
1,701	55	133,577	69.1	394,587 90	2 95	204 24	26	335	881	690
50	16	5,711	73.2	18,564 25	3 25	238 00	.....	11	21	46
440	.....	33,312	73.7	96,186 43	2 89	212 80	12	.....	253	187
450	.....	37,348	59.9	139,845 70	3 74	224 47	.....	98	300	225
150	.....	12,450	62.3	56,900 00	4 57	284 50	.....	.....	50	150
8	.....	1,710	30.5	7,088 00	4 15	126 57	25	16	7	8
.....	.....	5,850	39.0	20,982 00	3 59	139 88	.....	120	30	.....
1,121	.....	127,275	45.3	558,660 50	4 39	198 74	478	108	1,140	1,085
43	.....	11,485	36.1	39,134 98	3 41	123 07	45	166	71	36
386	30	31,454	67.2	141,849 00	4 51	303 10	.....	30	22	416
230	.....	18,774	65.4	80,222 40	4 27	279 52	.....	19	17	251
1,945	.....	342,390	47.2	1,128,675 03	3 30	155 74	773	2,894	2,283	1,297
76	.....	17,025	43.3	62,104 50	3 65	158 03	25	292	.....	76
.....	.....	2,143	15.4	10,149 00	4 74	73 01	84	25	30	.....
400	.....	30,000	75.0	120,000 00	4 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	400
1,114	.....	110,485	53.3	602,011 65	5 45	290 69	43	212	454	1,362
2,231	12	232,072	53.4	979,161 63	4 22	225 35	67	751	1,471	2,056
200	.....	12,750	56.7	43,980 00	3 45	195 47	12	13	200	.....
19	.....	2,537	36.2	10,142 23	4 00	144 89	15	31	5	19
1,356	.....	127,448	55.8	467,106 90	3 67	204 69	164	587	430	1,101
115	.....	8,050	70.0	40,250 00	5 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....	115
369	72	36,746	64.8	150,003 00	4 08	264 56	20	89	87	371
1,000	.....	87,500	58.3	262,500 00	3 00	175 00	.....	500	1,000	.....
2	.....	7,809	21.9	34,645 30	4 44	97 32	83	237	34	2
.....	.....	2,930	25.3	16,115 00	5 50	138 92	.....	55	61	.....
.....	.....	12,670	35.0	47,512 50	3 75	131 25	.....	362	.....	.....
334	.....	28,811	63.3	134,480 25	4 67	295 56	.....	1	123	331
342	.....	23,280	60.6	65,904 00	2 83	171 63	42	.....	342	.....
.....	.....	56	7.0	196 00	3 50	24 50	8	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	13,317	56.2	40,616 50	3 05	171 38	.....	59	148	30
23,939	206	2,694,875	51.2	$10,334,001 05	$3 83	$196 21	4,085	13,371	16,343	18,869
1,749	.....	359,720	50.3	$1,088,157 80	$3 03	$152 02	668	991	4,179	1,320
12	.....	2,636	23.3	10,466 00	3 97	92 62	53	18	30	12
495	.....	60,390	61.0	169,092 00	2 80	170 80	.....	495	495	.....
900	.....	70,200	78.0	109,512 00	1 56	121 68	.....	900	.....	.....
40	.....	4,092	66.0	12,276 00	3 00	198 00	.....	12	10	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	22,082	19.9	43,991 50	1 99	39 56	1,096	15	1	.....
3,201	.....	519,120	50.2	$1,433,495 30	$2 76	$138 70	1,817	2,431	4,715	1,372
28,905	206	3,396,621	51.3	$12,526,534 55	$3 69	$189 25	5,965	16,264	21,656	22,303

Table V.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
II. TRANS							
(a) Railways.							
Car and locomotive painters	M	98	5	5.1	91	.....	.....
Car workers	"	1,122	221	19.7	893	33	23
Clerks (railway)	"	921	6	0.6	888	2	1
Conductors	"	2,212	29	1.3	2,177	.....	77
Engineers (locomotive)	"	4,448	111	2.5	4,248	13	81
Firemen and engineers (locomotive)	"	4,517	92	2.0	4,363	28	576
Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains)	"	148	7	4.7	135	.....	.....
Railroad interlockers	"	364	7	1.9	357	.....	10
Street railway employees	"	2,684	34	1.3	2,545	142	40
Switchmen	"	1,178	172	14.6	923	2	108
Trackmen (railway)	"	54	.....	0.0	54	.....	.....
Trainmen (road and yard)	"	8,483	309	3.6	8,133	91	596
Total	M	26,229	993	3.8	24,807	311	1,512
(b) Navigation.							
Boatmen	M	2,590	378	14.6	2,212	.....	.....
Cooks and stewards (marine)	"	1,276	374	29.3	900	.....	.....
Engineers (marine)	"	3,401	748	21.9	2,508	4	2
Firemen (marine)	"	1,635	1,175	71.9	460	.....	10
Masters and pilots	"	2,338	93	4.0	2,095	7	.....
Seamen	"	3,850	3,850	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	15,090	6,618	43.9	8,175	11	12
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.							
Building material drivers	M	1,600	900	56.3	700	.....	300
Cabmen and coach drivers	"	3,272	601	18.4	2,659	.....	15
Coal wagon drivers and helpers	"	1,720	90	5.2	1,630	.....	.....
Commission drivers and helpers	"	1,200	300	25.0	900	.....	200
Delivery wagon drivers	"	665	55	8.3	610	.....	.....
Express and mail wagon drivers	"	403	5	1.2	398	.....	5
Funeral coach drivers	"	1,352	.....	0.0	1,352	.....	.....
Ice handlers	"	172	53	30.8	56	.....	.....
Milk wagon drivers	"	115	.....	0.0	115	.....	.....
Piano movers	"	125	.....	0.0	125	.....	125
Team drivers and owners	"	6,085	1,551	25.5	4,534	91	580
Total	M	16,709	3,555	21.3	13,079	91	1,225
(d) Freight Handling.							
Coal heavers	M	200	85	42.5	100	.....	100
Freight and baggage men	"	1,039	734	70.6	305	.....	26
Grain handlers	"	827	557	67.4	270	170	.....
Longshoremen	"	3,813	899	23.6	2,793	243	475
Lumber handlers	"	1,035	538	52.0	488	1	18
Ore handlers	"	230	230	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Scow trimmers	"	325	.....	0.0	325	.....	.....
Transfer messengers	"	19	.....	0.0	19	.....	.....
Total	M	7,488	3,043	40.6	4,300	414	619
(e) Telegraphs.							
Telegraphers (commercial)	M	172	28	16.3	96	.....	.....
	F	*41*	*9*	*22.0*	*21*	.....	.....
Telegraphers (railroad)	M	3,417	2	0.1	1,864	.....	.....
	F	*41*	.....	*0.0*	*15*	.....	.....
Total	M	3,589	30	0.8	1,960	.....	.....
	F	*82*	*9*	*11.0*	*36*	.....	.....
Total—Group II	M	69,105	14,239	20.6	52,321	827	3,368
	F	*82*	*9*	*11.0*	*36*	.....	.....

First Quarter (January, February and March), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
PORTATION.										
91	.....	6,979	76.7	$17,283 40	$2 48	$189 93	.....	3	68	20
505	332	68,305	76.5	147,543 88	2 16	165 22	33	186	666	8
518	367	71,442	80.5	144,130 93	2 02	162 31	3	223	629	33
464	1,636	184,075	84.6	639,681 75	3 47	293 84	.....	151	97	1,929
2,116	2,038	346,044	81.5	1,438,450 64	4 16	338 62	.....	36	122	4,090
1,633	2,126	330,993	75.9	934,508 97	2 82	214 19	53	377	2,457	1,476
27	108	11,844	87.7	38,661 00	3 26	286 38	.....	.....	8	127
298	49	28,023	78.5	59,924 20	2 14	167 85	10	22	262	63
26	2,337	216,688	85.1	490,353 62	2 26	192 67	142	127	1,896	380
320	493	72,113	78.1	228,867 13	3 17	247 96	2	108	148	665
54	.....	4,158	77.0	6,752 28	1 62	125 04	.....	30	24	.....
3,116	4,330	644,638	79.3	1,697,912 83	2 63	208 77	61	659	4,387	3,026
9,168	13,816	1,985,302	80.0	$5,844,070 63	$2 94	$235 58	304	1,922	10,764	11,817
.....	2,212	201,292	91.0	$325,440 00	$1 62	$147 12	.....	212	2,000	.....
.....	900	81,900	91.0	123,120 00	1 50	136 80	.....	589	229	82
14	2,488	227,368	90.7	856,365 00	3 77	341 45	4	2	.....	2,502
.....	450	41,250	89.7	97,525 00	2 36	212 01	.....	10	300	150
.....	2,088	190,057	90.7	732,291 94	3 85	349 54	7	.....	365	1,723
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	8,138	741,867	90.7	$2,134,741 94	$2 88	$261 13	11	813	2,894	4,457
400	.....	46,500	66.4	$108,000 00	$2 32	$154 29	.....	300	400	.....
75	2,569	240,259	90.3	492,519 00	2 05	185 23	15	.....	2,644	.....
670	960	127,260	78.1	315,134 80	2 48	193 33	.....	300	724	606
700	.....	64,275	71.4	164,325 00	2 56	182 58	.....	200	625	75
610	.....	43,149	70.7	106,743 00	2 47	174 99	.....	25	538	47
266	127	30,627	77.0	57,156 99	1 87	143 61	15	219	159	5
422	930	114,882	85.0	229,280 00	2 00	169 59	.....	422	930	.....
56	.....	3,968	70.9	7,936 00	2 00	141 71	.....	50	6	.....
35	80	9,975	86.7	17,100 00	1 71	148 70	.....	35	80	.....
.....	.....	4,875	39.0	14,137 50	2 90	113 10	.....	125	.....	.....
3,863	.....	312,544	68.9	731,883 38	2 34	161 42	111	1,176	3,049	198
7,097	4,666	998,314	76.3	$2,244,215 67	$2 25	$171 59	141	2,852	9,155	931
.....	.....	3,800	38.0	$11,400 00	$3 00	$114 00	.....	100	.....	.....
270	9	22,823	74.8	38,531 11	1 69	126 33	5	241	59	.....
100	.....	9,440	35.0	24,350 00	2 58	90 19	170	.....	100	.....
2,075	.....	153,872	55.1	459,271 00	2 98	164 44	9	734	2,050	.....
469	.....	37,191	76.2	73,266 68	1 97	150 14	6	402	30	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
325	.....	25,350	78.0	35,392 50	1 40	108 90	.....	325	.....	.....
1	18	1,722	90.6	3,169 70	1 84	166 83	.....	5	14	.....
3,240	27	254,198	59.1	$645,380 99	$2 54	$150 09	190	1,807	2,253	50
73	23	7,787	81.1	$19,251 00	$2 47	$200 53	.....	1	64	31
21	.....	*1,638*	*78.0*	*2,223 00*	*1 36*	*105 86*	.....	*20*	.....	*1*
1	1,863	169,599	91.0	320,839 74	1 89	172 12	.....	53	1,718	93
.....	*15*	*1,365*	*91.0*	*2,482 20*	*1 82*	*165 48*	.....	*2*	*13*	.....
74	1,886	177,386	90.5	$340,090 74	$1 92	$173 52	.....	54	1,782	124
21	*15*	*3,003*	*83.4*	*4,705 20*	*1 57*	*130 70*	.....	*22*	*13*	*1*
19,593	28,533	4,157,067	79.5	$11,208,499 97	$2 70	$214 23	646	7,448	26,848	17,379
21	*15*	*3,003*	*83.4*	*4,705 20*	*1 57*	*130 70*	.....	*22*	*13*	*1*

Table V.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry and Trade.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
III. CLOTHING							
(a) Garments.							
Badge, banner and regalia makers	M	3	.....	0.0	3	.....	.....
	F	*7*	.....	*0.0*	*7*	.....	.....
Buttonhole makers	M	210	6	2.9	204	29	175
	F	*85*	.....	*0.0*	*85*	.....	*85*
Cloak and suit cutters	M	1,000	.....	0.0	1,000	.....	500
Cloak and suit makers	"	1,167	300	25.7	867	100	767
	F	*352*	*75*	*21.3*	*277*	*75*	*202*
Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers	M	367	80	21.8	287	.....	37
Clothing cutters and trimmers	"	2,692	206	7.7	582	1	295
Clothing finishers	"	143	60	42.0	58	.....	58
Clothing pressers	"	1,614	240	14.9	1,324	50	1,274
Coat makers	"	4,987	1,205	24.2	3,703	1,908	1,449
	F	*741*	*236*	*31.8*	*505*	*110*	*345*
Jacket makers	M	4,444	1,529	34.4	2,690	.....	2,040
	F	*602*	*356*	*59.1*	*191*	.....	*191*
Knee pants makers	M	550	.....	0.0	550	.....	550
Neckwear cutters	"	167	.....	0.0	167	.....	67
Neckwear makers	"	275	12	4.4	263	.....	261
	F	*410*	*30*	*7.3*	*380*	.....	*380*
Overall workers	M	287	.....	0.0	286	.....	7
	F	*1,137*	*3*	*0.3*	*1,078*	*72*	*404*
Pants makers	M	1,849	881	47.6	968	25	850
	F	*37*	.....	*0.0*	*37*	.....	.....
Pants and vest makers	M	59	.....	0.0	59	.....	2
	F	*258*	.....	*0.0*	*258*	*18*	*170*
Skirt makers	M	275	.....	0.0	275	.....	275
	F	*40*	.....	*0.0*	*40*	.....	*40*
Tailors	M	2,086	701	33.6	735	169	505
	F	*586*	*382*	*65.2*	*154*	*15*	*39*
Theatrical costumers	M	18	.....	0.0	18	.....	.....
	F	*14*	.....	*0.0*	*14*	.....	.....
Vest makers	M	700	.....	0.0	700	.....	700
	F	*300*	.....	*0.0*	*300*	.....	*300*
Waist makers	M	219	.....	0.0	219	.....	219
	F	*225*	.....	*0.0*	*225*	.....	*225*
Wrapper makers	M	41	.....	0.0	41	.....	41
	F	*76*	.....	*0.0*	*76*	.....	*76*
Total	M	23,153	5,220	22.6	14,999	2,282	10,072
	F	*4,870*	*1,082*	*22.2*	*3,627*	*290*	*2,457*
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.							
Collar and cuff makers	M	14	.....	0.0	14	.....	.....
	F	*60*	.....	*0.0*	*60*	.....	.....
Laundry workers	M	125	.....	0.0	125	.....	3
	F	*41*	.....	*0.0*	*41*	.....	.....
Shirt cutters	M	40	28	70.0	12	.....	.....
Shirt makers	"	640	310	48.4	330	310	20
	F	*530*	*215*	*40.6*	*315*	*235*	*80*
Underwear makers	"	*150*	.....	*0.0*	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	819	338	41.3	481	310	23
	F	*781*	*215*	*27.5*	*416*	*235*	*80*
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.							
Cloth hat and cap blockers	M	125	25	20.0	100	.....	100
Cloth hat and cap cutters	"	182	78	42.9	98	.....	46
Cloth hat and cap finishers and trimmers	"	30	.....	0.0	30	.....	30
	F	*140*	*80*	*57.1*	*45*	.....	*20*
Cloth hat and cap lining makers	"	*150*	.....	*0.0*	*150*	.....	*150*
Cloth hat and cap makers	M	1,599	80	5.0	1,519	.....	1,510
Cloth hat and cap packers	"	50	5	10.0	45	.....	45
Fur workers	"	365	145	39.7	220	.....	145
Hat and cap sweat-band cutters	"	30	6	20.0	24	.....	24
Hat finishers	"	895	233	26.0	662	152	510
Hat makers	"	430	40	9.3	390	.....	288
Hat trimmers	*F*	*70*	.....	*0.0*	*70*	.....	*70*

First Quarter (January, February and March), 1908

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
AND TEXTILES.										
3	.....	213	71.0	$423 50	$1 99	$141 17	.....	1	2	.....
7	.....	*539*	*77.0*	*610 34*	*1 13*	*87 19*	*3*	*4*	.....	.....
.....	.....	9,154	44.9	19,735 00	2 16	96 74	29	175	.....	.....
.....	.....	*4,420*	*52.0*	*7,947 30*	*1 80*	*93 50*	*6*	*79*	.....	.....
500	.....	56,400	56.4	225,600 00	4 00	225 60	.....	200	300	500
.....	.....	30,261	34.9	74,536 50	2 46	85 97	512	355	.....	.....
.....	.....	*9,078*	*32.8*	*18,078 00*	*1 99*	*65 26*	*277*	.....	.....	.....
250	.....	20,693	72.1	62,111 10	3 00	216 41	.....	87	20	180
286	.....	33,279	57.2	109,045 37	3 28	187 36	37	142	199	204
.....	.....	2,320	40.0	5,800 00	2 50	100 00	.....	58	.....	.....
.....	.....	61,741	46.6	139,693 00	2 26	105 51	90	1,234	.....	.....
319	27	123,487	33.3	300,205 81	2 43	81 07	1,971	1,529	147	56
50	.....	*20,125*	*39.9*	*19,965 25*	*99*	*39 54*	*455*	*50*	.....	.....
650	.....	147,790	54.9	328,935 75	2 23	122 28	.....	2,040	650	.....
.....	.....	*9,692*	*50.7*	*12,404 95*	*1 28*	*64 95*	*131*	*60*	.....	.....
.....	.....	25,200	45.8	37,800 00	1 50	68 73	250	300	.....	.....
100	.....	10,959	65.6	37,173 50	3 39	222 60	.....	12	55	100
2	.....	12,583	47.8	21,391 83	1 70	81 34	.....	261	1	1
.....	.....	*15,870*	*41.8*	*15,993 50*	*1 01*	*42 09*	*380*	.....	.....	.....
250	29	19,784	69.2	42,702 44	2 16	149 31	20	184	56	26
602	.....	*63,275*	*58.7*	*87,274 01*	*1 38*	*80 96*	*495*	*580*	*3*	.....
93	.....	37,842	39.1	96,499 50	2 55	99 69	.....	889	49	30
37	.....	*2,849*	*77.0*	*3,157 00*	*1 11*	*85 32*	.....	*37*	.....	.....
57	.....	4,348	73.7	8,446 00	1 94	143 15	.....	20	39	.....
70	.....	*11,848*	*45.9*	*13,737 53*	*1 16*	*53 25*	*187*	*71*	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,600	45.8	25,200 00	2 00	91 64	125	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	*1,620*	*40.5*	*2,430 00*	*1 50*	*60 75*	*30*	*10*	.....	.....
61	.....	29,454	40.1	77,784 61	2 64	105 83	254	388	86	7
100	.....	*7,961*	*51.7*	*11,413 55*	*1 43*	*74 11*	*44*	*110*	.....	.....
.....	18	1,638	91.0	3,978 00	2 43	221 00	.....	6	.....	12
.....	*14*	*1,274*	*91.0*	*2,002 00*	*1 57*	*143 00*	.....	*14*	.....	.....
.....	.....	25,500	36.4	55,250 00	2 17	78 93	200	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	*10,800*	*36.0*	*14,400 00*	*1 33*	*48 00*	*300*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11,136	50.8	20,432 00	1 83	93 30	.....	219	.....	.....
.....	.....	*12,000*	*53.3*	*19,250 00*	*1 60*	*85 56*	*25*	*200*	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,968	48.0	3,936 00	2 00	96 00	.....	41	.....	.....
.....	.....	*3,648*	*48.0*	*5,472 00*	*1 50*	*72 00*	*76*	.....	.....	.....
2,571	74	678,350	45.2	$1,696,679 91	$2 50	$113 12	3,488	8,791	1,604	1,116
866	*14*	*174,999*	*48.2*	*234,135 43*	*1 34*	*64 55*	*2,409*	*1,215*	*3*	.....
14	.....	987	70.5	$1,869 98	$1 89	$133 57	.....	12	.....	2
60	.....	*4,230*	*70.5*	*11,100 96*	*2 62*	*185 02*	.....	.....	*60*	.....
122	.....	8,899	71.2	23,668 16	2 66	189 35	.....	10	86	29
41	.....	*3,115*	*76.0*	*3,500 04*	*1 12*	*85 37*	*6*	*35*	.....	.....
12	.....	936	78.0	3,120 00	3 33	260 00	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	8,560	25.9	14,450 00	1 69	43 79	310	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	*9,110*	*28.9*	*9,290 00*	*1 02*	*29 49*	*315*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	.....	19,382	40.3	$43,108 14	$2 22	$89 62	310	42	86	43
101	.....	*16,455*	*39.6*	*23,891 00*	*1 45*	*57 43*	*321*	*35*	*60*	.....
.....	.....	5,600	56.0	$11,200 00	$2 00	$112 00	.....	100	.....	.....
52	.....	5,675	57.9	19,834 50	3 50	202 39	.....	20	49	29
.....	.....	1,350	45.0	2,700 00	2 00	90 00	.....	30	.....	.....
25	.....	*2,725*	*50.6*	*3,800 00*	*1 39*	*84 44*	*20*	*25*	.....	.....
.....	.....	*8,100*	*54.0*	*13,500 00*	*1 67*	*90 00*	.....	*150*	.....	.....
9	.....	71,940	47.4	137,440 00	1 91	90 48	.....	1,519	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,025	45.0	4,050 00	2 00	90 00	.....	45	.....	.....
75	.....	14,040	63.8	34,684 75	2 47	157 66	.....	145	75	.....
.....	.....	936	39.0	2,808 00	3 00	117 00	.....	24	.....	.....
.....	.....	29,343	44.3	109,782 51	3 74	165 83	12	140	510	.....
102	.....	16,394	42.0	51,223 03	3 12	131 34	.....	288	.....	102
.....	.....	*2,800*	*40.0*	*2,720 00*	*97*	*38 86*	*70*	.....	.....	.....

Table V.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
III. CLOTHING AND							
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs—Concluded.							
Millinery workers	"	*66*	.....	*0.0*	*66*	.....	*50*
Straw hat makers	M	12	.....	*0.0*	.....	.....	.....
	F	*250*	*50*	*20.0*	*200*	.....	*200*
Total	M	3,826	612	16.0	3,088	152	2,698
	F	*676*	*130*	*19.2*	*531*	.....	*490*
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.							
Boot and shoe workers	M	2,651	107	4.0	2,536	54	1,718
	F	*500*	*11*	*2.2*	*489*	*11*	*312*
Glove cutters	M	70	3	4.3	67	.....	.....
Suspender makers	"	201	.....	0.0	201	.....	201
	F	*32*	.....	*0.0*	*32*	.....	*32*
Total	M	2,922	110	3.8	2,804	54	1,919
	F	*532*	*11*	*2.1*	*521*	*11*	*344*
(e) Textiles.							
Calico engravers, printers, etc	M	84	13	15.5	71	1	41
Carders	"	140	.....	0.0	140	.....	60
Carpet workers	"	238	2	0.8	236	16	198
	F	*34*	.....	*0.0*	*34*	.....	*34*
Knit goods boarders	M	48	.....	0.0	48	.....	.....
Knit goods cutters	"	64	8	12.5	49	9	20
Knitters	"	60	13	21.7	47	.....	9
Lace curtain makers	"	41	.....	0.0	40	.....	15
Loom fixers	"	85	.....	0.0	85	.....	32
Passementerie workers	"	300	200	66.7	100	.....	100
	F	*2*	.....	*0.0*	*2*	.....	*2*
Shoddy workers	M	150	30	20.0	120	.....	.....
Silk workers	"	661	156	23.6	505	1	79
	F	*15*	*6*	*40.0*	*9*	.....	*9*
Spinners (jack)	M	300	64	21.3	221	12	82
Spinners (mule)	"	145	.....	0.0	145	.....	8
Total	M	2,316	486	21.0	1,807	39	644
	F	*51*	*6*	*11.8*	*45*	.....	*45*
Total—Group III	M	33,036	6,766	20.5	23,179	2,837	15,356
	F	*6,910*	*1,444*	*20.9*	*5,140*	*536*	*3,416*
IV. METALS, MACHINERY							
(a) Iron and Steel.							
Architectural iron workers	M	110	4	3.6	106	.....	77
Blacksmiths	"	782	146	18.7	636	56	120
Blacksmiths' helpers	"	730	307	42.1	423	.....	25
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	"	1,892	236	12.5	1,629	82	551
Boiler makers' helpers	"	149	.....	0.0	149	.....	24
Coremakers (see also iron molders)	"	694	212	30.5	442	.....	278
Cranemen and motormen	"	243	30	12.3	213	43	.....
Cutting die and cutter makers	"	74	6	8.1	68	.....	68
Drop forgers	"	153	10	6.5	143	.....	113
Electrical apparatus makers	"	1,754	313	17.8	1,440	.....	402
	F	*45*	.....	*0.0*	*45*	.....	*45*
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists' etc. (amalgamated)	M	652	70	10.7	579	.....	95
Foundry laborers and molders' helpers	"	1,040	170	16.3	870	.....	258
Gas meter makers	"	44	.....	0.0	44	.....	.....
Horse nail makers	"	54	.....	0.0	54	.....	44
	F	*27*	.....	*0.0*	*27*	.....	*17*
Horseshoers	M	939	42	4.5	893	1	24
Iron molders and coremakers	"	6,026	1,825	30.3	4,012	658	1,845
Iron molders and coremakers' apprentices	"	200	30	15.0	170	.....	47
Knife makers (pocket)	"	110	.....	0.0	110	.....	110
Machinists	"	8,387	1,832	21.8	6,466	98	1,288
Machinists' apprentices and helpers	"	423	130	30.7	293	.....	25

First Quarter (January, February and March), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TEXTILES — Concluded.										
16	.....	*4,182*	*63.4*	*4,810 83*	*1 15*	*72 89*	*50*	*16*	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*8,400*	*42.0*	*28,000 00*	*3 33*	*140 00*	.....	*200*	.....	.....
238	.....	147,303	47.7	$373,722 79	$2 54	$121 02	12	2,311	634	131
41	.....	*26,207*	*49.4*	*52,830 83*	*2 02*	*99 49*	*140*	*391*	.....	.....
764	.....	151,889	59.9	$370,992 66	$2 44	$146 29	129	1,696	433	278
166	.....	*29,524*	*60.4*	*44,188 90*	*1 50*	*90 37*	*81*	*408*	.....	.....
67	.....	4,020	60.0	7,035 00	1 75	105 00	.....	67	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,840	39.0	19,550 00	2 49	97 26	1	200	.....	.....
.....	.....	*1,255*	*39.2*	*2,210 00*	*1 76*	*69 06*	*7*	*25*	.....	.....
831	.....	163,749	58.4	$397,577 66	$2 43	$141 79	130	1,963	433	278
166	.....	*30,779*	*59.1*	*46,398 90*	*1 51*	*89 06*	*88*	*433*	.....	.....
29	.....	3,624	51.0	$16,828 72	$4 64	$237 02	1	.....	43	27
80	.....	8,181	58.4	13,414 30	1 64	95 82	9	131	.....	.....
22	.....	9,320	39.5	22,129 98	2 37	93 77	26	208	2	.....
.....	.....	*1,768*	*52.0*	*1,730 56*	*98*	*50 90*	*34*	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	3,744	78.0	7,098 00	1 90	147 88	.....	20	28	.....
20	.....	2,314	47.2	6,066 50	2 62	123 81	20	4	25	.....
38	.....	2,655	56.5	5,310 00	2 00	112 98	.....	47	.....	.....
25	.....	2,381	59.5	8,386 04	3 52	209 65	.....	11	10	19
53	.....	4,631	54.5	10,866 60	2 35	127 84	1	31	53	.....
.....	.....	5,200	52.0	15,600 00	3 00	156 00	.....	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	*104*	*52.0*	*260 00*	*2 50*	*130 00*	.....	*2*	.....	.....
120	.....	9,240	77.0	17,325 00	1 88	144 38	.....	60	60	.....
425	.....	34,037	67.4	104,578 40	3 07	207 09	1	81	231	192
.....	.....	*486*	*54.0*	*704 70*	*1 45*	*78 30*	.....	*9*	.....	.....
127	.....	12,496	56.5	27,221 64	2 18	123 17	49	76	96	.....
137	.....	8,540	58.9	21,350 00	2 50	147 24	.....	8	137	.....
1,124	.....	106,363	58.9	$276,175 18	$2 60	$152 84	107	677	785	238
.....	.....	*2,358*	*52.4*	*2,695 26*	*1 14*	*59 89*	*34*	*11*	.....	.....
4,912	74	1,115,147	48.1	$2,787,263 68	$2 50	$120 25	4,047	13,784	3,542	1,806
1,174	*14*	*250,798*	*48.8*	*359,951 42*	*1 44*	*70 03*	*2,992*	*2,085*	*63*	.....
AND SHIPBUILDING.										
29	.....	5,581	52.7	$16,695 00	$2 99	$157 50	.....	77	.....	29
460	.....	41,153	64.7	139,056 81	3 38	218 64	1	202	124	309
398	.....	30,653	72.5	74,970 70	2 45	177 24	.....	93	304	26
931	65	101,165	62.1	304,658 00	3 01	187 02	23	465	737	404
125	.....	11,017	73.9	22,804 61	2 07	153 05	.....	21	128	.....
164	.....	22,395	50.7	70,613 75	3 15	159 76	.....	168	250	24
170	.....	12,296	57.7	32,752 50	2 66	153 77	43	5	165	.....
.....	.....	2,652	39.0	8,706 75	3 28	128 04	4	47	17	.....
30	.....	6,312	44.1	21,619 50	3 43	151 19	.....	118	25	.....
1,038	.....	94,567	65.7	311,279 40	3 29	216 17	.....	186	642	612
.....	.....	*2,340*	*52.0*	*4,095 00*	*1 75*	*91 00*	.....	*45*	.....	.....
484	.....	40,218	69.5	126,644 35	3 15	218 73	.....	70	229	280
612	.....	52,342	60.2	107,809 70	2 06	123 92	133	547	190	.....
44	.....	2,640	60.0	8,450 00	3 20	192 05	.....	.....	44	.....
10	.....	2,459	45.5	4,211 84	1 71	78 00	37	14	1	2
10	.....	*1,368*	*50.7*	*919 89*	*67*	*34 07*	*27*	.....	.....	.....
868	.....	65,972	73.9	225,905 67	3 42	252 97	1	24	176	692
1,509	.....	204,317	50.9	656,975 87	3 22	163 75	419	1,402	1,271	920
123	.....	11,445	67.3	12,559 09	1 10	73 88	62	108	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,500	50.0	10,367 50	1 89	94 25	15	95	.....	.....
4,933	147	420,282	65.0	1,261,650 63	3 00	195 12	92	990	3,183	2,201
268	.....	21,275	72.6	16,487 50	77	56 27	230	63	...	.....

Table V.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry and Trade.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND							
(a) Iron and Steel—Concluded.							
Painters (metal)	M	20	.....	0.0	20	.....	20
Pattern makers	"	1,506	246	16.3	1,256	2	80
Rolling mills and steel works employees	"	73	.....	0.0	73	35	38
Saw and tool makers	"	513	71	13.8	439	3	165
Sheet metal workers	"	113	12	10.6	101	1	26
Steam engine makers	"	43	3	7.0	40	.....	.....
Stove mounters	"	134	50	37.3	83	24	31
Wire workers and bed spring makers	"	360	42	11.7	318	.....	.....
Total	M	27,218	5,787	21.3	21,070	1,003	5,754
	F	*72*	.....	*0.0*	*72*	.....	*62*
(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.							
Beer pump makers	M	127	10	7.9	117	.....	22
Brass molders and core makers	"	154	65	42.2	89	1	65
Brass workers	"	172	18	10.5	148	1	94
Chandelier filers and makers	"	250	33	13.2	206	38	21
Chasers	"	199	40	20.1	155	.....	141
Coppersmiths	"	232	.....	0.0	232	.....	20
Gold beaters	"	100	.....	0.0	100	.....	100
Gold pen makers	"	108	12	11.1	95	.....	9
Jewelers	"	185	85	45.9	100	.....	100
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	1,251	178	14.2	1,069	45	303
Metal spinners	"	143	.....	0.0	143	.....	23
Silver and britannia workers	"	160	.....	0.0	160	60	.....
Surgical instrument makers	"	18	.....	0.0	18	.....	.....
Total	M	3,099	441	14.2	2,632	145	898
(c) Shipbuilding.							
Sail makers	M	120	.....	0.0	120	.....	10
Ship and machinery riggers	"	295	150	50.8	145	.....	138
Ship painters	"	263	.....	0.0	263	183	80
Ship plumbers and steam fitters	"	85	10	11.8	75	.....	25
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers	"	1,167	249	21.3	916	24	404
Spar and derrick makers	"	34	.....	0.0	34	15	12
Total	M	1,964	409	20.8	1,553	222	669
Total—Group IV	M	32,281	6,637	20.6	25,255	1,370	7,321
	F	*72*	.....	*0.0*	*72*	.....	*62*
V. PRINTING,							
Bookbinders	M	241	4	1.7	234	.....	39
Bookbinders (blank book)	"	191	22	11.5	169	.....	.....
Bookbinders (book cover stampers and gold leaf layers)	"	150	20	13.3	130	.....	.....
	F	*160*	*30*	*18.8*	*130*	.....	.....
Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.)	"	*954*	*13*	*1.4*	*941*	*261*	*275*
Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers)	M	58	6	10.3	52	21	27
Bookbinders (paper cutters)	"	290	.....	0.0	290	.....	90
Bookbinders (paper rulers)	"	130	24	18.5	106	1	1
Bookbinders (printed work)	"	968	347	35.8	621	284	27
Check-book makers	"	50	.....	0.0	50	.....	.....
Compositors	"	8,877	723	8.1	8,143	61	106
	F	*197*	*65*	*33.0*	*132*	*6*	*8*
Electrotypers and stereotypers	M	1,028	134	13.0	894	4	85
Hat tip printers	"	28	.....	0.0	28	6	.....
Lithographers	"	1,577	319	20.2	1,193	30	619
Mailers	"	395	.....	0.0	395	.....	80
Music engravers	"	31	.....	0.0	29	.....	.....
Newspaper and mail deliverers	"	1,241	41	3.3	1,200	.....	.....
Paper handlers	"	125	.....	0.0	125	.....	.....
Photo-engravers	"	1,228	79	6.4	1,149	.....	153
	F	*1*	.....	*0.0*	*1*	.....	.....
Plate printers	M	229	12	5.2	217	.....	.....

First Quarter (January, February and March), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
SHIPBUILDING — Concluded.										
.....	.....	760	38.0	$1,945 60	$2 56	$97 28	.....	20	.....	.....
1,174	.....	88,271	70.3	351,005 67	3 98	279 46	2	35	131	1,088
.....	.....	2,239	30.7	8,490 50	3 79	116 31	17	39	6	11
271	.....	28,003	63.8	92,445 93	3 30	210 58	3	134	44	258
74	.....	6,832	67.6	16,323 60	2 39	161 62	1	10	90	.....
40	.....	3,080	77.0	9,240 00	3 00	231 00	.....	.....	.....	40
28	.....	3,638	43.8	11,318 75	3 11	136 37	22	33	2	26
318	.....	23,680	74.5	72,346 00	3 06	227 50	.....	62	25	231
14,101	212	1,310,744	62.2	$3,997,335 22	$3 05	$189 72	1,105	5,028	7,784	7,153
10	.....	*3,708*	*51.5*	*5,014 89*	*1 35*	*69 65*	*27*	*45*	.....	.....
85	10	7,794	66.6	$31,176 00	$4 00	$266 46	.....	.....	22	95
23	.....	3,923	44.1	11,860 75	3 02	133 27	1	65	23	.....
53	.....	9,212	62.2	24,625 98	2 67	166 39	5	22	114	7
147	.....	13,012	63.2	37,236 58	2 86	180 76	38	30	.....	138
14	.....	6,623	42.7	20,667 50	3 12	133 34	.....	140	8	7
212	.....	16,033	69.1	63,095 70	3 94	271 96	.....	21	5	206
.....	.....	4,800	48.0	14,400 00	3 00	144 00	.....	100	.....	.....
86	.....	7,027	74.0	23,346 48	3 32	245 75	.....	.....	19	76
.....	.....	5,145	51.5	15,472 50	3 01	154 73	.....	42	58	.....
721	.....	66,671	62.4	200,753 44	3 01	187 80	47	212	539	271
120	.....	9,262	64.8	29,190 00	3 15	204 13	.....	23	70	50
100	.....	7,500	46.1	22,500 00	3 00	140 63	.....	60	100	.....
18	.....	1,386	77.0	3,452 20	2 49	191 79	.....	.....	15	3
1,579	10	158,388	60.2	$497,777 13	$3 14	$189 13	91	715	973	853
110	.....	8,830	73.6	$26,490 00	$3 00	$220 75	.....	10	.....	110
7	.....	7,669	52.9	27,583 50	3 60	190 23	.....	.....	138	7
.....	.....	6,172	23.5	21,602 00	3 50	82 14	183	50	30	.....
50	.....	4,825	64.3	19,300 00	4 00	257 33	.....	.....	25	50
488	.....	55,751	60.9	200,720 20	3 60	219 13	.....	111	353	452
7	.....	1,330	39.1	5,322 00	4 00	156 53	.....	15	12	7
662	.....	84,577	54.5	$301,017 70	$3 56	$193 83	183	186	558	626
16,342	222	1,553,709	61.5	$4,796,130 05	$3 09	$189 91	1,379	5,929	9,315	8,632
10	.....	*3,708*	*51.5*	*5,014 89*	*1 35*	*69 65*	*27*	*45*	.....	.....
BINDING, ETC.										
195	.....	16,140	69.0	$46,745 00	$2 90	$199 76	.....	7	121	106
169	.....	12,607	74.6	40,096 00	3 18	237 25	.....	.....	34	135
130	.....	10,010	77.0	33,366 67	3 33	256 67	.....	.....	.....	130
130	.....	*10,010*	*77.0*	*16,683 33*	*1 67*	*128 33*	.....	*130*	.....	.....
405	.....	*47,616*	*50.6*	*68,221 42*	*1 43*	*72 50*	*505*	*436*	.....	.....
4	.....	1,683	32.4	6,957 00	4 13	133 79	.....	21	27	4
200	.....	20,440	70.5	61,320 00	3 00	211 45	.....	.....	90	200
104	.....	7,422	70.0	23,603 65	3 18	222 68	1	5	56	44
310	.....	31,811	51.2	108,295 50	3 40	174 39	23	288	.....	310
50	.....	3,350	67.0	6,156 85	1 84	123 14	.....	46	4	.....
7,970	6	538,921	66.2	1,949,664 31	3 62	239 43	38	133	1,072	6,900
118	.....	*9,263*	*70.2*	*26,968 67*	*2 91*	*204 31*	*5*	*44*	*30*	*53*
780	25	65,798	73.6	274,309 34	4 17	306 83	4	32	100	758
22	.....	1,641	58.6	5,349 24	3 26	191 04	6	.....	.....	22
544	.....	65,624	55.0	247,821 68	3 78	207 73	30	170	606	387
190	125	28,145	71.3	83,939 65	2 98	212 51	.....	.....	320	75
29	.....	1,907	65.8	6,676 25	3 50	230 22	.....	.....	11	18
230	970	104,930	87.4	273,109 00	2 60	227 59	.....	.....	530	670
125	.....	9,750	78.0	24,375 00	2 50	195 00	.....	.....	125	.....
996	.....	79,012	68.8	281,621 69	3 56	245 10	100	.....	280	769
1	.....	*70*	*70.0*	*280 00*	*4 00*	*280 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	.....	15,301	70.5	47,268 00	3 09	217 82	.....	.....	106	111

Table V.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry and Trade.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
V. PRINTING, BINDING,							
Pressmen	M	2,661	75	2.8	2,545	2	565
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	"	3,637	373	10.3	3,262	3	2,294
	F	*42*	.....	*0.0*	*42*	*3*	*4*
Steel and copper plate engravers	M	41	10	24.4	31	.....	16
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers	"	214	3	1.4	211	.....	.....
Wall paper print cutters	"	245	.....	0.0	245	.....	.....
Total—Group V	M	23,635	2,192	9.3	21,319	412	4,102
	F	*1,354*	*108*	*8.0*	*1,246*	*270*	*287*
VI. WOOD WORKING							
Bar and store fixture workers	M	420	105	25.0	295	84	110
Bedding and mattress makers	"	138	27	19.6	111	.....	111
	F	*5*	.....	*0.0*	*5*	.....	*5*
Box makers and sawyers	M	440	.....	0.0	440	.....	.....
Broom makers	"	127	.....	0.0	127	1	45
Brush makers	"	380	95	25.0	185	.....	120
	F	*35*	*25*	*71.4*	*10*	.....	.....
Cabinet makers	M	2,379	803	33.8	1,566	238	1,015
Carpet fitters and layers	"	333	65	19.5	268	13	10
Carriage and wagon workers	"	1,306	118	9.0	1,183	6	77
Chair makers	"	31	3	9.7	28	.....	9
Coopers	"	1,016	231	22.7	785	53	166
Cork workers	"	85	.....	0.0	85	.....	.....
Furniture packers	"	16	4	25.0	12	.....	.....
Machine wood workers	"	1,160	280	24.1	876	16	392
Piano and organ workers	"	454	21	4.6	432	.....	373
Piano and organ workers (action makers, etc.)	"	359	45	12.5	314	.....	314
Piano and organ workers (bellymen, fly finishers, etc.)	"	240	105	43.8	120	.....	50
Piano and organ workers (finishers, regulators, etc.)	"	225	35	15.6	190	.....	90
Piano and organ workers (varnishers, rubbers, etc.)	"	200	.....	0.0	200	.....	185
Picture frame makers	"	53	15	28.3	36	.....	2
Upholsterers	"	383	77	20.1	306	156	145
Wood carvers	"	495	187	37.8	308	155	51
Total—Group VI	M	10,240	2,216	21.6	7,867	722	3,265
	F	*40*	*25*	*62.5*	*15*	.....	*5*
VII. FOOD							
(a) Food Products.							
Bakers and confectioners	M	3,348	290	8.7	3,054	213	72
Butchers and meat cutters	"	2,618	199	7.6	2,419	23	226
Butchers' laborers	"	300	5	1.7	295	.....	.....
Egg inspectors	"	422	70	16.6	352	.....	.....
Flour and cereal workers	"	150	5	3.3	145	.....	.....
Yeast and distillery workers	"	213	12	5.6	198	.....	.....
Total	M	7,051	581	8.2	6,463	236	298
(b) Beverages.							
Brewery employees	M	442	1	0.2	438	.....	3
Brewery employees (ale and porter)	"	1,109	60	5.4	1,049	.....	.....
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	"	2,828	72	2.5	2,641	12	251
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	"	178	4	2.2	172	.....	.....
Brewery employees (lager)	"	2,322	134	5.8	2,186	.....	2
Grains workers	"	30	.....	0.0	30	.....	.....
Maltsters	"	526	23	4.4	503	.....	36
Mineral water bottlers and drivers	"	74	.....	0.0	74	.....	1
Total	M	7,509	294	3.9	7,093	12	293
Total—Group VII	M	14,560	875	6.0	13,556	248	591

In the First Quarter (January, February and March), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
ETC.— Concluded.										
1,969	9	170,130	66.7	$635,081 61	$3 73	$249 54	2	430	447	1,666
965	.....	196,870	60.4	487,722 61	2 48	149 52	68	2,539	625	30
35	.....	*2,933*	*69.8*	*3,455 64*	*1 18*	*82 28*	*7*	*35*	.....	.....
15	.....	1,889	60.9	7,558 00	4 00	243 81	.....	.....	16	15
211	.....	16,247	77.0	64,433 03	3 97	305 37	.....	.....	.....	211
245	.....	16,170	66.0	59,020 50	3 65	240 90	.....	.....	.....	245
15,670	1,135	1,415,798	66.4	$4,774,490 58	$3 37	$223 95	272	3,671	4,570	12,805
689	.....	*69,892*	*56.1*	*115,609 06*	*1 65*	*92 78*	*517*	*645*	*30*	*54*
AND FURNITURE.										
101	.....	14,070	47.7	$56,696 40	$4 03	$192 19	.....	84	88	123
.....	.....	4,870	43.9	11,551 00	2 37	104 06	.....	111	.....	.....
.....	.....	*210*	*42.0*	*280 00*	*1 33*	*56 00*	*5*	.....	.....	.....
440	.....	28,350	64.4	75,333 00	2 66	171 21	.....	.....	440	.....
81	.....	7,804	61.4	21,352 00	2 74	168 13	.....	21	79	27
65	.....	9,230	49.9	23,140 00	2 51	125 08	.....	185	.....	.....
10	.....	*700*	*70.0*	*875 00*	*1 25*	*87 50*	.....	*10*	.....	.....
313	.....	74,717	47.7	248,246 08	3 32	158 52	118	837	324	287
245	.....	17,341	64.7	67,336 50	3 88	251 26	3	20	.....	245
1,100	.....	78,578	66.4	222,941 94	2 84	188 45	4	226	695	258
19	.....	1,640	58.6	3,944 16	2 40	140 86	.....	16	12	.....
566	.....	50,442	64.3	153,276 86	3 04	195 26	71	100	229	385
85	.....	6,290	74.0	11,716 70	1 86	137 84	.....	85	.....	.....
12	.....	936	78.0	2,340 00	2 50	195 00	.....	.....	12	.....
459	9	52,999	60.5	138,811 08	2 62	158 46	7	307	478	84
59	.....	18,015	41.7	45,429 84	2 52	105 16	.....	366	42	24
.....	.....	16,328	52.0	40,820 00	2 50	130 00	.....	314	.....	.....
70	.....	7,190	59.9	19,173 10	2 67	159 78	.....	50	70	.....
100	.....	10,850	57.1	28,934 60	2 67	152 29	.....	90	100	.....
15	.....	10,420	52.1	24,312 10	2 33	121 56	.....	185	15	.....
34	.....	2,668	74.1	6,517 23	2 44	181 03	2	5	14	15
5	.....	11,208	36.6	33,723 10	3 01	110 21	28	223	55	.....
102	.....	13,306	43.2	51,050 74	3 84	165 75	15	177	32	84
3,871	9	437,252	55.6	$1,286,646 43	$2 94	$163 55	248	3,402	2,685	1,532
10	.....	*910*	*60.7*	*1,155 00*	*1 27*	*77 00*	*5*	*10*	.....	.....
AND LIQUORS.										
2,768	1	218,538	71.6	$563,951 24	$2 58	$184 66	261	143	1,885	765
2,170	.....	178,371	73.7	458,872 37	2 57	189 70	3	392	1,486	538
295	.....	22,125	75.0	39,581 25	1 79	134 17	.....	205	90	.....
352	.....	27,126	77.1	74,303 00	2 74	211 09	.....	.....	322	30
120	25	11,365	78.4	29,057 70	2 56	200 40	.....	20	50	75
198	.....	15,444	78.0	33,143 50	2 15	167 39	.....	53	145	.....
5,903	26	472,969	73.2	$1,198,909 06	$2 53	$185 50	264	813	3,978	1,408
408	27	32,931	75.2	$81,634 31	$2 48	$186 38	.....	19	404	15
1,047	2	80,873	77.1	238,344 43	2 95	227 21	.....	.....	282	767
2,184	194	181,341	68.7	464,392 09	2 56	175 84	32	463	2,081	65
.....	172	15,652	91.0	42,120 00	2 69	244 88	.....	.....	50	122
2,181	3	147,243	67.4	420,487 01	2 86	192 35	.....	20	1,953	213
30	.....	2,340	78.0	4,680 00	2 00	156 00	.....	.....	30	.....
361	106	34,763	69.1	76,717 44	2 21	152 52	8	334	158	3
73	.....	5,697	77.0	12,081 00	2 12	163 26	1	33	40	.....
6,284	504	500,840	70.6	$1,340,456 28	$2 68	$188 98	41	$869	4,998	1,185
12,187	530	973,809	71.8	$2,539,365 34	$2 61	$187 32	305	1,682	8,976	2,593

Table V.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
VIII. THEATERS							
Actors and chorus singers	M	4,160	.....	0.0	4,160	.....	14
	F	*1,108*	.....	*0.0*	*1,108*	.....	*10*
Bill posters	M	308	21	6.8	287	.....	.....
Calcium light operators	"	160	.....	0.0	160	.....	160
Musicians	"	5,633	980	17.4	753	100	226
	F	*66*	.....	*0.0*	*26*	.....	*3*
Stage mechanics	M	1,370	8	0.6	1,339	1	27
Total—Group VIII	M	11,631	1,009	8.7	6,699	101	427
	F	*1,174*	.....	*0.0*	*1,134*	.....	*13*
IX. TO							
Cigar makers	M	7,715	1,339	17.4	6,373	49	2,585
	F	*2,125*	*627*	*29.5*	*1,490*	.....	*431*
Cigar packers	M	724	201	27.8	493	.....	54
	F	*14*	*6*	*42.9*	*8*	*1*	*3*
Cigarette makers	M	360	84	23.3	276	.....	.....
	F	*300*	*67*	*22.3*	*233*	.....	.....
Tobacco workers	M	70	.....	0.0	70	.....	7
	F	*64*	.....	*0.0*	*62*	.....	*13*
Total—Group IX	M	8,869	1,624	18.3	7,212	49	2,646
	F	*2,503*	*700*	*28.0*	*1,795*	*1*	*447*
X. RESTAURANTS,							
(a) Hotels and Restaurants.							
Bartenders	M	3,655	191	5.2	3,458	120	270
Cooks	"	425	.....	0.0	425	.....	.....
Waiters	"	1,476	38	2.6	1,438	19	229
Total	M	5,556	229	4.1	5,321	139	499
(b) Barbering.							
Barbers	M	2,833	37	1.3	2,788	33	92
(c) Retail Trade.							
Bakery and ice cream salesmen	M	175	4	2.3	171	.....	3
Bookkeepers and accountants	"	43	.....	0.0	43	.....	.....
Clothing salesmen	"	82	.....	0.0	82	.....	.....
Dry goods clerks	"	34	.....	0.0	34	.....	.....
Furniture and carpet store employees	"	320	11	3.4	309	.....	.....
Grocery clerks	"	116	.....	0.0	116	.....	8
Retail clerks	"	738	5	0.7	733	.....	1
	F	*146*	.....	*0.0*	*146*	.....	.....
Total	M	1,508	20	1.3	1,488	.....	12
	F	*146*	.....	*0.0*	*146*	.....	.....
Total—Group X	M	9,897	286	2.9	9,597	172	603
	F	*146*	.....	*0.0*	*146*	.....	.....
XI. PUBLIC							
Bridge tenders	M	66	.....	0.0	66	.....	.....
Dock builders	"	1,200	250	20.8	950	350	300
Drivers and hostlers	"	1,377	.....	0.0	1,377	.....	.....
Highway foremen	"	72	.....	0.0	72	.....	.....
Highway laborers	"	335	.....	0.0	335	.....	335
Hospital employees	"	36	.....	0.0	36	.....	.....
	F	*34*	.....	*0.0*	*34*	.....	.....
Letter carriers	M	3,857	35	0.9	3,822	.....	.....
Park gardeners and laborers	"	136	6	4.4	130	.....	.....

First Quarter (January, February and March), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
AND MUSIC.										
4,020	126	301,782	72.5	$3,186,615 00	$10 56	$766 01	.....	.....	.....	4,160
1,030	*68*	*81,068*	*73.2*	*816,690 00*	*10 07*	*737 08*	.....	.....	.....	*1,108*
287	.....	22,360	77.9	53,383 59	2 39	186 01	.....	15	257	15
.....	.....	8,000	50.0	16,000 00	2 00	100 00	.....	160	.....	.....
357	70	44,902	59.6	144,055 00	3 21	191 31	100	67	222	364
14	*9*	*2,031*	*78.1*	*5,000 00*	*2 46*	*192 31*	.....	*3*	*17*	*6*
1,289	22	103,632	77.4	310,248 67	2 99	231 70	1	49	183	1,106
5,953	218	480,676	71.8	$3,710,302 26	$7 72	$553 86	101	291	662	5,645
1,044	*77*	*83,099*	*73.3*	*821,690 00*	*9 89*	*724 59*	.....	*3*	*17*	*1,114*
BACCO.										
3,739	.....	380,143	59.6	$725,516 61	$1 91	$113 84	1,393	3,396	1,478	106
1,059	.....	*93,214*	*62.6*	*170,866 01*	*1 83*	*114 68*	*474*	*673*	*343*	.....
439	.....	30,268	61.4	84,376 50	2 79	171 15	54	30	334	75
4	.....	*426*	*53.2*	*922 00*	*2 16*	*115 25*	*1*	*5*	*2*	.....
276	.....	18,216	66.0	34,012 00	1 87	123 23	.....	276	.....	.....
233	.....	*15,378*	*66.0*	*25,630 00*	*1 67*	*110 00*	.....	*233*	.....	.....
63	.....	4,878	69.7	8,984 12	1 84	128 34	6	44	20	.....
49	.....	*4,263*	*68.8*	*5,462 06*	*1 28*	*88 10*	*17*	*45*	.....	.....
4,517	.....	433,505	60.1	$852,889 23	$1 97	$118 26	1,453	3,746	1,832	181
1,345	.....	*113,281*	*63.2*	*202,880 07*	*1 79*	*113 15*	*492*	*956*	*345*	.....
TRADE, ETC.										
2,615	453	256,965	74.3	$635,302 72	$2 47	$183 72	30	375	2,277	776
175	250	33,250	78.2	115,000 00	3 46	270 59	.....	.....	.....	425
839	351	100,864	70.1	208,381 75	2 07	144 91	276	251	741	170
3,629	1,054	391,079	73.5	$958,684 47	$2 45	$180 17	306	626	3,018	1,371
2,019	644	221,030	79.3	$431,745 17	$1 95	$154 86	58	768	1,961	1
168	.....	13,236	77.4	$38,706 00	$2 92	$226 35	.....	3	24	144
43	.....	3,354	78.0	13,390 00	3 99	311 40	.....	.....	13	30
82	.....	6,396	78.0	19,188 00	3 00	234 00	.....	.....	.....	82
34	.....	2,652	78.0	5,746 00	2 17	169 00	.....	.....	34	.....
309	.....	23,922	77.4	89,940 00	3 76	291 07	.....	10	30	269
108	.....	8,742	75.4	21,480 00	2 46	185 17	.....	8	108	.....
732	.....	57,073	77.9	140,917 17	2 47	192 25	.....	140	423	170
146	.....	*11,388*	*78.0*	*13,885 00*	*1 22*	*95 10*	*35*	*107*	*4*	.....
1,476	.....	115,375	77.5	$329,367 17	$2 85	$221 35	.....	161	632	695
146	.....	*11,388*	*78.0*	*13,885 00*	*1 22*	*95 10*	*35*	*107*	*4*	.....
7,124	1,698	727,484	75.8	$1,719,796 81	$2 36	$179 20	364	1,555	5,611	2,067
146	.....	*11,388*	*78.0*	*13,885 00*	*1 22*	*95 10*	*35*	*107*	*4*	.....
EMPLOYMENT.										
.....	66	6,006	91.0	$14,850 00	$2 47	$225 00	.....	.....	.....	66
300	.....	43,408	45.7	151,928 00	3 50	159 92	122	228	400	200
.....	1,377	111,537	81.0	269,032 25	2 41	195 38	.....	.....	1,377	.....
72	.....	5,616	78.0	16,848 00	3 00	234 00	.....	.....	.....	72
.....	.....	14,092	42.1	31,437 75	2 23	93 84	7	328	.....	.....
.....	36	3,276	91.0	5,931 00	1 81	164 75	.....	21	11	4
.....	*34*	*3,094*	*91.0*	*4,005 00*	*1 29*	*117 79*	.....	*31*	*3*	.....
1	3,821	347,802	91.0	943,602 50	2 71	246 89	.....	.....	579	3,243
52	78	10,836	83.4	27,137 50	2 50	208 75	.....	9	43	78

Table V.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry and Trade.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY							
Post office clerks	M	2,655	.....	0.0	2,654	.....	.....
	F	*25*	.....	*0.0*	*25*	.....	.....
Post office laborers	M	65	.....	0.0	65	.....	.....
Public school janitors	"	47	.....	0.0	47	.....	.....
	F	*5*	.....	*0.0*	*5*	.....	.....
Railway mail clerks	M	58	.....	0.0	58	.....	.....
Water works employees	"	210	.....	0.0	210	.....	.....
Total—Group XI	M	10,114	291	2.9	9,822	350	635
	F	*64*	.....	*0.0*	*64*	.....	.....
XII. STATIONARY							
Engineers, stationary	M	8,445	460	5.4	7,766	161	215
Firemen, stationary	"	4,268	19	0.4	4,245	6	320
Total—Group XII	M	12,713	479	3.8	12,011	167	535
XIII. MISCEL							
(a) Paper and Paper Goods.							
Paper and pulp makers	M	3,156	221	7.0	2,823	111	830
	F	*25*	*2*	*8.0*	*20*	*6*	*3*
Paper bag and box makers	M	12	.....	0.0	12	.....	.....
	F	*7*	.....	*0.0*	*7*	.....	.....
Total	M	3,168	221	7.0	2,835	111	830
	F	*32*	*2*	*6.3*	*27*	*6*	*3*
(b) Leather and Leather Goods.							
Belting makers	M	580	75	12.9	490	115	375
Harness makers	"	160	30	18.8	125	.....	28
Tanners and curriers	"	75	.....	0.0	75	.....	.....
Trunk and bag workers	"	314	100	31.8	213	.....	100
Total	M	1,129	205	18.2	903	115	503
(c) Glass and Glassware.							
Decorative glass workers	M	317	125	39.4	15	.....	1
Flint glass cutters and workers	"	334	15	4.5	306	.....	51
Glass bevelers, polishers, etc	"	80	3	3.8	66	4	61
Glass bottle blowers	"	358	6	1.7	352	16	100
Window glass workers	"	80	15	18.8	65	.....	65
Total	M	1,169	164	14.0	804	20	278
(d) Cement and Clay Products.							
Brick makers	M	20	10	50.0	10	10	.....
Cement workers	"	12	.....	0.0	12	.....	.....
Modelers and sculptors	"	56	11	19.6	41	14	10
Potters	"	135	.....	0.0	135	.....	131
Terra cotta workers	"	108	36	33.3	72	52	20
Total	M	331	57	17.2	270	76	161
(e) Other Distinct Trades.							
Awning makers	M	110	.....	0.0	20	.....	.....
Button makers	"	174	104	59.8	70	.....	70
Diamond workers	"	325	320	98.5	5	.....	.....
Fishermen and oystermen	"	102	86	84.3	11	11	.....
Florists and gardeners	"	20	.....	0.0	20	.....	.....
Human hair workers	"	75	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
	F	*100*	.....	*0.0*	.....	.....	.....
Janitors, porters and elevatormen	M	95	.....	0.0	95	.....	.....
Jewelry and silverware case makers	"	100	60	60.0	40	.....	40
Lamp lighters	"	500	.....	0.0	500	.....	.....

First Quarter (January, February and March), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
MENT—Concluded.										
.....	2,654	241,514	91.0	$595,750 00	$2 47	$224 47	.....	.....	1,422	1,232
.....	*25*	*2,275*	*91.0*	*5,415 00*	*2 38*	*216 60*	.....	.....	*18*	*7*
.....	65	5,915	91.0	10,875 00	1 84	167 31	.....	.....	65	.....
.....	47	4,277	91.0	9,971 50	2 33	212 16	.....	.....	32	15
.....	*5*	*455*	*91.0*	*868 00*	*1 91*	*173 60*	.....	.....	*5*	.....
.....	58	5,278	91.0	15,650 00	2 97	269 83	.....	.....	.....	58
152	58	17,062	81.2	36,695 47	2 15	174 74	.....	52	142	16
577	8,260	816,619	83.1	$2,129,708 97	$2 61	$216 83	129	638	4,071	4,984
.....	*64*	*5,824*	*91.0*	*10,288 00*	*1 77*	*160 75*	.....	*31*	*26*	*7*
ENGINE MEN.										
3,494	3,896	627,361	80.8	$2,098,621 42	$3 35	$270 23	165	49	1,186	6,366
603	3,316	362,025	85.3	985,625 06	2 72	232 18	17	641	688	2,899
4,097	7,212	989,386	82.4	$3,084,246 48	$3 12	$256 79	182	690	1,874	9,265
LANEOUS.										
1,573	309	183,216	64.9	$362,716 87	$1 98	$128 49	364	1,804	476	179
11	.....	*1,112*	*55.6*	*1,273 78*	*1 15*	*63 69*	*10*	*10*	.....	.....
12	.....	744	62.0	1,239 96	1 67	103 33	.....	12	.....	.....
7	.....	*511*	*73.0*	*511 00*	*1 00*	*73 00*	*7*	.....	.....	.....
1,585	309	183,960	64.9	$363,956 83	$1 98	$128 38	364	1,816	476	179
18	.....	*1,623*	*60.1*	*1,784 78*	*1 10*	*66 10*	*17*	*10*	.....	.....
.....	.....	23,985	48.9	$60,445 35	$2 52	$123 36	115	375	.....	.....
97	.....	8,139	65.1	28,375 16	3 49	227 00	.....	28	25	72
75	.....	5,775	77.0	11,059 15	1 92	147 46	.....	53	15	7
113	.....	13,901	65.3	34,812 56	2 50	163 44	.....	100	113	.....
285	.....	51,800	57.4	$134,692 22	$2 60	$149 16	115	556	153	79
14	.....	1,037	69.1	$2,726 87	$2 63	$181 79	1	4	8	2
255	.....	20,293	66.3	88,290 70	4 35	288 53	.....	22	72	212
1	.....	3,329	50.4	8,305 80	2 49	125 85	5	51	10	.....
236	.....	22,719	64.5	146,713 00	6 46	416 80	.....	5	31	316
.....	.....	2,340	36.0	10,314 00	4 41	158 68	11	6	48	.....
506	.....	49,718	61.8	$256,350 37	$5 16	$318 84	17	88	169	530
.....	.....	30	3.0	$57 00	$1 90	$5 70	10	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	828	69.0	1,242 00	1 50	103 50	.....	12	.....	.....
17	.....	1,908	46.5	12,656 97	6 63	308 71	2	10	2	27
4	.....	6,144	45.5	20,106 00	3 27	148 93	.....	112	3	20
.....	.....	2,082	28.9	5,191 68	2 49	72 11	52	20	.....	.....
33	.....	10,992	40.7	$39,253 65	$3 57	$145 38	64	154	5	47
20	.....	1,300	65.0	$3,900 00	$3 00	$195 00	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	2,890	41.3	6,796 00	2 35	97 09	.....	69	1	.....
5	.....	385	77.0	2,695 00	7 00	539 00	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	165	15.0	330 00	2 00	30 00	11	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	1,820	91.0	3,432 00	1 89	171 60	.....	3	16	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	95	8,645	91.0	11,115 00	1 29	117 00	.....	89	6	.....
.....	.....	1,560	39.0	4,550 00	2 92	113 75	.....	40	.....	.....
.....	500	45,500	91.0	51,000 00	1 12	102 00	.....	500	.....	.....

Table V.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
XIII. MISCELLANE							
Miners (iron and cement)	M	228	47	20.6	181	.....	.....
Pearl workers	"	131	50	38.2	81	.....	81
Well drivers	"	37	.....	0.0	37	.....	.....
Wool pullers	"	300	.....	0.0	300	.....	24
Total	M	2,197	667	30.4	1,360	11	215
	F	*100*	.....	*0.0*	.....	.....	.....
(f) **Mixed Employment.**							
Mixed employment	M	503	221	43.9	267	26	104
Total—Group XIII	M	8,497	1,535	18.1	6,439	359	2,091
	F	*132*	*2*	*1.5*	*27*	*6*	*3*
Grand Total	M	373,648	99,178	26.5	261,465	18,986	66,645
	F	*12,477*	*2,288*	*18.3*	*9,673*	*813*	*4,233*

First Quarter (January, February and March), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
OUS — Concluded.										
181	.....	12,521	69.2	$25,570 95	$2 04	$141 28	.....	94	87	.....
.....	.....	4,212	52.1	10,530 00	2 50	130 00	.....	81	.....	.....
37	.....	2,627	71.0	5,254 00	2 00	142 00	.....	37	.....	.....
276	.....	22,776	75.9	58,539 00	2 57	195 13	.....	23	273	4
519	615	104,401	76.8	$183,711 95	$1 76	$135 08	11	936	403	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	14	16,288	61.0	$26,989 60	$1 66	$101 08	33	207	26	1
3,051	938	417,159	64.8	$1,004,954 62	$2 41	$156 07	604	3,757	1,232	846
18	.....	*1,623*	*60.1*	*1,784 78*	*1 10*	*66 10*	*17*	*10*	.....	.....
126,799	49,035	16,914,232	64.7	$52,420,858 97	$3 10	$200 49	15,695	62,857	92,874	90,039
4,457	*170*	*543,526*	*56.2*	*1,536,963 42*	*2 83*	*158 89*	*4,085*	*3,914*	*498*	*1,176*

TABLE VI.— EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF ORGANIZED WAGE WORKERS

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(a) STONE WORKING.							
Bluestone Cutters.							
Kingston	M	30	3	.....	27	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	237	10	.....	127	127	.....
Norwich	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Saugerties	"	27	10	.....	17	.....	17
Total	M	324	23	7.1	201	127	17
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	35	.....	0.0	30	.....	5
Granite Cutters.							
Albany	M	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Batavia	"	48	1	.....	46	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
Highland Falls	"	46	7	.....	39	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	540	75	.....	465	.....	.....
Olean	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Perry	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Total	M	789	83	10.5	705	.....	.....
Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	500	200	40.0	300	.....	.....
Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters.							
Buffalo	M	10	2	.....	8	.....	5
New York, Manhattan	"	1,200	750	.....	450	.....	160
Total	M	1,210	752	62.1	458	.....	165
Marble Cutters' Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	216	135	62.5	81	.....	.....
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	715	330	46.2	385	.....	.....
Paving Block Cutters.							
Albion	M	80	.....	.....	80	.....	80
Alexandria Bay	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Clayton	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Holley	"	24	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Hulberton	"	57	42	.....	15	.....	15
Medina	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	1
Total	M	305	42	13.8	247	.....	104
Quarrymen.							
Buffalo	M	32	1	.....	22	.....	.....
Granville	"	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
Total	M	110	1	0.1	100	.....	.....
Sculptors and Carvers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	203	55	27.1	140	1	62
Stone Cutters.							
Albany	M	30	10	.....	20	18	.....
Albion	"	84	41	.....	43	.....	.....
Auburn	"	7	1	.....	6	6	.....
Buffalo	"	154	3	.....	145	.....	71
Gouverneur	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	75	52	.....	23	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,060	393	.....	667	.....	32
New York, Manhattan-Brooklyn	"	200	20	.....	180	.....	180
Niagara Falls	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....

IN THE THIRD QUARTER (JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		AGGREGATE EARNINGS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.	Aggregate earnings.	Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.										
27	.....	2,027	.....	$6,081 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	2,794	.....	12,573 00	4 50	.....	.....	127	.....	.....
30	.....	2,055	.....	6,165 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	15	15
.....	.....	884	.....	2,652 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
57	.....	7,760	38.6	$27,471 00	$3 54	$136 67	.....	127	32	42
25	.....	1,960	65.3	$5,488 00	$2 80	$182 93	.....	5	25	.....
65	.....	4,551	.....	$14,563 20	$3 20	.....	.....	.....	3	62
46	.....	3,450	.....	11,644 50	3 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
45	.....	3,315	.....	12,390 00	3 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
39	.....	2,730	.....	9,828 00	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
465	.....	32,782	.....	147,521 25	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	465
22	.....	1,650	.....	4,950 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
4	.....	308	.....	924 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
19	.....	1,463	.....	4,389 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
705	.....	50,249	71.3	$206,209 95	$4 10	$292 50	.....	.....	3	702
300	.....	23,100	77.0	$82,775 00	$3 58	$275 92	.....	.....	.....	300
3	.....	360	.....	$1,440 00	$4 00	.....	.....	5	.....	3
290	.....	26,685	.....	121,582 35	4 56	.....	.....	40	150	260
293	.....	27,045	59.0	$123,022 35	$4 55	$268 61	.....	45	150	263
81	.....	6,399	79.0	$19,197 00	$3 00	$237 00	.....	.....	.....	81
385	.....	27,142	70.5	$107,247 95	$3 95	$278 57	.....	.....	60	325
.....	.....	4,640	.....	$13,920 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
100	.....	7,700	.....	26,950 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
18	.....	1,386	.....	4,851 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	400	.....	1,000 00	2 50	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	470	.....	1,440 00	3 06	.....	.....	14	1	.....
25	.....	1,785	.....	5,000 60	2 80	.....	.....	5	10	11
143	.....	16,381	66.3	$53,161 60	$3 25	$215 23	.....	27	91	129
22	.....	1,540	.....	$3,990 00	$2 59	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
78	.....	6,006	.....	14,414 40	2 40	.....	.....	.....	78	.....
100	.....	7,546	75.5	$18,404 40	$2 44	$184 04	.....	.....	100	.....
77	.....	8,091	57.7	$44,500 50	$5 50	$317 86	.....	1	2	137
2	.....	514	.....	$2,056 00	$4 00	.....	.....	18	.....	2
43	.....	2,580	.....	10,320 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	100	.....	300 00	3 00	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	9,190	.....	36,760 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	71	74
13	.....	950	.....	3,800 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
23	.....	1,587	.....	6,762 00	4 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
635	.....	49,738	.....	225,690 00	4 54	.....	.....	.....	31	636
.....	.....	8,640	.....	37,920 00	4 39	.....	.....	.....	140	40
24	.....	1,512	.....	6,048 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(a) STONE WORKING—Concluded.							
Stone Cutters—Concluded.							
Rochester	M	100	.....	.....	89	.....	21
Rock Glen	"	16	.....	.....	16	7	.....
Syracuse	"	49	.....	.....	49	.....	14
Utica	"	11	2	.....	9	2	6
Yonkers	"	30	.....	.....	30	18	.....
Total	M	1,853	522	28.2	1,314	51	324
Total—Stone Working	M	6,260	2,143	34.2	3,961	179	677
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES.							
Asbestos Workers (Insulators).							
Buffalo	M	22	4	.....	18	.....	18
New York, Manhattan	"	380	304	.....	76	38	.....
Total	M	402	308	76.6	94	38	18
Blasting Foremen.							
New York, Manhattan	M	100	.....	0.0	25	.....	5
Bricklayers and Masons.							
Albany	M	190	.....	.....	190	.....	190
Albion	"	22	.....	.....	21	9	12
Amsterdam	"	91	.....	.....	91	.....	91
Auburn	"	58	.....	.....	54	.....	10
Batavia	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	1
Binghamton	"	58	.....	.....	58	7	21
Brockport	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	395	.....	.....	395	.....	302
Canandaigua	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Carthage	"	9	.....	.....	9	1	6
Cohoes	"	24	6	.....	18	.....	18
Corning	"	68	7	.....	58	5	38
Cortland	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	7
Elmira	"	90	.....	.....	90	2	58
Fulton	"	6	3	.....	3	.....	3
Geneva	"	24	1	.....	23	.....	.....
Glens Falls	"	63	5	.....	58	33	24
Gloversville	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Herkimer	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Hornell	"	46	.....	.....	46	.....	16
Hudson	"	30	4	.....	26	21	5
Ithaca	"	50	.....	.....	50	2	3
Jamestown	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Kingston	"	31	.....	.....	31	.....	17
Little Falls	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	1
Lockport	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Matteawan	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Mechanicville	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Middletown	"	58	9	.....	49	28	13
Mount Kisco	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Mount Morris	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Mount Vernon	"	59	20	.....	39	.....	39
New Rochelle	"	114	.....	.....	114	.....	23
New York, Bronx	"	367	200	.....	167	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	1,655	745	.....	906	223	682
New York, Manhattan	"	4,169	2,806	.....	1,363	.....	1,163
New York, Queens	"	370	200	.....	170	.....	168
New York, Richmond	"	80	10	.....	70	15	40
Newburgh	"	80	6	.....	74	10	58
Niagara Falls	"	120	.....	.....	120	.....	120
North Tonawanda	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	6
Norwich	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Nyack	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.—Continued.										
68	.....	5,935	.....	$23,740 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	21	68
9	.....	725	.....	2,900 00	4 00	.....	.....	7	.....	9
35	.....	3,070	.....	12,280 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	14	35
1	.....	448	.....	1,792 00	4 00	.....	.....	2	2	5
12	.....	945	.....	3,780 00	4 00	.....	18	.....	.....	12
939	.....	85,934	65.4	$374,148 00	$4 35	$284 74	24	27	279	984
3,105	.....	261,607	66.0	$1,061,625 75	$4 06	$268 02	24	232	742	2,963
.....	.....	652	.....	$2,347 20	$3 60	.....	.....	16	2	.....
38	.....	3,667	.....	16,501 50	4 50	.....	.....	38	.....	38
38	.....	4,319	45.9	$18,848 70	$4 36	$200 52	.....	54	2	38
20	.....	1,810	72.4	$7,240 00	$4 00	$289 60	.....	.....	5	20
.....	.....	10,450	.....	$50,160 00	$4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
.....	.....	780	.....	3,429 00	4 40	.....	.....	9	.....	12
.....	.....	5,278	.....	21,112 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
44	.....	3,530	.....	15,532 00	4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
15	.....	1,002	.....	4,008 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	1	15
30	.....	3,290	.....	14,805 00	4 50	.....	.....	7	21	30
17	.....	1,190	.....	4,819 50	4 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
93	.....	19,833	.....	83,646 00	4 22	.....	2	.....	318	75
9	.....	630	.....	2,520 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2	.....	315	.....	1,134 00	3 60	.....	1	6	2	.....
.....	.....	720	.....	3,168 00	4 40	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
15	.....	2,733	.....	9,838 80	3 60	.....	5	10	28	15
9	.....	884	.....	3,536 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	7	9
30	.....	4,908	.....	19,632 00	4 00	.....	.....	2	58	30
.....	.....	156	.....	624 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
23	.....	1,610	.....	7,245 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1	.....	1,760	.....	7,040 00	4 00	.....	.....	45	12	1
.....	.....	1,000	.....	4,000 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
7	.....	455	.....	1,820 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
30	.....	2,560	.....	10,000 00	3 91	.....	.....	.....	26	20
.....	.....	578	.....	2,080 80	3 60	.....	21	5	.....	.....
45	.....	3,199	.....	12,796 00	4 00	.....	2	.....	3	45
22	.....	1,430	.....	6,435 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
14	.....	1,800	.....	7,200 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	17	14
26	.....	1,914	.....	7,658 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	1	26
.....	.....	1,300	.....	5,200 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
.....	.....	350	.....	1,400 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
12	.....	840	.....	3,780 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
7	1	1,706	.....	7,506 40	4 40	.....	.....	38	3	8
.....	.....	468	.....	1,950 00	4 17	.....	.....	4	8	.....
.....	.....	1,276	.....	6,380 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	1,521	.....	7,422 48	4 88	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
91	.....	7,120	.....	32,136 00	4 51	.....	.....	.....	10	104
167	.....	11,940	.....	66,866 80	5 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
1	.....	28,273	.....	158,328 80	5 60	.....	161	62	659	24
200	.....	68,673	.....	384,571 60	5 60	.....	.....	.....	330	1,033
2	.....	6,371	.....	35,804 50	5 62	.....	.....	.....	168	2
15	.....	2,945	.....	16,492 00	5 60	.....	.....	15	40	15
6	.....	2,964	.....	13,041 60	4 40	.....	.....	10	58	6
.....	.....	6,600	.....	26,400 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
12	.....	1,088	.....	4,608 00	4 24	.....	.....	.....	6	12
27	.....	2,052	.....	7,182 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
24	.....	1,692	.....	6,768 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Continued.							
Bricklayers and Masons—Concluded.							
Ogdensburg	M	27	.....	.....	27	12	15
Olean	"	73	.....	.....	73	.....	73
Oneida	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Oneonta	"	34	.....	.....	32	.....	16
Ossining	"	60	35	.....	25	.....	.....
Oswego	"	55	.....	.....	55	.....	25
Peekskill	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	12
Penn Yan	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	5
Plattsburg	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	8
Port Chester	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Port Jervis	"	17	.....	.....	17	9	8
Poughkeepsie	"	62	18	.....	44	.....	44
Rochester	"	687	.....	.....	687	.....	687
Rome	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Salamanca	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	30
Saranac Lake	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs	"	56	6	.....	49	20	19
Schenectady	"	170	.....	.....	170	.....	150
Sloatsburg	"	48	16	.....	32	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	167	.....	.....	167	.....	167
Tarrytown	"	205	7	.....	198	.....	198
Ticonderoga	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Troy	"	130	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
Utica	"	191	4	.....	187	15	120
Watertown	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	28
White Plains	"	129	5	.....	124	.....	99
Yonkers	"	163	61	.....	90	3	86
Total	M	11,216	4,174	37.2	7,015	415	5,151
Caisson and Foundation Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,400	1,250	89.3	150	.....	.....
Carpenters and Joiners.							
Addison	M	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Albany	"	373	.....	.....	273	.....	134
Albion	"	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Alexandria Bay	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Amsterdam	"	176	2	.....	174	.....	12
Auburn	"	285	14	.....	271	.....	69
Baldwinsville	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Ballston Spa	"	74	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
Batavia	"	60	1	.....	59	.....	.....
Bath	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	164	15	.....	149	10	39
Brockport	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	2
Buffalo	"	2,122	125	.....	1,901	102	212
Canandaigua	"	50	1	.....	49	.....	.....
Chatham	"	18	6	.....	12	.....	.....
Clayton	"	41	.....	.....	33	.....	33
Clinton	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Cohoes	"	69	.....	.....	69	9	44
Cold Spring	"	21	.....	.....	21	1	.....
Corinth-Palmer	"	57	.....	.....	57	7	31
Corning	"	134	.....	.....	134	.....	49
Cortland	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	2
Depew-Lancaster	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Dobbs Ferry	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	48
Dunkirk	"	31	.....	.....	31	5	11
Elmira	"	155	.....	.....	155	.....	.....
Fishkill-on-Hudson	"	39	9	.....	30	.....	.....
Fort Edward	"	45	7	.....	38	.....	.....
Freeport	"	15	.....	.....	15	4	8
Fulton	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	1
Geneva	"	90	6	.....	84	.....	30

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.—Continued.										
.....	.....	840	.....	$3,402 00	$4 05	.....	.....	12	15	.....
.....	.....	4,234	.....	20,839 40	4 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
22	.....	1,422	.....	5,688 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
16	.....	1,850	.....	6,799 50	3 68	.....	.....	6	16	10
25	.....	1,925	.....	8,662 50	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
30	.....	3,100	.....	12,400 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	25	30
13	.....	1,469	.....	5,876 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	12	13
7	.....	667	.....	2,401 20	3 60	.....	.....	1	9	2
22	.....	1,895	.....	7,848 00	4 14	.....	.....	4	4	22
.....	.....	5,200	.....	22,100 00	4 25	.....	.....	.....	50	50
.....	.....	611	.....	2,199 60	3 60	.....	.....	12	5	.....
.....	.....	2,288	.....	10,982 40	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	35,037	.....	159,768 72	4 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	687
.....	.....	2,000	.....	8,000 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	1,260	.....	5,103 00	4 05	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
25	.....	1,750	.....	6,650 00	3 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
10	.....	1,658	.....	6,632 00	4 00	.....	13	15	11	10
20	.....	7,400	.....	35,520 00	4 80	.....	.....	.....	150	20
32	.....	2,256	.....	8,460 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	8,350	.....	36,740 00	4 40	.....	.....	.....	167	.....
.....	.....	10,296	.....	46,332 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
12	.....	924	.....	3,880 80	4 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
130	.....	7,800	.....	34,320 00	4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
52	.....	9,015	.....	36,060 00	4 00	.....	.....	55	80	52
10	.....	1,890	.....	7,560 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	28	10
25	.....	6,670	.....	28,392 50	4 26	.....	.....	.....	99	25
1	.....	4,574	.....	23,787 40	5 20	.....	1	2	1	86
1,448	1	345,565	49.3	$1,646,482 30	$4 76	$234 71	206	320	2,750	3,739
.....	150	12,675	84.5	$34,125 00	$2 69	$227 50	.....	.....	.....	150
14	.....	994	.....	$2,485 00	$2 50	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
239	.....	24,207	.....	72,621 00	3 00	.....	.....	38	222	113
34	.....	2,380	.....	6,930 00	2 91	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
25	.....	1,925	.....	4,812 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
162	.....	12,881	.....	35,290 72	2 74	.....	.....	12	125	37
195	7	18,432	.....	54,655 75	2 97	.....	.....	33	89	149
27	.....	2,079	.....	6,548 85	3 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
74	.....	5,180	.....	13,387 50	2 58	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
59	.....	4,366	.....	12,006 50	2 75	.....	.....	.....	59	.....
20	.....	1,540	.....	3,850 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
100	.....	9,520	.....	28,560 00	3 00	.....	.....	49	.....	100
22	.....	1,692	.....	4,248 00	2 51	.....	.....	2	22	.....
1,587	.....	119,262	.....	380,414 80	3 19	.....	.....	272	1,113	516
49	.....	3,430	.....	9,947 00	2 90	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
12	.....	924	.....	2,310 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	1,348	.....	3,370 00	2 50	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
30	.....	2,100	.....	6,300 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
16	.....	3,344	.....	10,700 80	3 20	.....	4	26	32	7
20	.....	1,413	.....	3,885 75	2 75	.....	1	.....	20	.....
19	.....	2,992	.....	7,522 71	2 51	.....	7	31	19	.....
85	.....	8,495	.....	22,200 00	2 61	.....	.....	49	60	25
34	.....	2,690	.....	8,224 00	3 06	.....	.....	2	.....	34
.....	.....	798	.....	2,513 70	3 15	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,872	.....	7,020 00	3 75	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
15	.....	1,642	.....	4,105 00	2 50	.....	5	11	15	.....
155	.....	10,775	.....	27,525 00	2 55	.....	.....	10	125	20
30	.....	2,240	.....	6,720 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	10	20
38	.....	2,926	.....	8,778 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
3	.....	585	.....	2,076 62	3 55	.....	4	5	4	2
24	.....	1,808	.....	4,520 00	2 50	.....	.....	1	24	.....
54	.....	5,140	.....	13,830 00	2 69	.....	.....	44	40	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers.

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Continued.							
Carpenters and Joiners — Continued.							
Glen Cove	M	300			300		75
Glens Falls	"	149	20		129		
Gloversville	"	71	2		69		67
Great Neck	"	160	12		148		136
Hamilton	"	4			4		
Hastings-on-Hudson	"	23	3		20		
Hempstead	"	31			31		
Herkimer	"	65			65		
Hicksville	"	23			11		
Hoosick Falls	"	14			14		9
Hornell	"	43			43		3
Hudson	"	51			51		31
Ilion	"	52			52		1
Irvington	"	52			52		
Islip	"	80			75		30
Ithaca	"	106			106		
Jamestown	"	125			124		
Johnstown	"	48			48		
Kingston	"	51			51		11
Lindenhurst	"	28	2		22	2	5
Little Falls	"	54			54		
Lockport	"	116	1		115		35
Malone	"	10	4		6		
Mamaroneck	"	42	25		17		17
Mechanicville	"	40			40		
Middletown	"	160			160		10
Millbrook	"	26			26		
Millerton	"	38			38		
Mount Kisco	"	42			42		42
Mount Morris	"	20			20		
Mount Vernon	"	281			281	65	
New Rochelle	"	348	1		341	15	236
New York, Bronx	"	1,408	514		894	23	521
New York, Brooklyn	"	3,255	950		2,305	124	856
New York, Manhattan	"	6,083	1,391		4,672	909	2,329
New York, Queens	"	1,130	255		810	276	212
New York, Richmond	"	558	109		449	67	101
Newark	"	7			7	1	2
Newburgh	"	184	5		179		129
Niagara Falls	"	223	3		208	101	81
North Tonawanda	"	97			95		23
Norwich	"	70			70		
Nyack	"	95			95		94
Ogdensburg	"	128			128		
Olean	"	60			60		
Oneida	"	63			63		2
Oneonta	"	14	1		13		
Ossining	"	141	47		94		
Oswego	"	188	6		181	4	47
Patchogue	"	98			98		90
Peekskill	"	110	16		94	9	25
Perry	"	26			26		
Plattsburg	"	92			92		
Pleasantville	"	75			75		75
Port Chester	"	204			174	3	16
Port Jefferson	"	60			60		5
Port Jervis	"	56			55		
Port Washington	"	23	10		13		8
Poughkeepsie	"	210			210		150
Richfield Springs	"	31	1		30	3	10
Rochester	"	749	5		744		60
Rome	"	130	3		127		
Rye	"	25	10		15		
Saint Johnsville	"	14			14		
Salamanca	"	38			38		3

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.— Continued.										
225	.....	20,325	.....	$71,137 50	$3 50	.....	.....	75	.....	225
129	.....	8,978	.....	26,255 00	2 92	.....	.....	.....	69	60
2	.....	3,350	.....	9,778 00	2 92	.....	.....	37	30	2
12	.....	8,054	.....	32,029 88	3 98	.....	.....	.....	136	12
4	.....	308	.....	808 50	2 62	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
20	.....	1,410	.....	5,287 40	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
31	.....	2,387	.....	8,354 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
65	.....	5,005	.....	12,512 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
11	.....	847	.....	2,964 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
5	.....	745	.....	1,682 50	2 26	.....	.....	9	5	.....
40	.....	2,869	.....	7,780 95	2 71	.....	.....	14	20	9
20	.....	3,152	.....	9,456 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	31	20
51	.....	3,980	.....	9,950 00	2 50	.....	.....	1	51	.....
52	.....	3,666	.....	13,747 24	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
40	5	4,270	.....	13,410 00	3 14	.....	.....	30	10	35
106	.....	8,162	.....	20,405 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
124	.....	8,110	.....	20,340 00	2 51	.....	.....	.....	114	10
48	.....	3,696	.....	11,088 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
40	.....	3,652	.....	11,686 40	3 20	.....	.....	.....	11	40
15	.....	1,258	.....	3,868 50	3 08	.....	1	5	11	5
54	.....	4,158	.....	10,549 00	2 54	.....	.....	.....	50	4
80	.....	7,280	.....	21,840 00	3 00	.....	.....	35	.....	80
6	.....	462	.....	1,039 50	2 25	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	510	.....	1,958 40	3 84	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
40	.....	3,080	.....	9,240 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
150	.....	11,940	.....	35,050 00	2 94	.....	.....	10	10	140
2	.....	1,972	.....	5,916 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	6	20
38	.....	2,926	.....	7,161 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
.....	.....	1,638	.....	5,733 00	3 50	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
20	.....	1,240	.....	3,224 00	2 60	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
216	.....	16,918	.....	63,611 68	3 76	.....	.....	65	.....	216
90	.....	18,676	.....	74,558 00	4 00	.....	.....	18	237	86
350	.....	45,949	.....	206,164 33	4 49	.....	19	184	319	372
1,325	.....	135,028	.....	607,626 00	4 50	.....	25	99	395	1,786
1,434	.....	222,426	.....	1,094,194 50	4 92	.....	89	820	1,283	2,480
322	.....	39,454	.....	161,038 50	4 08	.....	21	326	138	325
281	.....	25,207	.....	99,271 82	3 94	.....	67	67	60	255
4	.....	393	.....	1,073 75	2 73	.....	1	3	2	1
50	.....	10,428	.....	33,531 30	3 22	.....	.....	10	119	50
26	.....	7,644	.....	23,415 50	3 06	.....	33	118	57	.....
72	.....	6,382	.....	17,615 50	2 76	.....	.....	8	87	.....
70	.....	5,373	.....	13,747 86	2 56	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
1	.....	4,949	.....	16,234 36	3 28	.....	.....	1	93	1
128	.....	8,960	.....	21,175 00	2 36	.....	.....	25	103	.....
60	.....	3,900	.....	10,725 00	2 75	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
61	.....	4,759	.....	12,933 25	2 72	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
13	.....	858	.....	2,316 60	2 70	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
94	.....	7,238	.....	27,142 50	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
130	.....	11,726	.....	34,797 50	2 97	.....	4	30	89	58
8	.....	5,334	.....	16,002 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	98	.....
60	.....	5,745	.....	20,484 00	3 57	.....	9	.....	25	60
2	.....	1,720	.....	4,300 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
92	.....	7,084	.....	17,305 75	2 44	.....	.....	12	75	5
.....	.....	4,387	.....	15,356 25	3 50	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
155	.....	11,832	.....	44,488 32	3 76	.....	2	3	14	155
55	.....	4,428	.....	13,282 50	3 00	.....	.....	5	.....	55
55	.....	3,983	.....	10,992 00	2 76	.....	.....	.....	45	10
5	.....	632	.....	2,530 00	4 00	.....	.....	8	.....	5
60	.....	12,420	.....	43,470 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	150	60
17	.....	1,602	.....	4,325 40	2 70	.....	3	10	14	.....
681	3	50,604	.....	164,461 50	3 25	.....	.....	12	136	596
127	.....	9,779	.....	24,447 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	127	.....
15	.....	1,185	.....	4,455 60	3 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
14	.....	1,078	.....	2,560 25	2 38	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
35	.....	2,809	.....	7,801 75	2 78	.....	.....	3	31	4

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Continued.							
Carpenter and Joiners — Concluded.							
Sandy Hill	M	64	.....	.....	64	.....	34
Saranac Lake	"	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs	"	165	20	.....	145	.....	.....
Sayville	"	45	10	.....	35	.....	35
Schenectady	"	450	100	.....	350	.....	350
Seneca Falls	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	14
Silver Springs	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Skaneateles	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Sloatsburg	"	117	1	.....	116	.....	.....
Suffern	"	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	1,065	6	.....	1,059	.....	50
Tarrytown	"	116	3	.....	113	.....	113
Ticonderoga	"	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
Troy	"	360	.....	.....	360	.....	30
Tupper Lake	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Utica	"	441	.....	.....	441	.....	141
Walden	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Warwick	"	58	.....	.....	58	2	1
Watertown	"	55	5	.....	50	.....	25
Wellsville	"	15	.....	.....	14	.....	3
White Plains	"	468	21	.....	447	152	210
Whitesboro	"	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	583	78	.....	505	.....	143
Total	M	26,960	3,826	14.2	22,870	1,894	7,442
Cement Masons.							
Buffalo	M	24	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
New York, all boroughs	"	380	200	.....	180	.....	180
Syracuse	"	37	.....	.....	37	.....	2
Total	M	441	200	45.4	239	.....	182
Derrickmen and Riggers.							
Albany	M	12	2	.....	10	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	400	.....	.....	400	.....	6
Total	M	412	2	0.5	410	.....	6
Dredgemen, Steam Shovel Men, Etc.							
Buffalo	M	113	9	.....	102	.....	3
New York, Manhattan	"	75	30	.....	45	.....	.....
Total	M	188	39	20.7	147	.....	3
Electrical Workers.							
Albany	M	119	15	.....	98	16	.....
Auburn	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	145	15	.....	130	.....	.....
Cortland	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	31	.....	.....	31	3	.....
Elmira	"	46	.....	.....	46	.....	4
Glens Falls	"	15	.....	.....	15	1	1
Hornell	"	7	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Jamestown	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Kingston	"	5	1	.....	4	.....	.....
New Rochelle	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	9
New York, Manhattan	"	2,429	1,159	.....	1,268	.....	650
Newark	"	11	1	.....	10	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	9	1	.....	8	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Ossining	"	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Oswego	"	35	1	.....	34	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.— Continued.										
30	.....	4,214	.....	$12,642 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	34	30
105	.....	6,720	.....	17,936 00	2 67	.....	.....	16	89	.....
145	.....	9,975	.....	27,075 00	2 71	.....	.....	5	135	5
.....	.....	1,960	.....	6,860 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
.....	.....	14,000	.....	50,400 00	3 60	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
6	.....	1,232	.....	2,830 33	2 30	.....	.....	18	1	1
12	.....	924	.....	2,310 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	10	2
14	.....	1,078	.....	3,234 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
116	.....	8,073	.....	26,479 44	3 28	.....	.....	.....	10	106
65	.....	4,582	.....	15,030 60	3 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
1,009	.....	79,649	.....	254,876 80	3 20	.....	.....	50	4	1,005
.....	.....	5,876	.....	22,035 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	113	.....
52	.....	3,868	.....	9,636 00	2 49	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
330	.....	24,285	.....	77,712 00	3 20	.....	.....	.....	80	280
21	.....	1,533	.....	3,832 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
300	.....	28,740	.....	92,032 50	3 20	.....	.....	141	.....	300
15	.....	1,155	.....	2,810 50	2 43	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
55	.....	4,225	.....	11,123 75	2 63	.....	2	1	53	2
25	.....	3,125	.....	8,750 00	2 80	.....	.....	25	25	.....
11	.....	934	.....	2,492 05	2 67	.....	.....	2	11	1
85	.....	19,424	.....	72,391 12	3 73	.....	102	56	204	85
33	.....	2,541	.....	7,623 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
362	.....	28,299	.....	113,194 00	4 00	.....	.....	140	3	362
13,519	15	1,345,712	58.8	$4,932,354 83	$3 67	$215 67	399	3,593	7,946	10,932
22	.....	1,320	.....	$4,752 00	$3 60	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
.....	.....	6,300	.....	31,500 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	180	.....
35	.....	2,775	.....	13,875 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	2	35
57	.....	10,395	43.5	$50,127 00	$4 82	$209 74	.....	.....	204	35
10	.....	668	.....	$2,004 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	6	4
394	.....	27,987	.....	104,949 28	3 75	.....	.....	6	.....	394
404	.....	28,655	69.9	$106,953 28	$3 73	$260 86	.....	6	6	398
99	.....	7,773	.....	$31,059 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
45	.....	3,465	.....	17,412 00	5 03	.....	.....	.....	10	35
144	.....	11,238	76.4	$48,471 00	$4 31	$329 73	.....	.....	10	137
82	.....	6,706	.....	$19,725 00	$2 94	.....	6	10	32	50
11	.....	847	.....	2,541 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
25	.....	1,857	.....	4,760 25	2 56	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
130	.....	9,936	.....	26,464 80	2 66	.....	.....	24	24	82
13	.....	984	.....	2,633 25	2 68	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
28	.....	2,231	.....	5,283 00	2 37	.....	3	2	26	.....
42	.....	3,366	.....	8,415 00	2 50	.....	.....	4	42	.....
13	.....	1,068	.....	2,709 50	2 54	.....	1	1	13	.....
6	.....	462	.....	1,154 25	2 50	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
14	.....	1,078	.....	2,856 70	2 65	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
18	8	2,106	.....	5,607 65	2 66	.....	.....	2	11	13
4	.....	307	.....	781 50	2 55	.....	.....	.....	3	1
10	.....	1,020	.....	2,963 10	2 90	.....	4	10	.....	5
618	.....	65,136	.....	216,226 50	3 32	.....	300	400	256	312
6	4	798	.....	2,182 25	2 73	.....	.....	.....	6	4
8	.....	616	.....	1,751 75	2 84	.....	.....	.....	4	4
12	.....	924	.....	2,772 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1	.....	77	.....	269 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
34	.....	2,584	.....	6,821 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	34	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Continued.							
Electrical Workers—Concluded.							
Plattsburg	M	15	.....	.....	15	.....	10
Poughkeepsie	"	52	10	.....	42	.....	.....
Rochester	"	220	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	58	.....	.....	58	.....	1
Syracuse	"	79	.....	.....	74	.....	3
Troy	"	58	.....	.....	58	.....	15
Utica	"	26	2	.....	23	.....	19
Watertown	"	92	.....	.....	92	22	8
White Plains	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	70	2	.....	68	6	5
Total	M	3,661	1,207	33.0	2,364	48	725
Electrical Workers (Cable Splicers).							
New York, Manhattan	M	22	.....	.....	22	.....	6
Syracuse	"	18	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Total	M	40	.....	0.0	38	.....	6
Electrical Workers (Linemen).							
Auburn	M	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	97	3	.....	94	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	150	.....	.....	150	50	.....
Rochester	"	125	3	.....	122	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	43	6	.....	31	.....	.....
Utica	"	79	.....	.....	79	.....	49
Total	M	514	12	2.3	496	50	49
Elevator Constructors.							
Buffalo	M	41	.....	.....	41	.....	41
New York, Manhattan	"	700	500	.....	200	.....	200
Total	M	741	500	67.5	241	.....	241
Framers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	309	10	.....	299	89	55
New York, Manhattan	"	468	92	.....	376	.....	376
Total	M	777	102	13.1	675	89	431
Gilders.							
New York, Manhattan	M	74	40	54.1	29	7	16
House Shorers and Movers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	350	205	58.6	145	.....	145
Housesmiths and Bridgemen.							
Albany	M	200	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Buffalo	"	68	12	.....	38	.....	29
New York, Brooklyn	"	516	.....	.....	516	.....	516
New York, Manhattan	"	2,357	653	.....	1,699	.....	251
Niagara Falls	"	15	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Rochester	"	29	4	.....	25	.....	25
Syracuse	"	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Utica	"	29	.....	.....	29	.....	29
Total	M	3,294	669	20.3	2,595	.....	1,050
Lathers.							
Albany	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
Mount Vernon-New Rochelle	"	38	8	.....	30	.....	30
New York, Brooklyn	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	20

Third Quarter (July August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.— Continued.										
5	.....	813	.....	$2,032 50	$2 50	.....	.....	10	5	.....
42	.....	3,234	.....	8,662 50	2 68	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
125	20	9,840	.....	28,869 00	2 93	.....	.....	.....	145	.....
57	.....	4,433	.....	12,828 00	2 89	.....	.....	.....	25	33
67	4	5,642	.....	21,266 25	3 77	.....	.....	.....	3	71
43	.....	4,061	.....	11,167 75	2 75	.....	.....	15	43	.....
4	.....	1,296	.....	3,240 00	2 50	.....	.....	19	4	.....
39	23	4,746	.....	12,257 00	2 58	.....	22	17	53	.....
18	.....	1,269	.....	3,775 23	2 97	.....	.....	.....	9	9
51	6	4,264	.....	12,316 50	2 89	.....	7	11	19	31
1,526	65	141,701	59.9	$432,332 73	$3 05	$182 88	343	525	857	639
10	6	1,538	.....	$5,877 50	$3 82	.....	.....	.....	6	16
16	.....	1,232	.....	3,792 25	3 08	.....	.....	3	.....	13
26	6	2,770	72.9	$9,669 75	$3 49	$254 47	.....	3	6	29
20	.....	1,550	.....	$4,262 50	$2 75	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
79	15	7,328	.....	20,832 00	2 84	.....	.....	.....	74	26
100	.....	8,950	.....	40,275 00	4 50	.....	.....	50	.....	100
122	.....	9,053	.....	25,833 25	2 85	.....	.....	.....	97	25
31	.....	2,389	.....	6,716 50	2 81	.....	.....	.....	27	4
30	.....	4,368	.....	11,543 00	2 64	.....	.....	49	30	.....
382	15	33,638	67.8	$109,462 25	$3 25	$220 69	.....	99	248	149
.....	.....	1,614	.....	$4,437 60	$2 75	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
.....	.....	10,400	.....	39,000 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	100	100
.....	.....	12,014	49.9	$43,437 60	$3 62	$180 24	.....	41	100	100
155	.....	14,145	.....	$63,652 50	$4 50	.....	29	60	30	180
.....	.....	13,160	.....	65,800 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	376	.....
155	.....	27,305	40.4	$129,452 50	$4 74	$191 78	29	60	406	180
6	.....	1,178	40.6	$4,685 50	$3 98	$161 57	.....	19	6	4
.....	.....	5,655	39.0	$20,293 65	$3 59	$139 96	.....	116	29	.....
.....	.....	10,400	.....	$29,445 00	$2 83	.....	.....	142	58	.....
9	.....	1,932	.....	7,728 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	29	9
.....	.....	26,832	.....	120,744 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	516
1,448	.....	110,959	.....	458,854 50	4 14	.....	.....	84	294	1,321
8	.....	480	.....	1,944 00	4 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	1,000	.....	3,760 00	3 76	.....	.....	4	21	.....
80	.....	6,060	.....	24,240 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
.....	.....	1,160	.....	4,640 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
1,545	.....	158,823	61.2	$651,355 50	$4 10	$251 00	.....	230	431	1,934
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	420	.....	$1,323 00	$3 15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
52	.....	4,004	.....	13,860 00	3 46	.....	.....	.....	2	50
.....	.....	1,560	.....	6,864 00	4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
30	.....	2,600	.....	6,172 00	2 37	.....	.....	20	30	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Continued.							
Lathers—Concluded.							
New York, Queens	M	14	12	.....	2	.....	2
New York, Richmond	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Niagara Falls	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Rochester	"	49	.....	.....	49	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....
Syracuse	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Troy	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	4
Utica	"	18	.....	.....	18	9	9
White Plains	"	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....
Yonkers	"	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
Total	M	360	20	5.6	330	42	84
Lathers (Metal).							
New York, Brooklyn	M	150	40	.....	110	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	436	150	.....	286	.....	210
Total	M	586	190	32.4	396	.....	210
Millwrights.							
Buffalo	M	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	256	108	.....	141	4	56
Niagara Falls	"	57	5	.....	52	.....	52
Total	M	373	113	30.3	253	4	108
Painters and Decorators.							
Albany	M	150	.....	.....	150	20	30
Albion	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	6
Amsterdam	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	5
Auburn	"	147	.....	.....	147	.....	.....
Baldwinsville	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Batavia	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Bath	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	68	1	.....	67	12	25
Buffalo	"	433	1	.....	432	30	76
Canandaigua	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	19
Cohoes	"	46	1	.....	45	.....	.....
Corinth-Palmer	"	8	.....	.....	8	2	3
Corning	"	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
Cortland	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	3
Dobbs Ferry	"	26	.....	.....	26	22	.....
Dunkirk	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Elmira	"	71	.....	.....	71	.....	63
Fishkill-on-Hudson	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Freeport	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Geneva	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	10
Glen Cove	"	87	.....	.....	87	20	67
Glens Falls	"	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Gloversville	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Hoosick Falls	"	32	.....	.....	32	10	15
Hornell	"	43	.....	.....	43	.....	21
Hudson	"	21	4	.....	17	.....	.....
Irvington	"	17	.....	.....	17	1	4
Islip	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Ithaca	"	107	2	.....	105	.....	.....
Jamestown	"	104	.....	.....	102	.....	11
Kingston	"	44	1	.....	43	1	35
Liberty	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Lockport	"	44	.....	.....	43	11	10
Mamaroneck	"	27	6	.....	21	.....	.....
Mechanicville	"	32	1	.....	31	.....	.....
Middletown	"	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
Millbrook	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Mount Morris	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.— Continued.										
.....	.....	70	.....	$227 50	$3 25	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	360	.....	1,152 00	3 20	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	400	.....	1,400 00	3 50	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
49	.....	3,221	.....	9,232 00	2 87	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
.....	.....	160	.....	640 00	4 00	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
27	.....	2,079	.....	7,053 27	3 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
10	.....	914	.....	3,127 00	3 42	.....	.....	4	.....	10
.....	.....	542	.....	1,659 00	3 06	.....	3	15	.....	.....
.....	.....	500	.....	1,750 00	3 50	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	2,233	.....	10,048 50	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
204	.....	19,063	57.8	$64,508 27	$3 38	$195 48	28	68	88	146
110	.....	6,600	.....	$33,000 00	$5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
62	14	13,823	.....	54,553 36	3 95	.....	10	40	200	36
172	14	20,423	51.6	$87,553 36	$4 29	$221 09	10	40	200	146
60	.....	4,110	.....	$16,440 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
81	.....	8,084	.....	35,588 85	4 40	.....	4	5	36	96
.....	.....	2,080	.....	6,656 00	3 20	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
141	.....	14,274	56.4	$58,684 85	$4 11	$231 96	4	57	36	156
100	.....	9,400	.....	$28,200 00	$3 00	.....	.....	50	.....	100
17	.....	1,430	.....	4,290 00	3 00	.....	.....	6	17	.....
15	.....	1,405	.....	3,358 50	2 39	.....	.....	5	15	.....
147	.....	10,180	.....	30,540 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	67	80
9	.....	693	.....	1,871 10	2 70	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
48	.....	2,985	.....	7,762 50	2 60	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
20	.....	1,500	.....	3,375 00	2 25	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
30	.....	3,857	.....	10,799 60	2 80	.....	12	25	30	.....
326	.....	27,699	.....	86,463 00	3 12	.....	30	76	85	241
5	.....	1,034	.....	2,585 00	2 50	.....	.....	19	5	.....
45	.....	3,172	.....	8,883 00	2 80	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
3	.....	439	.....	1,244 72	2 84	.....	2	2	2	2
52	.....	3,600	.....	9,720 00	2 70	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
20	.....	1,690	.....	4,225 00	2 50	.....	.....	3	20	.....
4	.....	700	.....	2,450 00	3 50	.....	22	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	720	.....	1,620 00	2 25	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
8	.....	3,976	.....	9,940 00	2 50	.....	.....	63	8	.....
.....	.....	1,100	.....	3,025 00	2 75	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
.....	.....	954	.....	2,862 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
30	.....	2,525	.....	6,317 50	2 50	.....	.....	10	30	.....
.....	.....	3,146	.....	11,011 00	3 50	.....	3	80	4	.....
42	.....	2,940	.....	7,560 00	2 57	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
.....	.....	912	.....	2,052 00	2 25	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
7	.....	1,330	.....	3,591 00	2 70	.....	10	15	7	.....
22	.....	2,424	.....	6,312 00	2 60	.....	.....	21	12	10
17	.....	1,309	.....	2,945 25	2 25	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
12	.....	1,004	.....	3,514 00	3 50	.....	1	1	7	8
.....	.....	1,100	.....	2,750 00	2 50	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
105	.....	7,350	.....	18,375 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
87	4	7,244	.....	17,443 50	2 41	.....	.....	14	88	.....
6	1	2,308	.....	6,377 75	2 76	.....	1	35	6	1
.....	.....	1,050	.....	2,618 00	2 49	.....	.....	12	7	.....
22	.....	2,194	.....	5,485 00	2 50	.....	11	10	22	.....
21	.....	1,365	.....	4,777 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
31	.....	2,170	.....	5,425 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
52	.....	3,380	.....	9,100 00	2 69	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
6	.....	414	.....	1,138 50	2 75	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	312	.....	832 00	2 67	.....	.....	4	2	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Continued.							
Painter and Decorators — Concluded.							
Mount Vernon	M	61	4	.....	57	14	32
New Rochelle	"	136	.....	.....	136	.....	136
New York, Bronx	"	542	81	.....	461	.....	461
New York, Brooklyn	"	1,972	390	.....	1,582	102	888
New York, Manhattan	"	4,337	965	.....	3,363	1,633	570
New York, Queens	"	301	2	.....	295	.....	55
New York, Richmond	"	110	1	.....	109	7	100
Newburgh	"	82	65	.....	17	.....	15
Niagara Falls	"	104	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
Norwich	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Nyack	"	37	.....	.....	37	.....	17
Ogdensburg	"	19	.....	.....	19	5	14
Olean	"	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Oneida	"	41	.....	.....	41	.....	6
Ossining	"	28	.....	.....	28	.....	8
Oswego	"	84	.....	.....	84	.....	30
Peekskill	"	33	.....	.....	33	.....	29
Penn Yan	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Plattsburg	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Pleasantville	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	12
Port Chester	"	118	.....	.....	118	.....	118
Port Jefferson	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Port Washington	"	39	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	97	.....	.....	97	63	20
Rochester	"	350	7	.....	343	.....	.....
Rome	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	13
Roslyn	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Salamanca	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Saranac Lake	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	2
Saratoga Springs	"	119	.....	.....	119	35	64
Schenectady	"	140	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
Seneca Falls	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Suffern	"	46	.....	.....	46	4	12
Syracuse	"	424	.....	.....	424	.....	.....
Tarrytown	"	60	.....	.....	60	30	.....
Troy	"	208	10	.....	198	38	60
Utica	"	154	.....	.....	154	.....	19
Warsaw	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Waterford	"	8	.....	.....	7	.....	1
Watertown	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	7
Watervliet	"	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
White Plains	"	95	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	200	3	.....	197	.....	.....
Total	M	12,319	1,545	12.5	10,742	2,060	3,232
Paper Hangers.							
Albany	M	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	69	.....	.....	67	67	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	151	12	.....	139	.....	.....
Rochester	"	112	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
Utica	"	48	.....	.....	48	33	15
Total	M	402	12	3.0	388	100	15
Pavers and Rammermen.							
Albany	M	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	95	10	.....	85	.....	35
New York, Brooklyn	"	95	2	.....	93	12	36
New York, Manhattan	"	355	80	.....	275	24	102
Rochester	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Total	M	587	92	15.7	495	36	173

In the Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.— Continued.										
11	.....	2,285	.....	$7,999 25	$3 50	.....	9	25	20	3
.....	.....	6,800	.....	24,248 00	3 57	.....	.....	.....	136	.....
.....	.....	23,972	.....	95,888 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	461	.....
592	.....	86,155	.....	312,973 00	3 63	.....	2	398	582	600
1,160	.....	143,253	.....	570,097 34	3 98	.....	.....	1,793	420	1,150
240	.....	19,423	.....	67,236 02	3 46	.....	.....	.....	127	168
2	.....	3,939	.....	12,015 75	3 05	.....	7	85	17	.....
2	.....	739	.....	2,364 80	3 20	.....	.....	15	.....	2
104	.....	6,342	.....	19,026 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	98	6
17	.....	1,259	.....	2,699 07	2 14	.....	.....	4	13	.....
20	.....	1,970	.....	6,461 60	3 28	.....	.....	8	29	.....
.....	.....	570	.....	1,425 00	2 50	.....	5	14	.....	.....
43	.....	3,311	.....	9,105 25	2 75	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
35	.....	3,007	.....	8,269 25	2 75	.....	.....	6	35	.....
20	.....	1,710	.....	5,215 00	3 05	.....	.....	8	20	.....
54	.....	5,718	.....	14,295 00	2 50	.....	.....	30	54	.....
4	.....	1,439	.....	4,317 00	3 00	.....	.....	29	.....	4
8	.....	520	.....	1,170 00	2 25	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
38	.....	2,660	.....	6,597 50	2 48	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
.....	.....	819	.....	2,686 32	3 28	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,602	.....	16,341 00	3 55	.....	.....	106	12	.....
14	.....	1,078	.....	2,695 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
38	.....	2,926	.....	7,763 40	2 65	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
39	.....	2,749	.....	9,975 65	3 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
14	.....	3,575	.....	10,725 00	3 00	.....	10	73	.....	14
343	.....	22,981	.....	68,943 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	343	.....
35	.....	3,215	.....	8,841 25	2 75	.....	.....	13	35	.....
21	.....	1,480	.....	5,181 75	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
12	.....	924	.....	2,402 40	2 60	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
46	.....	3,534	.....	8,911 98	2 52	.....	.....	2	42	4
20	.....	5,242	.....	15,726 00	3 00	.....	35	22	42	20
140	.....	9,100	.....	23,296 00	2 56	.....	.....	.....	140	.....
9	.....	585	.....	1,608 75	2 75	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
30	.....	2,780	.....	9,118 40	3 28	.....	4	.....	12	30
424	.....	32,429	.....	96,863 50	2 99	.....	.....	.....	42	382
30	.....	2,805	.....	10,518 60	3 75	.....	.....	30	.....	30
100	.....	10,684	.....	34.188 80	3 20	.....	38	.....	160	.....
135	.....	10,675	.....	31,787 50	2 98	.....	.....	19	60	75
20	.....	1,440	.....	3,240 00	2 25	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
6	.....	492	.....	1,230 00	2 50	.....	.....	1	6	.....
5	.....	510	.....	1,020 00	2 00	.....	7	5	.....	.....
28	.....	2,156	.....	5,810 00	2 69	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
80	.....	5,480	.....	20,604 80	3 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
197	.....	15,169	.....	53,091 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
5,445	5	583,513	54.3	$1,964,812 85	$3 37	$182 93	209	3,254	3,987	3,292
22	.....	1,575	.....	$4,245 50	$2 70	.....	.....	.....	18	4
.....	.....	1,742	.....	6,968 00	4 00	.....	.....	67	.....	.....
139	.....	9,799	.....	34,750 00	3 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
112	.....	8,440	.....	28,960 00	3 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
.....	.....	1,422	.....	5,020 00	3 53	.....	.....	40	8	.....
273	.....	22,978	59.2	$79,943 50	$3 48	$206 04	.....	107	26	255
22	.....	1,694	.....	$7,469 00	$4 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
50	.....	5,195	.....	15,536 50	2 99	.....	.....	12	68	5
45	.....	5,211	.....	23,989 00	4 60	.....	12	.....	36	45
149	.....	13,835	.....	67,268 00	4 86	.....	16	12	98	149
20	.....	1,540	.....	4,928 00	3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
286	.....	27,475	55.5	$119,190 50	$4 34	$240 79	28	24	202	241

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Continued.							
Pipe Calkers and Tappers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	305	.....	0.0	305	95	25
Plasterers.							
Binghamton	M	10	.....	.....	10	1	3
Buffalo	"	110	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
Lockport	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
New York, Bronx	"	150	75	.....	75	.....	75
New York, Brooklyn	"	797	450	.....	332	132	200
New York, Manhattan	"	3,121	880	.....	791	.....	197
New York, Queens	"	200	100	.....	100	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	20	.....	.....	18	.....	14
Olean	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Syracuse	"	51	1	.....	49	12	.....
Total	M	4,471	1,506	33.7	1,497	145	501
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers.							
Albany	M	109	.....	.....	109	8	24
Amsterdam	"	25	3	.....	22	.....	.....
Auburn	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	4
Batavia	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	26	.....	.....	26	4	5
Buffalo	"	223	.....	.....	223	.....	.....
Cohoes	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	4
Corinth-Palmer	"	10	1	.....	9	.....	4
Corning	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Cortland	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Elmira	"	36	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Geneva	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Glens Falls	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Gloversville	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	10
Hornell	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Jamestown	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Kingston	"	20	3	.....	17	.....	.....
Little Falls	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	2
Lockport	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Mechanicville	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Middletown	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
New Rochelle	"	35	1	.....	34	5	4
New York, Bronx	"	79	29	.....	47	.....	47
New York, Brooklyn	"	1,581	474	.....	1,107	.....	317
New York, Manhattan	"	1,856	371	.....	1,485	108	.....
New York, Queens	"	71	1	.....	70	.....	10
New York, Richmond	"	49	.....	.....	49	.....	4
Newburgh	"	42	.....	.....	42	.....	12
Niagara Falls	"	22	.....	.....	22	3	.....
Norwich	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Nyack	"	13	.....	.....	13	1	1
Olean	"	13	2	.....	11	.....	1
Oswego	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Peekskill	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Plattsburg	"	29	1	.....	28	.....	.....
Pleasantville	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2
Poughkeepsie	"	35	6	.....	29	.....	.....
Rochester	"	321	.....	.....	321	.....	.....
Rome	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	1
Salamanca	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	1
Saratoga Springs	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	70	.....	.....	70	1	6
Suffern	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	170	.....	.....	170	25	.....
Tarrytown	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	5
Tonawanda	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING ETC.— Continued.										
80	105	17,425	57.1	$69,700 00	$4 00	$228 52	45	50	25	185
6	.....	510	.....	$2,040 00	$4 00	.....	1	.....	3	6
110	.....	8,458	.....	33,832 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
.....	.....	320	.....	1,280 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
.....	.....	2,925	.....	16,087 50	5 50	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
.....	.....	13,172	.....	72,446 00	5 50	.....	.....	132	.....	200
594	.....	48,772	.....	268,246 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	197	594
100	.....	7,050	.....	38,775 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
4	.....	992	.....	3,968 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	14	4
.....	.....	175	.....	700 00	4 00	.....	.....	1	3	.....
37	.....	2,811	.....	12,368 40	4 40	.....	.....	12	.....	37
851	.....	85,185	56.9	$449,742 90	$5 28	$300 43	1	145	300	1,051
77	.....	6,770	.....	$27,080 00	$4 00	.....	.....	17	15	77
22	.....	1,694	.....	5,101 25	3 01	.....	.....	.....	12	10
15	.....	1,218	.....	4,263 00	3 50	.....	.....	4	.....	15
10	.....	720	.....	2,160 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
17	.....	1,493	.....	5,225 50	3 50	.....	4	.....	8	14
223	.....	16,496	.....	58,621 50	3 55	.....	.....	.....	5	218
20	.....	1,576	.....	4,729 50	3 00	.....	.....	4	19	1
5	.....	450	.....	1,160 00	2 58	.....	.....	4	5	.....
15	.....	1,140	.....	3,420 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3	12
7	.....	539	.....	1,482 25	2 75	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
35	.....	2,625	.....	9,187 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
19	.....	1,463	.....	4,498 50	3 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
24	.....	1,680	.....	5,880 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
3	.....	751	.....	2,253 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	10	3
8	.....	616	.....	1,848 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
25	.....	1,500	.....	4,980 00	3 32	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
21	.....	1,512	.....	4,536 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
17	.....	1,275	.....	3,825 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	2	15
9	5	1,193	.....	3,271 00	2 74	.....	.....	2	9	5
20	.....	1,500	.....	4,500 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
10	.....	763	.....	2,289 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	1	9
20	.....	1,540	.....	5,390 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
55	.....	3,795	.....	14,145 00	3 73	.....	.....	.....	15	40
25	.....	1,988	.....	2,952 00	4 00	.....	1	4	4	25
.....	.....	2,749	.....	13,747 50	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
790	.....	67,706	.....	335,150 00	4 95	.....	.....	8	329	770
1,377	.....	99,562	.....	497,812 50	5 00	.....	.....	108	.....	1,377
60	.....	4,580	.....	20,610 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	10	60
45	.....	3,130	.....	13,302 50	4 25	.....	.....	.....	4	45
30	.....	2,934	.....	9,431 50	3 21	.....	.....	4	8	30
19	.....	1,455	.....	5,132 00	3 53	.....	2	1	1	18
16	.....	1,232	.....	3,080 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
11	.....	822	.....	2,624 90	3 19	.....	.....	2	11	.....
10	.....	817	.....	2,725 00	3 34	.....	1	.....	.....	10
11	.....	847	.....	2,964 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
16	.....	1,232	.....	4,312 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
28	.....	2,156	.....	5,852 00	2 71	.....	.....	.....	8	20
4	.....	360	.....	1,260 00	3 50	.....	.....	2	.....	4
29	.....	2,222	.....	7,777 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
321	.....	23,112	.....	78,012 00	3 38	.....	.....	.....	40	281
19	2	1,665	.....	4,995 00	3 00	.....	.....	1	.....	21
9	.....	688	.....	1,892 00	2 75	.....	.....	1	9	.....
30	.....	1,800	.....	5,850 00	3 25	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
53	10	5,155	.....	20,620 00	4 00	.....	.....	1	6	63
13	.....	926	.....	3,713 00	4 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
145	.....	11,465	.....	45,860 00	4 00	.....	25	.....	.....	145
35	.....	2,642	.....	10,570 00	4 00	.....	.....	5	.....	35
7	.....	539	.....	1,617 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Continued.							
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers — Concluded.							
Troy	M	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....
Utica	"	100	20	.....	80	.....	30
Watertown	"	15	.....	.....	15	4	.....
White Plains	"	55	1	.....	54	.....	3
Yonkers	"	94	1	.....	93	4	29
Total	M	5,681	914	16.1	4,763	163	526
Rock Drillers, Tool Sharpeners Etc.							
Buffalo	M	160	2	.....	158	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	530	310	.....	220	.....	.....
Total	M	690	312	45.2	378	.....	.....
Roofers (Slate and Tile).							
Buffalo	M	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	28	.....	0.0	10	.....	.....
Sheet Metal Workers.							
Albany	M	60	2	.....	58	.....	56
Amsterdam	"	12	.....	.....	12	1	5
Binghamton	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	187	78	.....	100	.....	.....
Corning	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	24	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Elmira	"	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Geneva	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Glens Falls	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Little Falls	"	17	.....	.....	17	1	.....
Lockport	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Middletown	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
New Rochelle	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	180	.....	.....	180	25	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	2,520	.....	.....	2,520	1,200	420
New York, Queens	"	53	3	.....	48	8	15
New York, Richmond	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	15
Niagara Falls	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	1
North Tonawanda	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Olean	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Oswego	"	28	.....	.....	28	.....	2
Peekskill	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	10
Port Chester	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	21	2	.....	19	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Rochester	"	190	10	.....	180	.....	.....
Rome	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	104	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
Tarrytown	"	21	.....	.....	20	.....	8
Troy	"	54	.....	.....	54	.....	29
Utica	"	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....
White Plains	"	37	.....	.....	37	.....	4
Yonkers	"	52	.....	.....	52	.....	52
Total	M	3,960	95	2.4	3,847	1,235	617

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.— Continued.										
105	.....	8,085	.....	$29,106 00	$3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
50	.....	5,050	.....	16,363 25	3 24	.....	.....	30	.....	50
11	.....	740	.....	2,220 00	3 00	.....	4	.....	11	.....
51	.....	4,080	.....	15,766 50	3 86	.....	.....	.....	7	47
60	.....	6,184	.....	27,828 00	4 50	.....	4	.....	9	80
4,057	17	318,238	66.8	$1,377,992 15	$4 33	$289 31	41	198	670	3,854
158	.....	11,274	.....	$28,342 50	$2 51	.....	.....	.....	142	16
220	.....	15,400	.....	53,900 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
378	.....	26,674	70.6	$82,242 50	$3 08	$217 57	.....	.....	142	236
10	.....	750	.....	$3,000 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	750	75.0	$3,000 00	$4 00	$300 00	.....	.....	.....	10
2	.....	3,084	.....	$12,393 75	$4 02	.....	.....	.....	36	22
6	.....	687	.....	2,404 50	3 50	.....	.....	6	.....	6
11	.....	792	.....	2,376 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
100	.....	6,850	.....	20,550 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	50	50
10	.....	770	.....	1,828 75	2 37	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
18	.....	1,350	.....	3,240 00	2 40	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
35	.....	2,695	.....	6,637 40	2 46	.....	.....	.....	31	4
10	.....	776	.....	2,219 45	2 86	.....	.....	.....	4	6
7	.....	539	.....	1,886 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	21	1,806	.....	4,244 10	2 35	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
16	.....	1,150	.....	2,834 00	2 46	.....	1	.....	16	.....
11	.....	847	.....	1,905 75	2 25	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
11	.....	847	.....	2,233 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	10	1
5	.....	352	.....	1,233 75	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
18	.....	1,269	.....	4,441 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
155	.....	11,577	.....	46,310 00	4 00	.....	.....	25	.....	155
900	.....	111,030	.....	499,635 00	4 50	.....	.....	1,200	420	900
25	.....	2,659	.....	11,965 50	4 50	.....	.....	8	.....	40
24	.....	1,848	.....	7,392 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
15	.....	1,831	.....	5,337 50	2 92	.....	.....	11	10	9
15	.....	1,218	.....	3,926 70	3 22	.....	.....	.....	1	15
6	.....	462	.....	1,386 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
13	.....	1,001	.....	2,560 25	2 56	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
9	.....	657	.....	1,806 75	2 75	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
25	1	1,997	.....	5,970 00	2 99	.....	.....	2	25	1
7	.....	929	.....	2,787 00	3 00	.....	.....	10	.....	7
23	.....	1,621	.....	5,269 76	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
19	.....	1,429	.....	3,350 00	2 34	.....	.....	2	16	1
20	.....	1,435	.....	4,272 50	2 98	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
180	.....	12,600	.....	38,675 00	3 07	.....	.....	.....	155	25
14	.....	1,078	.....	2,695 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
25	.....	1,925	.....	6,160 00	3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
104	.....	7,280	.....	21,840 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	104	.....
12	.....	1,159	.....	3,990 00	3 44	.....	.....	2	9	9
25	.....	3,350	.....	11,725 00	3 50	.....	.....	10	19	25
64	.....	4,864	.....	14,592 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
33	.....	2,515	.....	10,062 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	4	33
.....	.....	2,704	.....	10,167 04	3 76	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
1,973	22	200,983	52.2	$792,303 45	$3 94	$205 95	1	1,276	1,089	1,481

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(b) BUILDING AND PAVING TRADES — Concluded.							
Stair Builders.							
New York, Manhattan	M	190	15	7.9	175	.....	.....
Steam and Hot Water Fitters.							
Albany	M	50	3	.....	47	42	.....
Binghamton	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	76	13	.....	57	8	14
Mount Vernon	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	3
New York, Manhattan	"	1,286	492	.....	794	.....	794
Schenectady	"	75	7	.....	68	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Total	M	1,566	515	32.9	1,045	50	811
Steam Fitters' Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,500	1,000	66.7	500	.....	250
Stone Masons.							
Binghamton	M	22	.....	.....	22	.....	2
Buffalo	"	138	.....	.....	138	1	100
Mount Vernon	"	52	.....	.....	52	.....	52
New York, Brooklyn	"	245	125	.....	120	120	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	785	524	.....	261	.....	261
Yonkers	"	85	28	.....	57	45	12
Total	M	1,327	677	51.0	650	166	427
Stone Setters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	236	.....	0.0	236	59	59
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	368	100	27.2	268	.....	200
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.							
Albany	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	20	1	.....	19	1	13
New York, Manhattan	"	513	206	.....	307	.....	117
Rochester	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Total	M	572	207	36.2	353	1	130
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	575	200	34.8	375	.....	265
Timbermen (Excavation Work).							
New York, Manhattan	M	100	.....	0.0	100	.....	100
Tuck Pointers.							
Buffalo	M	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Rochester	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Total	M	26	.....	0.0	26	.....	17
Varnishers and Polishers.							
Buffalo	M	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	250	50	.....	200	.....	200
Rochester	"	51	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
Total	M	376	50	13.3	326	.....	200
Total—Building and Paving Trades	M	87,168	20,097	23.1	64,991	6,697	23,420

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.— Continued.										
175	.....	12,512	71.5	$62,562 50	$5 00	$357 50	.....	.....	.....	175
5	.....	1,435	.....	$4,677 50	$3 26	.....	20	22	.....	5
26	.....	2,002	.....	5,005 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	18	8
35	.....	3,300	.....	12,630 00	3 83	.....	4	17	3	33
18	.....	1,407	.....	4,884 25	3 48	.....	.....	3	7	11
.....	.....	41,288	.....	206,440 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	794
68	.....	5,101	.....	13,142 00	2 58	.....	.....	24	25	19
32	.....	2,240	.....	7,017 50	3 13	.....	.....	11	6	15
184	.....	56,773	54.3	$253,796 25	$4 47	$242 87	24	77	59	885
250	.....	30,625	61.2	$91,875 00	$3 00	$183 75	.....	.....	500	.....
20	.....	1,636	.....	$5,758 72	$3 52	.....	.....	.....	2	20
37	.....	7,087	.....	28,348 00	4 00	.....	1	.....	100	37
.....	.....	2,028	.....	8,598 72	4 24	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
.....	.....	2,400	.....	6,000 00	2 50	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13,572	.....	59,716 80	4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	261
.....	.....	1,794	.....	8,611 20	4 80	.....	.....	45	.....	12
57	.....	28,517	43.9	$117,033 44	$4 10	$180 05	121	45	154	330
118	.....	12,419	52.6	$64,988 00	$5 23	$275 37	.....	59	14	163
68	.....	13,794	51.5	$44,846 16	$3 25	$167 34	.....	60	190	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	1,027	.....	$3,697 20	$3 60	.....	1	3	10	5
190	.....	17,193	.....	79,365 00	4 62	.....	.....	.....	117	190
15	.....	1,155	.....	4,042 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
12	.....	924	.....	3,234 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	3	9
222	.....	20,299	57.5	$90,338 70	$4 45	$255 92	1	3	130	219
110	.....	18,615	49.6	$52,905 00	$2 84	$141 08	.....	$265	110	.....
.....	.....	5,400	54.0	$12,150 00	$2 25	$121 50	.....	100	.....	.....
9	.....	693	.....	$2,233 00	$3 22	.....	.....	.....	2	7
.....	.....	850	.....	2,975 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
9	.....	1,543	59.3	$5,208 00	$3 38	$200 31	.....	.....	19	7
75	.....	5,071	.....	$13,557 50	$2 67	.....	.....	.....	71	4
.....	.....	7,800	.....	31,200 00	4 00	.....	.....	100	100	.....
51	.....	3,927	.....	9,817 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	51	.....
126	.....	16,798	51.5	$54,575 00	$3 25	$167 41	.....	100	222	4
34,459	415	3,697,729	56.9	$14,245,243 97	$3 85	$219 19	1,490	10,994	21,169	31,338

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							I. BUILDING, STONE
(c) BUILDING AND STREET LABOR.							
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.							
Albany	M	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Auburn	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Binghamton	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	22
Geneva	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	3
Mamaroneck	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Middletown	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	75	40	.....	35	.....	35
New Rochelle	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	50
New York, Bronx	"	19	10	.....	9	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	2,669	225	.....	2,438	142	2,252
New York, Manhattan	"	11,762	3,681	.....	8,036	29	445
New York, Queens	"	307	66	.....	241	.....	33
New York, Richmond	"	87	5	.....	82	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Nyack	"	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Ossining	"	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....
Port Chester	"	86	.....	.....	86	.....	86
Rochester	"	177	.....	.....	165	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	200	.....	.....	200	.....	100
Syracuse	"	110	16	.....	94	.....	52
Tarrytown	"	32	10	.....	22	.....	22
Troy	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Utica	"	72	.....	.....	72	.....	27
White Plains	"	93	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	160	.....	.....	160	.....	.....
Total	M	16,233	4,053	25.0	12,110	179	3,197
Building Material Handlers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	140	58	41.4	82	4	1
Cement and Asphalt Laborers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,186	420	35.4	766	.....	766
Excavators.							
New York, Manhattan	M	5,401	834	.....	4,549	203	4,105
Yonkers	"	200	50	.....	150	.....	.....
Total	M	5,601	884	15.8	4,699	203	4,105
Plumbers' Laborers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	230	40	17.4	190	87	53
Rockmen.							
New York, Manhattan	M	810	50	6.2	760	.....	760
General Building and Street Laborers.							
Middletown	M	54	.....	.....	54	.....	14
Plattsburg	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Rochester	"	300	.....	.....	300	.....	300
Total	M	450	.....	0.0	450	.....	314
Total—Building and Street Labor	M	24,650	5,505	22.3	19,057	473	9,196
Total—Group I	M	118,078	27,745	23.5	88,009	7,349	33,293
							II. TRANSPOR
(a) RAILWAYS.							
Car and Locomotive Painters.							
Albany	M	69	2	.....	67	.....	.....
Middletown	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	6
Total	M	89	2	2.2	87	.....	6

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
WORKING, ETC.— Concluded.										
125	.....	9,200	.....	$23,552 00	$2 56	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
.....	.....	2,850	.....	6,270 00	2 20	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
18	.....	2,530	.....	5,692 50	2 25	.....	.....	22	18	.....
6	.....	495	.....	990 00	2 00	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,040	.....	2,340 00	2 25	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
25	.....	1,625	.....	3,900 00	2 40	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
.....	.....	1,365	.....	3,822 00	2 80	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,400	.....	5,760 00	2 40	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
9	.....	634	.....	1,903 50	3 00	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
44	.....	123,599	.....	373,397 00	3 02	.....	72	360	2,006	.....
7,477	85	486,696	.....	1,490,400 50	3 06	.....	29	150	7,772	85
208	.....	15,867	.....	47,601 00	3 00	.....	.....	31	210	.....
80	2	6,184	.....	15,252 00	2 47	.....	.....	.....	80	2
38	.....	2,710	.....	6,504 00	2 40	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
4	.....	282	.....	599 24	2 12	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	192	.....	480 00	2 50	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,472	.....	9,503 00	2 12	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
165	.....	11,861	.....	24,609 48	2 08	.....	.....	163	2	.....
100	.....	11,000	.....	18,500 00	1 68	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
42	.....	5,305	.....	11,034 40	2 08	.....	.....	74	20	.....
.....	.....	1,144	.....	2,860 00	2 50	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
10	.....	710	.....	1,704 00	2 40	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
45	.....	3,984	.....	7,242 00	1 82	.....	.....	72	.....	.....
91	.....	6,415	.....	16,680 30	2 60	.....	.....	.....	91	.....
160	.....	11,280	.....	33,840 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	160	.....
8,647	87	713,740	58.9	$2,114,436 92	$2 96	$174 60	109	1,346	10,568	87
77	.....	4,749	57.8	$18,996 00	$4 00	$231 66	.....	5	.....	77
.....	.....	24,895	32.5	$69,706 00	$2 80	$91 00	.....	766	.....	.....
241	.....	229,467	.....	$374,527 25	$1 63	.....	308	4,241	.....	.....
150	.....	11,550	.....	22,214 50	1 92	.....	.....	100	50	.....
391	.....	241,017	51.3	$396,741 75	$1 65	$84 43	308	4,341	50	.....
50	.....	7,854	41.3	$23,562 00	$3 00	$124 01	.....	140	50	.....
.....	.....	37,770	49.7	$91,132 10	$2 41	$119 91	.....	760	.....	.....
40	.....	3,808	.....	$7,616 00	$2 00	.....	.....	14	40	.....
60	.....	3,600	.....	6,525 00	1 81	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
36	.....	2,628	.....	4,599 00	1 75	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
.....	.....	13,500	.....	23,625 00	1 75	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
136	.....	23,536	52.3	$42,365 00	$1 80	$94 14	.....	410	40	.....
9,301	87	1,053,561	55.3	$2,756,939 77	$2 62	$144 67	417	7,768	10,708	164
46,865	502	5,012,897	57.0	$18,063,809 49	$3 60	$205 25	1,931	18,994	32,619	34,465
TATION.										
67	.....	5,159	.....	$9,868 32	$1 91	.....	.....	53	14	.....
14	.....	1,284	.....	2,871 95	2 24	.....	.....	11	9	.....
81	.....	6,443	74.1	$12,740 27	$1 98	$146 44	.....	64	23	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							II. TRANSPORTA
(a) RAILWAYS—Continued.							
Car Workers.							
Binghamton	M	14			14		
Buffalo	"	187			187		
Elmira	"	48			48		
Hopewell Junction	"	14			14		
Hornell	"	18	2		14		
Malone	"	38			38		
Mechanicville	"	63			62		2
Middletown	"	68			68		
New York, Bronx	"	76			76		
New York, Queens	"	42	10		32		
Niagara Falls	"	120			120		
Norwich	"	58			58		
Troy	"	24			24		
Total	M	770	12	1.6	755		2
Clerks, Railway.							
Albany	M	303	8		295		
Buffalo	"	100	8		92		
Corning	"	31			31		
Geneva	"	16			16		
Hopewell Junction	"	13	1		12		2
Maybrook	"	59			59		
Mechanicville	"	44			44		
Oneonta	"	45	3		42		
Plattsburg	"	17			17		
Port Chester	"	28			28		
Rochester	"	87			87		
Rotterdam Junction	"	51			51		
Rouses Point	"	14			14		
Schenectady	"	23			23		
Syracuse	"	41			41		
Troy	"	17			17		
Utica	"	72			49		
Whitehall	"	23	7		16		
Total	M	984	27	2.7	911		2
Conductors.							
Albany	M	114	3		111		
Binghamton	"	46			46		
Buffalo	"	350	5		340		
Corning	"	76			76		8
East Syracuse	"	116			116		
Elmira	"	159	4		155		2
Hornell	"	110			110		
Kingston	"	21			21		
Mechanicville	"	68	1		57		
Middletown	"	60			60		
New York, Manhattan	"	250			250		
New York, Queens	"	89			89		
New York, Richmond	"	33			29		
Norwich	"	29	1		28		
Ogdensburg	"	52	2		50		
Olean	"	42			42		
Oneonta	"	92	2		90		
Oswego	"	42			42		
Port Jervis	"	148	4		144	3	31
Rensselaer	"	51			51		
Rochester	"	92			92		
Salamanca	"	42			42		
Syracuse	"	112			112		
Utica	"	90			90		
Watertown	"	40			40		
Whitehall	"	34			31		
Total	M	2,358	22	0.9	2,314	3	41

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TION—Continued.										
.....	14	1,288	.....	$2,143 60	$1 66	.....	.....	9	5	.....
1	186	16,143	.....	36,070 00	2 23	.....	.....	1	181	5
8	40	4,216	.....	6,298 80	1 49	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
.....	14	1,288	.....	3,076 48	2 39	.....	.....	.....	8	6
.....	14	1,288	.....	2,266 88	1 76	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
38	.....	2,926	.....	4,319 70	1 48	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
5	55	6,255	.....	10,815 60	1 73	.....	2	11	47	2
68	.....	5,236	.....	11,311 30	2 16	.....	.....	20	48	.....
.....	76	6,462	.....	15,740 80	2 44	.....	.....	.....	74	2
32	.....	2,400	.....	4,200 00	1 75	.....	.....	16	16	.....
.....	120	11,040	.....	21,328 96	1 93	.....	.....	24	96	.....
31	27	4,609	.....	7,975 20	1 73	.....	.....	39	19	.....
16	8	1,968	.....	4,086 60	2 08	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
199	554	65,119	86.3	$129,633 92	$1 99	$171 70	2	206	532	15
295	.....	23,305	.....	$50,039 49	$2 15	.....	.....	51	238	6
.....	92	8,464	.....	15,603 00	1 84	.....	.....	4	86	2
1	30	2,820	.....	5,639 99	2 00	.....	.....	1	25	5
16	.....	1,264	.....	2,550 00	2 02	.....	.....	4	12	.....
.....	10	980	.....	1,922 00	1 96	.....	2	.....	9	1
.....	59	4,779	.....	8,841 15	1 85	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
.....	44	3,754	.....	8,179 50	2 18	.....	.....	2	39	3
42	.....	3,307	.....	6,165 60	1 86	.....	.....	12	30	.....
16	1	1,356	.....	2,100 00	1 55	.....	.....	14	2	1
28	.....	2,212	.....	4,608 24	2 08	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
38	49	6,874	.....	14,541 26	2 12	.....	.....	12	75	.....
25	26	3,963	.....	7,926 00	2 00	.....	.....	19	32	.....
14	.....	1,106	.....	1,995 00	1 80	.....	.....	9	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	3,239	.....	7,380 00	2 28	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
13	4	1,395	.....	3,091 40	2 22	.....	.....	2	13	2
.....	49	4,214	.....	8,605 50	2 04	.....	.....	11	33	5
16	.....	1,264	.....	2,250 00	1 78	.....	.....	12	4	.....
545	364	74,296	81.6	$151,438 13	$2 04	$166 23	2	212	671	26
85	26	8,340	.....	$37,849 80	$4 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
.....	46	4,232	.....	15,870 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	340	31,280	.....	124,050 00	3 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	340
35	33	5,536	.....	17,383 60	3 14	.....	.....	.....	43	33
82	34	8,048	.....	24,020 00	2 98	.....	.....	.....	82	34
89	64	11,834	.....	46,966 67	3 97	.....	.....	1	10	144
52	58	8,436	.....	29,677 20	3 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
8	13	1,820	.....	6,366 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
16	41	5,036	.....	18,164 52	3 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	60	5,520	.....	19,471 20	3 53	.....	.....	.....	4	56
.....	250	23,000	.....	108,750 00	4 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
.....	89	7,476	.....	28,035 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
.....	29	2,668	.....	7,264 20	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
8	20	2,464	.....	8,105 50	3 29	.....	.....	1	4	23
29	21	4,099	.....	15,381 60	3 75	.....	.....	.....	5	45
.....	42	3,780	.....	15,120 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	90	7,376	.....	24,056 00	3 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
35	7	3,386	.....	11,923 00	3 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
44	66	10,603	.....	34,500 00	3 25	.....	3	27	43	71
37	14	3,777	.....	12,338 00	3 27	.....	.....	.....	6	45
.....	92	8,280	.....	33,120 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
.....	42	3,864	.....	11,592 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
6	106	10,166	.....	36,699 00	3 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
.....	90	8,280	.....	31,740 00	3 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	40	3,250	.....	10,110 00	3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
6	25	2,928	.....	10,194 80	3 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
532	1,738	195,479	84.5	$738,748 09	$3 77	$319 25	3	29	197	2,085

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							II. TRANSPORTA
(a) RAILWAYS—Continued.							
Engineers (Locomotive).							
Albany	M	154	.....	.....	154	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	74	1	.....	73	.....	2
Buffalo	"	811	4	.....	800	.....	63
Corning	"	150	.....	.....	150	.....	33
East Syracuse	"	73	3	.....	70	.....	.....
Elmira	"	170	1	.....	169	.....	27
Hornell	"	211	.....	.....	211	.....	.....
Mechanicville	"	87	1	.....	86	.....	.....
Middletown	"	103	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	"	551	25	.....	486	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	230	.....	.....	230	.....	.....
New York, Queens	"	196	.....	.....	196	.....	.....
New York, Richmond	"	52	5	.....	47	.....	6
Norwich	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	33	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Olean	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Oneonta	"	106	10	.....	96	.....	30
Oswego	"	110	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	201	.....	.....	201	11	42
Rensselaer	"	124	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
Rochester	"	221	.....	.....	221	.....	110
Salamanca	"	63	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	236	3	.....	233	.....	.....
Troy	"	71	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
Utica	"	117	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Watertown	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Whitehall	"	86	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
Total	"	4,444	53	1.2	4,319	11	313
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive.							
Albany	M	293	.....	.....	293	10	28
Binghamton	"	35	6	.....	29	.....	6
Buffalo	"	954	42	.....	899	.....	120
Corning	"	134	.....	.....	134	.....	.....
East Syracuse	"	106	.....	.....	106	.....	.....
Elmira	"	220	.....	.....	220	.....	.....
Green Island	"	84	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Hornell	"	196	.....	.....	192	.....	50
Mechanicville	"	104	12	.....	92	.....	.....
Middletown	"	91	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	"	375	45	.....	330	.....	15
New York, Queens	"	160	.....	.....	160	.....	85
New York, Richmond	"	66	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	37	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
Norwich	"	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	17
Olean	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	7
Oneonta	"	152	8	.....	144	.....	48
Oswego	"	92	.....	.....	92	.....	89
Plattsburg	"	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	204	.....	.....	204	14	53
Rensselaer	"	151	.....	.....	131	.....	.....
Rochester	"	267	.....	.....	267	.....	.....
Salamanca	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	7
Saratoga Springs	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	23	2	.....	21	.....	6
Syracuse	"	219	.....	.....	219	.....	.....
Utica	"	120	.....	.....	120	.....	2
Watertown	"	139	.....	.....	139	.....	2
West Seneca	"	45	4	.....	31	.....	.....
Whitehall	"	68	.....	.....	68	.....	43
Total	M	4,569	119	2.6	4,363	24	578

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TION—Continued.										
8	146	13,912	.....	$60,020 00	$4 31	.....	.....	.....	8	146
31	40	5,833	.....	23,003 00	3 94	.....	.....	.....	3	70
176	561	66,653	.....	276,607 30	4 15	.....	.....	8	75	717
75	42	11,496	.....	49,975 20	4 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
.....	70	6,440	.....	28,980 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
36	106	13,562	.....	58,848 90	4 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
94	117	16,845	.....	76,517 40	4 54	.....	.....	.....	13	198
52	34	7,011	.....	25,894 20	3 69	.....	.....	1	15	70
.....	100	9,200	.....	39,376 00	4 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
285	201	40,365	.....	171,633 85	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	486
30	200	20,560	.....	63,840 00	3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
.....	196	18,032	.....	77,107 50	4 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	196
.....	41	3,952	.....	13,832 00	3 50	.....	.....	6	.....	41
8	22	2,528	.....	10,405 20	4 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
25	6	2,218	.....	8,566 84	3 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	48	4,320	.....	18,000 00	4 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
53	13	6,680	.....	25,522 20	3 82	.....	.....	.....	30	66
50	60	10,040	.....	39,629 00	3 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
88	60	13,787	.....	55,881 90	4 05	.....	.....	11	42	148
62	62	10,096	.....	41,402 88	4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
50	61	16,380	.....	70,107 50	4 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
.....	63	5,784	.....	23,016 00	3 98	.....	.....	.....	1	62
19	17	2,989	.....	12,323 50	4 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
24	209	20,958	.....	96,822 45	4 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
49	19	5,521	.....	20,335 77	3 68	.....	.....	.....	13	55
.....	100	8,960	.....	35,692 00	3 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
44	56	8,962	.....	34,288 50	3 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
74	12	6,606	.....	31,484 40	4 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
1,333	2,662	359,690	83.3	$1,489,113 49	$4 11	$344 78	.....	26	200	4,093
32	223	24,622	.....	$70,488 70	$2 86	.....	10	28	134	121
23	.....	1,896	.....	5,797 30	3 06	.....	.....	6	14	9
124	655	73,770	.....	215,052 10	2 92	.....	.....	115	296	488
69	65	10,120	.....	30,460 00	3 01	.....	.....	.....	56	78
83	23	8,161	.....	23,165 97	2 84	.....	.....	.....	78	28
53	167	18,978	.....	48,633 60	2 56	.....	.....	.....	113	107
44	.....	2,860	.....	7,858 50	2 75	.....	.....	.....	30	14
87	55	12,240	.....	28,764 00	2 35	.....	.....	137	55	.....
92	.....	6,900	.....	17,940 00	2 60	.....	.....	.....	92	.....
.....	91	8,372	.....	25,185 00	3 01	.....	.....	.....	28	63
77	238	27,395	.....	78,911 48	2 88	.....	.....	15	196	119
.....	75	11,150	.....	27,875 00	2 50	.....	.....	85	.....	75
.....	66	6,072	.....	12,887 36	2 12	.....	.....	.....	66	.....
15	22	3,254	.....	8,388 80	2 58	.....	.....	.....	8	29
14	29	3,819	.....	10,183 40	2 67	.....	.....	.....	25	18
6	.....	1,322	.....	2,847 11	2 15	.....	.....	20	3	.....
27	26	4,149	.....	13,927 95	3 36	.....	.....	7	26	27
83	13	9,830	.....	27,437 40	2 79	.....	.....	38	86	20
2	1	5,018	.....	13,364 80	2 66	.....	.....	89	.....	3
3	2	2,687	.....	6,957 05	2 59	.....	.....	.....	33	2
7	64	13,675	.....	38,594 00	2 82	.....	9	40	88	67
3	96	10,645	.....	32,012 00	3 01	.....	.....	.....	83	48
104	163	22,940	.....	54,898 79	2 39	.....	.....	.....	178	89
4	39	3,900	.....	10,388 79	2 66	.....	.....	.....	47	3
12	11	1,912	.....	4,642 00	2 43	.....	.....	.....	17	6
.....	15	1,656	.....	4,144 60	2 50	.....	.....	6	5	10
8	211	20,028	.....	57,478 00	2 87	.....	.....	8	25	186
8	110	10,440	.....	25,510 00	2 44	.....	.....	2	110	8
137	.....	8,300	.....	25,310 00	3 05	.....	.....	2	97	40
26	5	2,206	.....	6,861 24	3 11	.....	.....	.....	19	12
25	.....	3,500	.....	9,066 80	2 59	.....	.....	34	34	.....
1,296	2,465	341,817	78.3	$945,031 74	$2 76	$216 60	19	632	2,042	1,670

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							II. TRANSPORTA
(a) RAILWAYS—Continued.							
Motormen, Guards, Etc. (Electric Trains).							
New York, Brooklyn	M	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
Total	M	116	.....	0.0	116	.....	.....
Railroad Interlockers.							
Buffalo	M	82	.....	.....	82	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	54	.....	.....	54	.....	16
Rochester	"	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
Total	M	223	.....	0.0	223	.....	16
Street Railway Employees.							
Albany	M	370	.....	.....	370	.....	60
Elmira	"	85	.....	.....	85	.....	16
Glens Falls	"	90	.....	.....	90	.....	30
Ithaca	"	25	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	260	.....	.....	260	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
Oswego	"	19	1	.....	18	.....	.....
Port Chester	"	75	1	.....	74	.....	.....
Rensselaer	"	41	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Rochester	"	749	.....	.....	749	.....	.....
Stillwater	"	89	.....	.....	89	.....	.....
Troy	"	500	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	240	.....	.....	240	.....	.....
Total	M	2,596	2	0.1	2,592	.....	106
Switchmen.							
Binghamton	M	47	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	749	23	.....	721	.....	41
Elmira	"	35	.....	.....	34	.....	10
Hornell	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Lyons	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Middletown	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	"	39	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Rochester	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Salamanca	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Utica	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
West Seneca	"	59	2	.....	57	.....	6
Total	M	1,082	25	2.3	1,051	.....	57
Trackmen, Railway.							
Saranac Lake	M	43	.....	0.0	40	.....	.....
Trainmen, Road and Yard.							
Albany	M	203	20	.....	183	.....	52
Auburn	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	205	.....	.....	205	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	759	1	.....	757	66	60
Corning	"	196	26	.....	147	11	8
East Syracuse	"	297	15	.....	282	.....	161
Elmira	"	422	.....	.....	393	.....	.....
Fishkill-on-Hudson	"	116	5	.....	110	.....	.....
Hornell	"	298	.....	.....	298	.....	.....
Kingston	"	126	.....	.....	126	.....	.....
Mechanicville	"	165	.....	.....	155	.....	.....
Middletown	"	224	.....	.....	224	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	"	330	.....	.....	330	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	640	50	.....	565	.....	.....
New York, Queens	"	650	.....	.....	650	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

EMPLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TION — Continued.										
.....	58	5,336	.....	$16,008 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	58	5,336	.....	18,538 00	3 47	.....	.....	.....	1	57
.....	116	10,672	92.0	$34,546 00	$3 24	$297 81	.....	.....	1	115
82	.....	6,442	.....	$14,181 00	$2 20	.....	.....	22	55	5
.....	38	4,232	.....	9,309 00	2 20	.....	.....	16	23	15
12	30	3,600	.....	7,215 00	2 00	.....	.....	10	32	.....
.....	45	4,140	.....	7,132 50	1 75	.....	.....	26	17	2
94	113	18,414	82.6	$37,837 50	$2 05	$169 67	.....	74	127	22
10	300	29,620	.....	$74,050 00	$2 50	.....	.....	60	310	.....
.....	69	7,084	.....	12,706 12	1 79	.....	16	28	41	.....
.....	60	6,900	.....	13,965 60	2 02	.....	.....	30	60	.....
.....	24	2,016	.....	3,897 60	1 93	.....	.....	3	21	.....
.....	260	23,920	.....	53,360 00	2 23	.....	.....	.....	260	.....
13	40	4,460	.....	8,351 84	1 87	.....	.....	25	28	.....
.....	18	1,566	.....	3,502 62	2 24	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
.....	74	6,808	.....	14,947 36	2 20	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
.....	40	3,680	.....	9,200 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
212	537	63,668	.....	148,904 80	2 34	.....	.....	.....	712	37
.....	89	8,188	.....	16,406 40	2 00	.....	.....	28	61	.....
150	350	41,950	.....	94,387 50	2 25	.....	.....	150	350	.....
1	239	22,059	.....	49,408 80	2 24	.....	.....	.....	240	.....
386	2,100	221,919	85.6	$503,088 64	$2 27	$194 09	16	324	2,175	77
5	42	4,164	.....	$11,331 36	$2 72	.....	.....	.....	13	34
155	525	60,220	.....	200,399 84	3 33	.....	.....	36	45	640
.....	24	2,503	.....	7,062 00	2 82	.....	.....	10	9	15
.....	40	3,680	.....	10,432 80	2 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	7	602	.....	1,763 00	2 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	14	1,288	.....	3,528 20	2 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	39	3,588	.....	9,338 00	2 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	6	552	.....	1,711 20	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
38	.....	2,850	.....	8,385 00	2 94	.....	.....	.....	28	10
3	1	299	.....	727 70	2 43	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	40	3,680	.....	10,488 00	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	4	368	.....	1,021 20	2 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	51	4,908	.....	18,950 88	3 86	.....	.....	6	2	49
201	793	88,702	84.4	$285,139 18	$3 21	$271 30	.....	52	101	898
22	18	3,350	83.7	$5,156 30	$1 54	$128 91	.....	22	18	.....
68	63	12,416	.....	$38,944 00	$3 14	.....	.....	12	113	58
54	6	4,818	.....	13,495 20	2 80	.....	.....	.....	42	18
.....	205	18,860	.....	47,150 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
228	403	53,916	.....	160,486 10	2 98	.....	36	90	273	358
111	17	10,330	.....	25,649 20	2 48	.....	11	18	91	27
36	85	19,036	.....	48,925 60	2 57	.....	.....	147	50	85
129	264	32,578	.....	91,096 00	2 80	.....	.....	50	47	296
10	100	9,854	.....	23,961 80	2 43	.....	.....	7	71	32
108	190	23,640	.....	58,176 00	2 46	.....	.....	8	240	50
85	41	10,095	.....	24,185 00	2 40	.....	.....	.....	118	8
135	20	12,180	.....	31,659 60	2 60	.....	.....	.....	135	20
220	4	17,308	.....	38,856 00	2 24	.....	.....	4	210	10
.....	330	30,360	.....	72,583 40	2 39	.....	.....	.....	267	63
304	261	45,471	.....	139,985 50	3 08	.....	.....	.....	150	415
.....	650	59,800	.....	150,387 80	2 51	.....	.....	.....	389	261

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							II. TRANSPORTA
(a) RAILWAYS—Concluded.							
Trainmen, Road and Yard—Concluded.							
New York, Richmond	M	125	30		85		
Newark	"	56	1		53		
Newburgh	"	48			48		
Niagara Falls	"	128	2		126		
Norwich	"	109			109		
Ogdensburg	"	100			100		
Olean	"	123			123		30
Oneonta	"	215	15		200		
Oswego	"	130	50		80		
Plattsburg	"	51	1		50		
Port Jervis	"	336	27		309		
Ravena	"	52			52		
Rensselaer	"	205	22		183		
Rochester	"	307	23		280		
Rotterdam Junction	"	72	10		62		1
Rouses Point	"	47					
Salamanca	"	157			100		
Schenectady	"	108	1		100		20
Syracuse	"	331			331	12	41
Troy	"	105			100		
Utica	"	330	3		322		
Walton	"	31			31		1
Watertown	"	115	10		100		
Whitehall	"	142	29		113		
Total	M	8,114	341	4.2	7,542	89	374
Total—Railways	M	25,388	603	2.4	24,313	127	1,495
(b) NAVIGATION.							
Boatmen.							
New York, Manhattan	M	780	480		300		
Whitehall	"	200			200		
Total	M	980	480	49.0	500		
Cooks and Stewards.							
Buffalo	M	370	10		300		50
New York, Manhattan	"	950	100		850		
Ogdensburg	"	45			45		
Total	M	1,365	110	8.1	1,195		50
Engineers, Marine.							
Albany	M	75			75		
Alexandria Bay	"	30			30		
Buffalo	"	518	54		368		
Clayton	"	23	5		14		
Dunkirk	"	30			30		
Kingston	"	67			67		
New York, Manhattan	"	2,555	70		2,485		
Ogdensburg	"	41	2		37		
Oswego	"	18			18		
Tonawanda	"	40			40		28
Total	M	3,397	131	3.9	3,164		28
Firemen, Marine.							
Buffalo	M	839	89		574		
New York, Brooklyn	"	500	100		400		
Ogdensburg	"	35			35		
Total	M	1,374	189	13.8	1,009		

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TION — Continued.										
36	49	7,118	.....	$15,750 00	$2 21	.....	.....	.....	45	40
.....	53	4,770	.....	11,925 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	48	4,416	.....	11,040 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
12	114	11,412	.....	33,675 60	2 95	.....	.....	.....	25	101
.....	109	10,028	.....	25,796 80	2 57	.....	.....	.....	68	41
100	.....	7,700	.....	19,250 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
53	40	8,066	.....	21,698 40	2 69	.....	.....	83	10	30
125	75	16,525	.....	39,805 00	2 41	.....	.....	.....	125	75
32	48	6,912	.....	15,673 80	2 27	.....	.....	.....	62	18
.....	50	4,665	.....	12,165 50	2 61	.....	.....	.....	11	39
309	.....	24,102	.....	58,613 10	2 43	.....	.....	.....	247	62
6	46	4,592	.....	12,390 80	2 70	.....	.....	.....	6	46
.....	183	16,836	.....	35,685 00	2 12	.....	.....	.....	183	.....
29	251	22,533	.....	65,408 90	2 90	.....	.....	.....	109	171
.....	61	5,538	.....	13,712 00	2 48	.....	1	.....	36	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	50	8,062	.....	19,801 20	2 46	.....	.....	.....	58	42
34	46	7,549	.....	18,746 30	2 48	.....	9	11	67	13
278	.....	21,004	.....	62,564 35	2 98	.....	12	41	272	6
.....	100	9,200	.....	20,550 00	2 23	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
240	82	26,264	.....	61,158 00	2 33	.....	.....	.....	322	.....
21	9	2,437	.....	6,392 80	2 62	.....	.....	1	23	7
100	.....	7,800	.....	20,446 92	2 62	.....	.....	.....	56	44
67	46	9,525	.....	25,587 70	2 69	.....	.....	.....	45	68
2,980	4,099	607,716	80.6	$1,593,378 37	$2 62	$211 27	69	472	4,166	2,835
7,669	15,022	1,993,617	82.0	$5,925,851 63	$2 97	$243 73	111	2,113	10,253	11,836
.....	300	27,600	.....	$36,000 00	$1 30	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
.....	200	18,400	.....	55,200 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
.....	500	46,000	92.0	$91,200 00	$1 98	$182 40	.....	300	.....	200
.....	250	24,500	.....	$54,568 00	$2 23	.....	18	107	95	80
.....	850	78,200	.....	110,400 00	1 41	.....	.....	720	60	70
.....	45	4,140	.....	10,125 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	1,145	106,840	89.4	$175,093 00	$1 64	$146 52	18	827	155	195
10	65	6,770	.....	$23,030 90	$3 40	.....	.....	.....	10	65
.....	30	2,760	.....	16,800 00	6 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
16	352	33,584	.....	145,736 52	4 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
.....	14	1,288	.....	4,965 00	3 85	.....	.....	.....	1	13
.....	30	2,760	.....	9,675 00	3 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	67	6,164	.....	19,677 19	3 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
.....	2,485	228,620	.....	850,305 00	3 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,485
3	34	3,359	.....	10,707 38	3 19	.....	.....	2	9	26
.....	18	1,656	.....	5,460 00	3 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	12	2,392	.....	9,486 00	3 97	.....	.....	24	.....	16
29	3,107	289,353	91.5	$1,095,842 99	$3 79	$346 35	.....	26	20	3,118
194	380	47,460	.....	$110,238 16	$2 32	.....	.....	120	454	.....
.....	400	36,800	.....	72,000 00	1 96	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
.....	35	3,220	.....	7,350 00	2 28	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
194	815	87,480	86.7	$189,588 16	$2 17	$187 90	.....	120	889	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							II. TRANSPORTA
(b) NAVIGATION—Concluded.							
Masters and Pilots.							
Albany	M	81	.....	.....	81	.....	.....
Clayton	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	2,206	.....	.....	2,056	.....	.....
Total	"	2,313	.....	0.0	2,163	.....	.....
Seamen.							
Buffalo	M	2,900	350	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Total	M	3,050	350	11.5	1,950	.....	.....
Total—Navigation	M	12,479	1,260	10.1	9,981	.....	78
(c) TEAMING AND CAB DRIVING.							
Building Material Drivers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,500	225	15.0	1,275	.....	650
Cabmen and Coach Drivers.							
Albany	M	100	.....	.....	100	.....	50
Binghamton	"	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	120	.....	.....	120	.....	30
New York, Brooklyn	"	848	40	.....	808	83	200
New York, Manhattan	"	1,465	370	.....	895	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Troy	"	104	.....	.....	104	.....	69
Total	M	2,722	410	15.1	2,112	83	349
Coal Wagon Drivers and Helpers.							
Albany	M	135	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	45	2	.....	42	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,200	.....	.....	1,200	200	.....
Troy	"	280	.....	.....	230	100	.....
Total	M	1,660	2	0.1	1,542	300	.....
Commission Drivers and Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	2,000	.....	0.0	2,000	500	.....
Delivery Wagon Drivers.							
Buffalo	M	115	.....	.....	115	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	500	250	.....	250	.....	.....
Total	M	615	250	40.7	365	.....	.....
Express and Mail Wagon Drivers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	393	.....	0.0	393	.....	15
Funeral Coach Drivers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,440	.....	0.0	1,440	.....	.....
Ice Handlers.							
Auburn	M	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Rochester	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Total	M	124	.....	0.0	124	.....	.....
Milk Wagon Drivers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	110	.....	0.0	110	.....	.....
Piano Movers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	85	.....	0.0	85	.....	85

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TION — Continued.										
.....	81	7,452	.....	$24,864 00	$3 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
.....	26	2,392	.....	10,410 00	4 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	2,056	189,152	.....	725,745 00	3 84	.....	.....	.....	334	1,722
.....	2,163	198,996	92.0	$761,019 00	$3 82	$351 83	.....	.....	334	1,829
1,800	.....	111,636	.....	$236,348 00	$2 12	.....	.....	1,576	224	.....
.....	150	13,800	.....	29,400 00	2 13	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
1,800	150	125,436	64.3	$265,748 00	$2 12	$136 28	.....	1,576	374	.....
2,023	7,880	854,105	85.6	$2,578,491 15	$3 02	$258 34	18	2,849	1,772	5,342
625	.....	68,375	53.6	$166,112 75	$2 43	$130 28	.....	650	625	.....
.....	50	7,050	.....	$12,085 50	$1 71	.....	.....	50	50	.....
13	52	5,603	.....	8,843 21	1 58	.....	.....	50	15	.....
.....	90	9,330	.....	15,993 90	1 71	.....	30	.....	90	.....
350	175	52,693	.....	105,386 00	2 00	.....	83	200	525	.....
.....	895	82,340	.....	175,480 00	2 13	.....	.....	.....	895	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	1,840	.....	2,628 60	1 43	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
.....	35	6,394	.....	10,961 54	1 71	.....	.....	69	35	.....
363	1,317	165,250	78.2	$331,378 75	$2 01	$156 90	113	389	1,610	.....
70	.....	5,390	.....	$11,678 10	$2 17	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
42	.....	3,178	.....	6,356 00	2 00	.....	.....	8	34	.....
1,000	.....	77,400	.....	201,842 00	2 61	.....	200	.....	1,000	.....
130	.....	12,510	.....	27,104 90	2 17	.....	100	.....	130	.....
1,242	.....	98,478	63.9	$246,981 00	$2 51	$160 17	300	8	1,234	.....
1,500	.....	113,900	56.9	$322,600 00	$2 83	$161 30	500	.....	1,000	500
115	.....	8,855	.....	$22,560 84	$2 55	.....	.....	.....	101	14
250	.....	19,250	.....	48,125 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
365	.....	28,105	77.0	$70,685 84	$2 52	$193 66	.....	.....	351	14
253	125	30,268	77.0	$57,085 44	$1 89	$145 26	15	220	151	7
350	1,090	127,230	88.4	$254,460 00	$2 00	$176 71	.....	.....	1,440	.....
24	.....	1,896	.....	$5,056 08	$2 67	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
100	.....	7,900	.....	20,013 40	2 53	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
124	.....	9,796	79.0	$25,069 48	$2 56	$202 17	.....	.....	124	.....
35	75	9,630	87.5	$16,508 10	$1 71	$150 07	.....	35	75	.....
.....	.....	3,230	38.0	$9,215 00	$2 85	$108 41	.....	85	.....	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							II. TRANSPORTA
(c) TEAMING AND CAB DRIVING— Concluded.							
Team Drivers and Owners.							
Albany	M	250	2	.....	248	.....	2
Auburn	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Geneva	"	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Middletown	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	1,064	154	.....	910	100	57
New York, Manhattan	"	2,802	97	.....	2,705	.....	150
Newburgh	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Oswego	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peekskill	"	143	.....	.....	143	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	"	207	.....	.....	207	.....	.....
Troy	"	160	.....	.....	160	.....	20
White Plains	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	1
Yonkers	"	500	.....	.....	500	.....	15
Total	M	5,228	253	4.8	4,975	100	245
Total—Teaming and Cab Driving	M	15,877	1,140	7.2	14,421	983	1,344
(d) FREIGHT HANDLING.							
Coal Heavers.							
Buffalo	M	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Total	M	185	.....	0.0	185	.....	100
Freight and Baggagemen.							
Albany	M	120	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
Amsterdam	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	3
Buffalo	"	299	20	.....	269	.....	165
Elmira	"	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	284	.....	.....	284	.....	34
New York, Manhattan	"	350	20	.....	330	.....	.....
Rotterdam Junction	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Troy	"	65	.....	.....	65	.....	10
Total	M	1,271	40	3.1	1,214	.....	212
Grain Handlers.							
Buffalo	M	810	45	.....	765	25	580
Ogdensburg	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Total	M	825	45	5.5	780	25	595
Longshoremen.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	1,211	238	.....	973	.....	301
New York, Manhattan	"	2,064	250	.....	1,814	.....	1,814
Ogdensburg	"	105	.....	.....	105	.....	99
Oswego	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Total	M	3,440	488	14.2	2,952	.....	2,214
Lumber Handlers.							
Albany	M	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	144	.....	.....	144	.....	144
North Tonawanda	"	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	401	.....	.....	401	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TION—Continued.										
246	.....	19,491	.....	$38,982 00	$2 00	.....	.....	5	243	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	546	.....	910 00	1 67	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
42	.....	3,318	.....	6,570 15	1 98	.....	.....	5	37	.....
4	.....	316	.....	579 34	1 83	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
753	.....	57,596	.....	134,320 50	2 33	.....	100	360	450	.....
2,555	.....	198,360	.....	506,026 75	2 55	.....	10	245	2,250	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	711	.....	1,356 14	1 91	.....	.....	8	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	.....	11,011	.....	21,059 50	1 91	.....	.....	50	93	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
197	10	15,779	.....	30,929 15	1 96	.....	.....	110	97	.....
140	.....	11,580	.....	25,128 60	2 17	.....	.....	20	140	.....
39	.....	3,072	.....	6,051 00	1 97	.....	1	2	37	.....
485	.....	38,415	.....	79,020 50	2 06	.....	.....	183	317	.....
4,620	10	360,195	72.4	$850,933 63	$2 36	$171 04	111	997	3,667	200
9,477	2,617	1,014,457	70.3	$2,351,029 99	$2 32	$163 03	1,039	2,384	10,277	721
85	.....	6,545	.....	$16,362 50	$2 50	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
.....	.....	5,200	.....	18,200 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
85	.....	11,745	63.5	$34,562 50	$2 94	$186 82	.....	.....	185	.....
113	.....	7,533	.....	$12,052 80	$1 60	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
15	.....	1,179	.....	1,807 50	1 53	.....	3	14	1	.....
104	.....	14,822	.....	27,773 50	1 87	.....	65	204	.....	.....
45	20	5,305	.....	9,375 00	1 77	.....	.....	45	20	.....
250	.....	20,860	.....	52,345 00	2 51	.....	.....	34	245	5
330	.....	25,740	.....	62,140 00	2 41	.....	.....	50	205	75
20	.....	1,540	.....	2,825 90	1 83	.....	.....	11	9	.....
50	.....	3,850	.....	7,354 00	1 91	.....	.....	20	30	.....
55	.....	4,735	.....	8,326 70	1 76	.....	.....	57	8	.....
982	20	85,564	70.5	$184,000 40	$2 15	$151 57	68	548	518	80
160	.....	43,130	.....	$98,060 20	$2 27	.....	.....	605	160	.....
.....	.....	450	.....	750 00	1 67	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
160	.....	43,580	55.9	$98,810 20	$2 27	$126 68	15	605	160	.....
672	.....	60,831	.....	$186,693 00	$3 07	.....	.....	301	212	460
.....	.....	74,825	.....	224,475 00	3 00	.....	.....	1,330	484	.....
.....	6	4,868	.....	10,763 00	2 21	.....	64	.....	41	.....
60	.....	4,200	.....	8,400 00	2 00	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
732	6	144,724	49.0	$430,331 00	$2 97	$145 78	64	1,691	737	460
125	.....	9,625	.....	$21,656 25	$2 25	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
.....	.....	5,472	.....	22,196 16	4 06	.....	.....	.....	144	.....
105	.....	6,825	.....	27,421 80	4 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
401	.....	30,193	.....	56,061 01	1 86	.....	9	365	27	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							II. TRANSPORTA
(d) FREIGHT HANDLING—Concluded.							
Lumber Handlers—Concluded.							
Tonawanda	M	31	.....	.....	31	.....	31
Troy	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Total	M	823	.....	0.0	823	.....	175
Ore Handlers.							
Buffalo	M	78	50	64.1	18	.....	8
Scow Trimmers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	350	.....	0.0	350	.....	.....
Transfer Messengers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	21	.....	0.0	21	.....	.....
Total—Freight Handling	M	6,993	623	8.9	6,343	25	3,304
(e) TELEGRAPHS.							
Telegraphers (Commercial).							
Albany	M	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	*8*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica	M	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Total	M	310	.....	0.0	109	.....	.....
	F	*9*	.....	*0.0*	*1*	.....	.....
Telegraphers (Railroad).							
Albany	M	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Blasdell	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Chili Station	"	1,729	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	*24*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira	M	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
	F	*4*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	.....
Hunter	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	"	228	1	.....	227	.....	.....
	F	*2*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
New Rochelle	M	57	.....	.....	57	.....	.....
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
New York, Queens	"	239	.....	.....	239	.....	.....
	F	*8*	*1*	.....	*7*	.....	.....
Olean	M	126	.....	.....	126	.....	.....
	F	*3*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	.....
Rochester	M	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
	F	*2*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
Salamanca	M	455	.....	.....	455	.....	.....
	F	*5*	.....	.....	*5*	.....	.....
Whitehall	M	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Total	M	3,179	1	0.0	1,449	.....	.....
	F	*49*	*1*	*2.0*	*24*	.....	.....
Total—Telegraphers	M	3,489	1	0.0	1,558	.....	.....
	F	*58*	*1*	*1.7*	*25*	.....	.....
Total—Group II	M	64,226	3,627	5.6	56,616	1,135	6,221
	F	*58*	*1*	*1.7*	*25*	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TION—Concluded.										
.....	.....	1,240	.....	$2,480 00	$2 00	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
17	.....	1,309	.....	2,618 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
648	.....	54,664	66.4	$132,433 22	$2 42	$160 92	9	396	313	105
10	.....	1,106	61.4	$2,996 00	$2 71	$166 44	.....	8	10	.....
350	.....	23,100	66.0	$33,825 00	$1 46	$96 64	.....	350	.....	.....
.....	21	1,952	93.0	$3,652 77	$1 87	$173 94	.....	.....	21	.....
2,967	47	366,435	57.8	$920,611 09	$2 51	$145 14	156	3,598	1,944	645
.....	20	1,840	.....	$4,644 00	$2 52	.....	.....	4	6	10
18	67	7,184	.....	14,009 94	1 95	.....	.....	36	31	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	316	.....	1,053 32	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	.....	*79*	.....	*263 33*	*3 33*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
22	87	9,340	85.70	$19,707 26	$2 11	$180 80	.....	40	37	32
1	.....	*79*	.....	*263 33*	*3 33*	*263 33*	.....	.....	.....	*1*
.....	150	13,800	.....	$25,650 00	$1 86	.....	.....	30	120	.....
.....	24	2,208	.....	3,414 00	1 55	.....	.....	17	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	46	4,215	.....	7,577 62	1 80	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
1	*3*	*338*	.....	*574 20*	*1 70*	.....	.....	*2*	*2*	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	227	20,884	.....	38,400 00	1 84	.....	.....	10	206	11
.....	*2*	*184*	.....	*285 00*	*1 55*	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....
.....	57	5,244	.....	12,612 89	2 41	.....	.....	.....	35	22
.....	*1*	*92*	.....	*177 43*	*1 93*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
.....	18	1,566	.....	3,758 40	2 40	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
1	238	21,958	.....	45,285 00	2 06	.....	.....	.....	203	36
.....	*7*	*644*	.....	*1,245 00*	*1 93*	.....	.....	.....	*7*	.....
.....	126	11,592	.....	20,790 00	1 79	.....	.....	.....	126	.....
.....	*3*	*276*	.....	*495 00*	*1 79*	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....
.....	65	5,980	.....	11,055 00	1 85	.....	.....	.....	63	2
.....	*2*	*184*	.....	*300 00*	*1 63*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....
.....	455	41,860	.....	68,250 00	1 63	.....	.....	.....	455	.....
.....	*5*	*460*	.....	*660 00*	*1 43*	.....	.....	*2*	*3*	.....
.....	42	3,864	.....	6,885 00	1 78	.....	.....	10	23	9
1	1,448	133,171	92.0	$243,677 91	$1 83	$168 17	.....	67	1,302	80
1	*23*	*2,178*	*90.7*	*3,736 63*	*1 72*	*155 69*	.....	*5*	*19*	.....
23	1,535	142,511	91.5	$263,385 17	$1 85	$169 05	.....	107	1,339	112
2	*23*	*2,257*	*90.3*	*3,999 96*	*1 77*	*160 00*	.....	*5*	*19*	*1*
22,159	27,101	4,371,125	77.2	$12,039,369 03	$2 75	$212 65	1,324	11,051	25,585	18,656
2	*23*	*2,257*	*90.3*	*3,999 96*	*1 77*	*160 00*	.....	*5*	*19*	*1*

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
III. CLOTHING							
(a) GARMENTS.							
Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	3	.....	0.0	3	.....	.....
	F	*7*	.....	*0.0*	*7*	.....	.....
Buttonhole Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	35	8	.....	27	.....	22
New York, Manhattan	"	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Syracuse	*F*	*71*	.....	.....	*71*	.....	*71*
Total	M	185	8	4.3	177	.....	22
	F	*71*	.....	*0.0*	*71*	.....	*71*
Cloak and Suit Cutters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	900	.....	0.0	900	.....	.....
Cloak and Suit Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	39	.....	.....	39	.....	39
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*
New York, Manhattan	M	985	150	.....	835	.....	775
	F	*300*	.....	.....	*300*	.....	*300*
Total	M	1,024	150	14.6	874	.....	814
	F	*301*	.....	*0.0*	*301*	.....	*301*
Cloth Examiners, Spongers and Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	350	25	7.1	325	.....	.....
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.							
Buffalo	M	120	.....	.....	120	5	85
New York, Brooklyn	"	400	2	.....	398	.....	198
New York, Manhattan—Bronx	"	1,940	15	.....	1,925	.....	1,725
Newburgh	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Rochester	"	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	130	.....	.....	130	.....	130
Utica	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Total	M	2,731	17	0.6	2,714	5	2,138
Clothing Finishers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	80	25	31.2	55	.....	20
Clothing Pressers.							
Buffalo	M	153	30	.....	111	.....	111
New York, Brooklyn	"	170	40	.....	130	.....	60
New York, Manhattan	"	850	.....	.....	850	.....	700
Total	M	1,173	70	6.0	1,091	.....	871
Coat Makers.							
Buffalo	M	190	20	.....	170	38	132
New York, Brooklyn	"	150	75	.....	75	50	.....
Syracuse	"	340	1	.....	274	.....	258
	F	*298*	.....	.....	*298*	.....	*161*
Total	M	680	96	14.1	519	88	390
	F	*298*	.....	*0.0*	*298*	.....	*161*
Jacket Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	848	160	.....	688	.....	500
New York, Manhattan	"	1,925	50	.....	1,875	.....	975
	F	*150*	.....	.....	*150*	.....	*100*
Total	M	2,773	210	7.6	2,563	.....	1,475
	F	*150*	.....	*0.0*	*150*	.....	*100*
Knee Pants Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	500	.....	0.0	500	.....	100

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
AND TEXTILES.										
3	.....	219	73.0	$411 50	$1 88	$137 17	.....	1	2	.....
7	.....	*505*	*72.1*	*569 93*	*1 13*	*81 42*	*3*	*4*	.....	.....
5	.....	1,450	.....	$3,022 50	$2 08	.....	.....	22	5	.....
150	.....	9,000	.....	20,250 00	2 25	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	*2,982*	.....	*4,844 00*	*1 62*	.....	*53*	*18*	.....	.....
155	.....	10,450	59.0	$23,272 50	$2 23	$131 48	.....	172	5	.....
.....	.....	*2,982*	*42.0*	*4,844 00*	*1 62*	*68 23*	*53*	*18*	.....	.....
900	.....	55,200	61.3	$220,800 00	$4 00	$245 33	.....	.....	.....	900
.....	.....	1,404	.....	$2,808 00	$2 00	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*36*	.....	*36 00*	*1 00*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	44,790	.....	119,130 00	2 66	.....	.....	535	300	.....
.....	.....	*16,200*	.....	*32,400 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*300*	.....	.....
60	.....	46,194	52.9	$121,938 00	$2 64	$139 52	39	535	300	.....
.....	.....	*16,236*	*53.9*	*32,436 00*	*2 00*	*107 76*	*1*	*300*	.....	.....
325	.....	25,025	77.0	$83,123 00	$3 32	$255 76	.....	.....	66	259
30	.....	6,660	.....	$19,340 00	$2 90	.....	10	35	70	5
200	.....	24,904	.....	80,970 48	3 25	.....	.....	39	187	172
200	.....	95,025	.....	316,747 50	3 33	.....	.....	775	950	200
36	.....	2,600	.....	6,857 76	2 64	.....	.....	7	20	9
55	.....	3,975	.....	12,288 12	3 09	.....	.....	.....	26	29
.....	.....	4,030	.....	11,976 36	2 97	.....	46	84	.....	.....
50	.....	3,740	.....	12,318 55	3 29	.....	.....	.....	4	46
571	.....	140,934	51.9	$460,498 77	$3 27	$169 68	56	940	1,257	461
35	.....	3,475	63.2	$7,091 25	$2 04	$128 93	.....	33	22	.....
.....	.....	5,094	.....	$10,251 00	$2 01	.....	35	76	.....	.....
70	.....	8,360	.....	18,240 00	2 18	.....	.....	60	70	.....
150	.....	45,950	.....	110,825 00	2 41	.....	.....	700	150	.....
220	.....	59,404	54.4	$139,316 00	$2 35	$127 69	35	836	220	.....
.....	.....	5,092	.....	$10,788 00	$2 12	.....	118	50	2	.....
25	.....	3,225	.....	9,245 05	2 87	.....	20	30	10	15
16	.....	14,516	.....	28,869 33	1 99	.....	.....	258	16	.....
137	.....	*16,712*	.....	*16,156 33*	*97*	.....	*275*	*23*	.....	.....
41	.....	22,833	44.0	$48,902 38	$2 14	$94 22	138	338	28	15
137	.....	*16,712*	*56.1*	*16,156 33*	*97*	*54 22*	*275*	*23*	.....	.....
188	.....	39,176	.....	$92,065 25	$2 35	.....	.....	555	127	6
900	.....	103,500	.....	218,250 00	2 11	.....	.....	1,875	.....	.....
50	.....	*8,400*	.....	*17,350 00*	*2 07*	.....	.....	*150*	.....	.....
1,088	.....	142,676	55.7	$310,315 25	$2 17	$121 08	.....	2,430	127	6
50	.....	*8,400*	*56.0*	*17,350 00*	*2 07*	*115 67*	.....	*150*	.....	.....
400	.....	30,300	60.6	$50,500 00	$1 67	$101 00	100	400	.....	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							III. CLOTHING AND
(a) GARMENTS—Continued.							
Neckwear Cutters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	167	.....	0.0	157	.....	32
Neckwear Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	20	10	.....	10	.....	10
	F	*80*	*40*	.....	*40*	.....	*40*
New York, Manhattan	M	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
	F	*300*	.....	.....	*300*	.....	.....
Total	M	220	10	4.5	210	.....	10
	F	*380*	*40*	*10.5*	*340*	.....	*40*
Overall Workers.							
Binghamton	M	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	F	*45*	.....	.....	*45*	*45*	.....
Buffalo	"	*49*	.....	.....	*49*	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	*200*	*25*	.....	*175*	.....	.....
Newburgh	M	160	.....	.....	160	1	1
	F	*649*	.....	.....	*649*	.....	*344*
Port Jervis	M	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	F	*52*	.....	.....	*52*	.....	*52*
Wappingers Falls	M	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
	F	*158*	.....	.....	*158*	.....	.....
Total	M	199	.....	0.0	199	4	2
	F	*1,153*	*25*	*2.2*	*1,128*	*45*	*396*
Pants Makers.							
Albany	M	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
	F	*12*	.....	.....	*12*	.....	.....
Buffalo	M	75	.....	.....	75	.....	47
New York, Brooklyn	"	250	.....	.....	250	.....	198
New York, Manhattan	"	2,000	400	.....	1,600	400	800
Potsdam	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	2
	F	*18*	.....	.....	*18*	.....	.....
Total	M	2,345	400	17.1	1,945	400	1,047
	F	*30*	.....	*0.0*	*30*	.....	.....
Pants and Vest Makers.							
Syracuse	*F*	*200*	.....	.....	*200*	.....	*200*
Utica	M	30	.....	.....	30	.....	30
	F	*40*	.....	.....	*40*	.....	*40*
Warrensburg	M	12	.....	.....	12	1	11
	F	*33*	.....	.....	*33*	*1*	*28*
Total	M	42	.....	0.0	42	1	41
	F	*273*	.....	*0.0*	*273*	*1*	*268*
Skirt Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	200	.....	0.0	200	.....	75
	F	*35*	.....	*0.0*	*35*	.....	*25*
Tailors.							
Albany	M	60	.....	.....	60	.....	45
	F	*4*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*
Binghamton	M	42	.....	.....	42	.....	42
	F	*10*	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*10*
Buffalo	M	150	.....	.....	150	.....	150
	F	*460*	*110*	.....	*260*	.....	*260*
Cortland	M	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
	F	*11*	.....	.....	*11*	.....	.....
Elmira	M	38	.....	.....	38	.....	28
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TEXTILES—Continued.										
125	.....	11.667	74.3	$40,834 50	$3 50	$260 09	.....	.....	32	125
.....	.....	390	.....	$1,170 00	$3 00	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	*1,560*	.....	*1,729 50*	*1 11*	.....	*40*	.....	.....	.....
200	.....	12,000	.....	28,000 00	2 33	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
300	.....	*18,000*	.....	*25,500 00*	*1 42*	.....	.....	*300*	.....	.....
200	.....	12,390	59.0	$29,170 00	$2 35	$138 90	.....	210	.....	.....
300	.....	*19,560*	*57.5*	*27,229 50*	*1 39*	*80 09*	*40*	*300*	.....	.....
.....	.....	36	.....	$110 00	$3 06	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*810*	.....	*1,380 00*	*1 70*	.....	*45*	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	*3,234*	.....	*4,686 00*	*1 45*	.....	*13*	*27*	*9*	.....
175	.....	*10,500*	.....	*15,750 00*	*1 50*	.....	.....	*175*	.....	.....
129	29	11,965	.....	24,286 80	2 03	.....	18	68	48	26
305	.....	*40,584*	.....	*50,333 28*	*1 24*	.....	*352*	*294*	*3*	.....
.....	.....	39	.....	97 50	2 50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	*2,392*	.....	*5,323 84*	*2 23*	.....	.....	*52*	.....	.....
35	.....	2,695	.....	5,351 50	1 99	.....	.....	20	8	7
158	.....	*12,166*	.....	*18,268 25*	*1 50*	.....	*8*	*100*	*50*	.....
164	29	14,735	74.0	$29,845 80	$2 03	$149 98	21	89	56	33
687	.....	*69,686*	*61.8*	*95,741 37*	*1 37*	*84 88*	*418*	*648*	*62*	.....
13	.....	916	.....	$2,502 75	$2 73	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
12	.....	*846*	.....	*1,363 00*	*1 61*	.....	.....	*12*	.....	.....
28	.....	4,008	.....	10,397 00	2 59	.....	7	38	30	.....
52	.....	13,794	.....	36,282 20	2 63	.....	14	41	195	.....
400	.....	73,200	.....	195,200 00	2 67	.....	400	800	400	.....
5	.....	485	.....	982 84	2 03	.....	.....	2	5	.....
18	.....	*1,386*	.....	*1,642 65*	*1 19*	.....	.....	*18*	.....	.....
498	.....	92,403	47.5	$245,364 79	$2 66	$126 15	421	881	643	.....
30	.....	*2,232*	*74.4*	*3,005 65*	*1 35*	*100 19*	.....	*30*	.....	.....
.....	.....	*8,400*	.....	*$9,093 00*	*$1 08*	.....	*200*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,440	.....	2,444 00	1 70	.....	15	15	.....	.....
.....	.....	*1,920*	.....	*2,736 00*	*1 42*	.....	*28*	*12*	.....	.....
.....	.....	520	.....	1,136 96	2 19	.....	5	6	1	.....
4	.....	*1,464*	.....	*2,545 49*	*1 74*	.....	*16*	*17*	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,960	46.7	$3,580 96	$1 83	$85 26	20	21	1	.....
4	.....	*11,784*	*43.2*	*14,374 49*	*1 22*	*52 65*	*244*	*29*	.....	.....
125	.....	11,100	55.5	$22,200 00	$2 00	$111 00	.....	200	.....	.....
10	.....	*1,800*	*51.4*	*2,650 00*	*1 47*	*75 71*	*25*	*10*	.....	.....
15	.....	3,075	.....	$7,962 25	$2 59	.....	.....	45	13	2
.....	.....	*168*	.....	*336 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,764	.....	5,880 00	3 33	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
.....	.....	*420*	.....	*882 00*	*2 10*	.....	*6*	*4*	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,290	.....	19,035 00	2 61	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	*11,670*	.....	*14,425 00*	*1 24*	.....	*220*	*40*	.....	.....
9	.....	648	.....	2,160 00	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
11	.....	*792*	.....	*1,320 00*	*1 67*	.....	.....	*11*	.....	.....
10	.....	2,074	.....	6,222 00	3 00	.....	.....	28	.....	10
1	.....	*77*	.....	*192 50*	*2 50*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
III. CLOTHING AND							
(a) GARMENTS—Concluded.							
Tailors—Concluded.							
Gloversville	M	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*
Ithaca	M	17	.....	.....	17	.....	17
	F	*15*			*15*	*15*	.....
Jamestown	M	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	475	.....	.....	475	.....	300
	F	*30*	.....	.....	*30*	.....	*30*
New York, Manhattan	M	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	*20*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean	M	17	.....	.....	17	.....	17
	F	*5*	.....	.....	*5*	.....	*5*
Poughkeepsie	M	4	2	.....	2	1	.....
Rochester	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Rome	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Salamanca	"	5	.....	.....	5	2	3
	F	*6*	.....	.....	*6*	*4*	*2*
Schenectady	M	40	.....	.....	40	34	.....
Syracuse	"	45	1	.....	44	.....	18
Troy	"	70	.....	.....	70	.....	70
	F	*5*	.....	.....	*5*	.....	*5*
Total	M	1,747	3	0.2	1,044	48	754
	F	*568*	*110*	*19.4*	*348*	*19*	*317*
Theatrical Costumers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	18	.....	00.0	18	18	.....
	F	*14*	*3*	*21.4*	*11*	*11*	.....
Vest Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	500	.....	00.0	500	.....	500
	F	*200*	.....	*00.0*	*200*	.....	*200*
Waist Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	196	1	0.5	195	.....	100
	F	*178*	.....	*0.0*	*177*	.....	.....
Wrapper Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	35	5	14.3	27	.....	.....
	F	*64*	.....	*0.0*	*61*	.....	.....
Total—Garments	M	16,068	1,020	6.3	14,258	564	8,391
	F	*3,722*	*178*	*4.8*	*3,430*	*76*	*1,879*
(b) SHIRTS, COLLARS AND LAUNDRY.							
Collar and Cuff Makers.							
Albany	M	8	.....	0.0	8	.....	.....
	F	*35*	.....	*0.0*	*35*	*27*	.....
Laundry Workers.							
Elmira	M	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
	F	*14*	.....	.....	*14*	.....	.....
Kingston	M	11	.....	.....	11	2	2
Middletown	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	26
	F	*6*	.....	.....	*6*	.....	*6*
Poughkeepsie	M	45	2	.....	43	.....	16
Troy	"	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
	F	*8*	.....	.....	*8*	.....	.....
Total	M	98	2	2.0	94	2	44
	F	*28*	.....	*0.0*	*28*	.....	*6*
Shirt Cutters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	30	.....	0.0	30	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TEXTILES—Continued.										
.....	.....	480	.....	$840 00	$1 75	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*40*	.....	*70 00*	*1 75*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	578	.....	1,445 00	2 50	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
.....	.....	*240*	.....	*300 00*	*1 25*	.....	*15*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	275	.....	550 00	2 00	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
175	.....	21,750	.....	30,937 50	1 42	.....	230	245	.....	.....
.....	.....	*900*	.....	*1,012 50*	*1 12*	.....	*30*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	612	.....	1,530 00	2 50	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
.....	.....	*180*	.....	*225 00*	*1 25*	.....	*5*	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	101	.....	226 00	2 24	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1,200	.....	3,600 00	3 00	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	504	.....	1,260 00	2 50	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	.....	127	.....	222 00	1 75	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*144*	.....	*215 00*	*1 49*	.....	*6*	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	1,312	.....	3,705 00	2 82	.....	.....	34	6	.....
26	.....	2,810	.....	8,035 02	2 86	.....	.....	18	14	12
.....	.....	2,100	.....	5,250 00	2 50	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
.....	.....	*150*	.....	*225 00*	*1 50*	.....	*5*	.....	.....	.....
242	.....	46,700	44.7	$98,859 77	$2 12	$94 69	259	718	34	33
12	.....	*14,781*	*42.5*	*19,203 00*	*1 30*	*55 18*	*288*	*59*	*1*	.....
.....	.....	252	14.0	$756 00	$3 00	$42 00	18	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*154*	*14.0*	*246 40*	*1 60*	*22 40*	*11*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	28,500	57.0	$61,750 00	$2 17	$123 50	.....	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	*11,400*	*57.0*	*15,200 00*	*1 33*	*76 00*	.....	*200*	.....	.....
95	.....	11,970	61.4	$23,940 00	$2 00	$122 77	.....	195	.....	.....
177	.....	*11,682*	*66.0*	*19,470 00*	*1 67*	*110 00*	.....	*177*	.....	.....
27	.....	1,620	60.0	$3,240 00	$2 00	$120 00	.....	27	.....	.....
61	.....	*3,660*	*60.0*	*5,490 00*	*1 50*	*90 00*	.....	*61*	.....	.....
5,274	29	770,007	54.0	$2,025,710 47	$2 63	$142 08	1,107	8,526	2,793	1,832
1,475	.....	*191,574*	*55.9*	*273,966 67*	*1 43*	*79 87*	*1,358*	*2,009*	*63*	.....
8	.....	605	75.6	$927 67	$1 53	$115 96	2	4	1	1
8	.....	*1,156*	*33.0*	*1,991 68*	*1 72*	*56 91*	*31*	*4*	.....	.....
10	.....	770	.....	$1,308 99	$1 70	.....	.....	8	2	.....
14	.....	*1,078*	.....	*1,097 25*	*1 02*	.....	.....	*14*	.....	.....
7	.....	657	.....	1,324 60	2 02	.....	2	8	1	.....
.....	.....	780	.....	1,950 00	2 50	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
.....	.....	*180*	.....	*270 00*	*1 50*	.....	*6*	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	2,911	.....	8,506 00	2 92	.....	.....	.....	23	20
4	.....	308	.....	770 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
8	.....	*616*	.....	*1,026 64*	*1 67*	.....	.....	*8*	.....	.....
48	.....	5,426	57.7	$13,859 59	$2 55	$147 44	2	42	30	20
22	.....	*1,874*	*66.9*	*2,393 89*	*1 28*	*85 50*	*6*	*22*	.....	.....
30	.....	2,310	77.0	$7,956 70	$3 44	$265 22	.....	.....	.....	30

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCATLITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
III. CLOTHING AND							
(b) SHIRTS, COLLARS AND LAUNDRY— Concluded.							
Shirt Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	370	.....	.....	370	250	120
	F	*220*	.....	.....	*220*	*200*	*20*
Total	M	495	.....	0.0	495	250	120
	F	*220*	.....	*0.0*	*220*	*200*	*20*
Underwear Makers.							
Peekskill	*F*	*100*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Shirts, Collars and Laundry	M	631	2	0.3	627	252	164
	F	*383*	.....	*0.0*	*283*	*227*	*26*
(c) HATS, CAPS AND FURS.							
Cloth Hat and Cap Blockers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	110	.....	0.0	110	.....	35
Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	175	20	11.4	150	.....	50
Cloth Hat and Cap Finishers and Trimmers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	32	2	6.2	30	.....	.....
	F	*147*	*2*	*1.4*	*145*	.....	*145*
Cloth Hat and Cap Lining Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	*F*	*140*	.....	*0.0*	*140*	.....	.....
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.							
Albany	M	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	16
	F	*8*	.....	.....	*8*	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	1,300	.....	.....	1,300	.....	1,300
Total	M	1,327	.....	0.0	1,327	.....	1,316
	F	*8*	.....	*0.0*	*8*	.....	.....
Cloth Hat and Cap Packers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	45	5	11.1	40	.....	40
Fur Workers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	125	.....	.....	125	125	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	190	75	.....	115	.....	.....
Total	M	315	75	23.8	240	125	.....
Hat and Cap Sweat Band Cutters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	26	.....	0.0	23	.....	.....
Hat Finishers.							
Matteawan	M	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	600	30	.....	570	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	173	.....	.....	173	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	152	8	.....	144	.....	144
Total	M	945	38	4.0	907	.....	144
Hat Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	260	10	.....	250	.....	90
Newburgh	"	175	6	.....	169	.....	169
Total	M	435	16	3.7	419	.....	259
Hat Trimmers.							
Newburgh	*F*	*100*	*4*	*4.0*	*96*	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TEXTILES—Continued.										
125	.....	8,250	.....	$12,889 80	$1 56	.....	35	80	10	.....
.....	.....	10,320	.....	13,220 00	1 28	.....	370	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*5,520*	.....	*4,720 00*	*86*	.....	*220*	.....	.....	.....
125	.....	18,570	37.5	$26,109 80	$1 41	$52 75	405	80	10	.....
.....	.....	*5,520*	*25.1*	*4,720 00*	*86*	*21 45*	*220*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
211	.....	26,731	42.6	$48,853 76	$1 83	$77 92	409	126	41	51
30	.....	*8,550*	*30.2*	*9,105 57*	*1 06*	*32 18*	*257*	*26*	.....	.....
75	.....	6,630	60.3	$13,260 00	$2 00	$120 55	.....	110	.....	.....
100	.....	9,500	63.3	$32,125 00	$3 38	$214 17	.....	.....	110	40
30	.....	1,800	60.0	$3,600 00	$2 00	$120 00	.....	30	.....	.....
.....	.....	*7,830*	*54.0*	*10,440 00*	*1 33*	*72 00*	*145*	.....	.....	.....
140	.....	*8,400*	*60.0*	*$14,000 00*	*$1 67*	*$100 00*	.....	*140*	.....	.....
7	.....	539	.....	$1,078 00	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
4	.....	932	.....	3,001 32	3 22	.....	.....	16	.....	4
8	.....	*616*	.....	*924 00*	*1 50*	.....	.....	*8*	.....	.....
.....	.....	74,100	.....	148,200 00	2 00	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....
11	.....	75,571	56.9	$152,279 32	$2 02	$114 75	.....	1,316	7	4
8	.....	*616*	*77.0*	*924 00*	*1 50*	*115 50*	.....	*8*	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,160	54.0	$4,320 00	$2 00	$108 00	.....	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,250	.....	$9,750 00	$3 00	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
115	.....	8,855	.....	41,387 45	4 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
115	.....	12,105	50.4	$51,137 45	$4 22	$213 07	.....	125	.....	115
23	.....	1,771	77.0	$5,005 00	$2 83	$217 61	.....	.....	8	15
20	.....	1,540	.....	$5,580 00	$3 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
570	.....	43,890	.....	127,050 00	2 89	.....	.....	.....	470	100
173	.....	13,321	.....	53,284 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
.....	.....	7,488	.....	22,893 00	3 06	.....	.....	19	125	.....
763	.....	66,239	73.0	$208,807 00	$3 15	$230 22	.....	19	595	293
160	.....	15,960	.....	$52,700 00	$3 30	.....	.....	90	.....	160
.....	.....	8,788	.....	24,118 17	2 74	.....	.....	118	49	2
160	.....	24,748	59.1	$76,818 17	$3 10	$183 34	.....	208	49	162
96	.....	*6,336*	*66.0*	*$14,616 00*	*$2 31*	*$152 35*	.....	*53*	*42*	*1*

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							III. CLOTHING AND
(c) HATS, CAPS AND FURS—Concluded.							
Millinery Workers.							
New York, Brooklyn	*F*	*15*	.....	.....	*15*	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	F	*150*	*1*	.....	*149*	.....	*143*
Total	M	1	.....	0.0	1	.....	.....
	F	*165*	*1*	*0.6*	*164*	.....	*143*
Straw Hat Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	156	156	100.0	.....	.....	.....
	F	*240*	.....	*0.0*	*240*	.....	*240*
Total—Hats, Caps and Furs	M	3,567	312	8.7	3,247	125	1,844
	F	*800*	*7*	*0.9*	*793*	.....	*528*
(d) BOOTS, SHOES AND GLOVES.							
Boot and Shoe Workers.							
Auburn	M	137	.....	.....	137	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	148	.....	.....	142	.....	73
New York, Brooklyn	"	1,302	258	.....	1,044	371	498
	F	*170*	*11*	.....	*159*	*11*	*148*
New York, Manhattan	M	392	1	.....	357	224	60
Rochester	"	1,200	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....
	F	*250*	.....	.....	*250*	.....	.....
Syracuse	M	54	.....	.....	54	.....	27
	F	*26*	.....	.....	*26*	.....	*13*
Total	M	3,233	259	8.0	2,934	595	658
	F	*446*	*11*	*2.5*	*435*	*11*	*161*
Glove Cutters.							
Gloversville	M	70	.....	0.0	70	4	.....
Suspender Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	150	.....	.....	150	.....	150
	F	*20*	.....	.....	*20*	.....	*20*
Syracuse	M	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	F	*5*	.....	.....	*5*	*1*	.....
Total	M	151	.....	0.0	151	.....	150
	F	*25*	.....	*0.0*	*25*	*1*	*20*
Total—Boots, Shoes and Gloves	M	3,454	259	7.5	3,155	599	808
	F	*471*	*11*	*2.3*	*460*	*12*	*181*
(e) TEXTILES.							
Calico Engravers, Printers, Etc.							
Garnerville	M	32	5	.....	27	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Wappingers Falls	"	40	3	.....	35	.....	.....
Total	M	90	8	8.9	80	.....	18
Carders.							
Cohoes	M	91	.....	0.0	91	.....	.....
Carpet Workers.							
Amsterdam	M	207	5	.....	202	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	20
Rifton	"	58	.....	.....	58	.....	58
	F	*29*	.....	.....	*29*	.....	*29*
Total	M	305	5	1.6	300	.....	78
	F	*29*	.....	*0.0*	*29*	.....	*29*

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TEXTILES—Continued.										
15	.....	*1,024*	.....	*$1,192 86*	*$1 16*	.....	*6*	*9*	.....	.....
1	.....	78	.....	104 00	1 33	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	.....	*4,758*	.....	*4,758 00*	*1 03*	.....	*143*	*6*	.....	.....
1	.....	78	78.0	$104 00	$1 33	$104 00	.....	1	.....	.....
21	.....	*5,782*	*35.3*	*5,950 86*	*1 03*	*36 29*	*149*	*15*	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*12,000*	*50.0*	*$69,998 40*	*$5 83*	*$291 66*	.....	.....	.....	*240*
1,278	.....	200,602	61.7	$547,455 94	$2 73	$168 60	.....	1,849	769	629
265	.....	*40,964*	*51.7*	*115,929 26*	*2 83*	*146 19*	*294*	*216*	*42*	*241*
137	.....	8,494	.....	$21,235 00	$2 50	.....	.....	.....	137	.....
69	.....	8,310	.....	17,578 00	2 12	.....	43	30	69	.....
175	.....	45,380	.....	134,598 25	2 97	.....	371	377	171	125
.....	.....	*8,486*	.....	*11,348 16*	*1 34*	.....	*159*	.....	.....	.....
73	.....	13,897	.....	32,693 00	2 35	.....	224	73	60	.....
1,200	.....	72,000	.....	180,000 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....
250	.....	*15,000*	.....	*20,000 00*	*1 33*	.....	.....	*250*	.....	.....
27	.....	3,024	.....	6,720 00	2 22	.....	.....	46	8	.....
13	.....	*1,456*	.....	*2,184 00*	*1 50*	.....	.....	*26*	.....	.....
1,681	.....	151,105	51.5	$392,824 25	$2 60	$133 89	638	526	1,645	125
263	.....	*24,942*	*57.3*	*33,532 16*	*1 34*	*77 09*	*159*	*276*	.....	.....
66	.....	4,122	58.9	$8,244 00	$2 00	$117 77	4	66	.....	.....
.....	.....	8,100	.....	$19,500 00	$2 41	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	*1,080*	.....	*2,160 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*20*	.....	.....
1	.....	64	.....	96 00	1 50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	.....	*272*	.....	*300 00*	*1 10*	.....	*3*	*2*	.....	.....
1	.....	8,164	54.0	$19,596 00	$2 40	$129 77	.....	151	.....	.....
4	.....	*1,352*	*54.0*	*2,460 00*	*1 82*	*98 40*	*3*	*22*	.....	.....
1,748	.....	163,391	51.8	$420,664 25	$2 57	$133 33	642	743	1,645	125
267	.....	*26,294*	*57.2*	*35,992 16*	*1 37*	*78 24*	*162*	*298*	.....	.....
27	.....	2,095	.....	$9,659 63	$4 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	936	.....	3,744 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
35	.....	2,349	.....	10,700 26	4 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
62	.....	5,380	67.2	$24,103 89	$4 48	$301 30	.....	.....	18	62
91	.....	6,415	70.5	$9,623 25	$1 50	$105 75	.....	91	.....	.....
202	.....	14,141	.....	$36,953 35	$2 61	.....	.....	39	163	.....
20	.....	2,450	.....	5,076 25	2 07	.....	.....	35	5	.....
.....	.....	1,800	.....	5,808 00	3 23	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
.....	.....	*1,131*	.....	*1,891 50*	*1 67*	.....	*12*	*17*	.....	.....
222	.....	18,391	61.3	$47,837 60	$2 60	$159 46	.....	132	168	.....
.....	.....	*1,131*	*39.0*	*1,891 50*	*1 67*	*65 22*	*12*	*17*	.....	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
III. CLOTHING AND							
(e) TEXTILES—Concluded.							
Knit Goods Boarders.							
Cohoes	M	40	12	30.0	28	.....	.....
Knit Goods Cutters.							
Cohoes	M	55	.....	0.0	55	.....	30
Knitters.							
Cohoes	M	20	2	10.0	15	.....	2
Lace Curtain Makers.							
Gouverneur	M	10	.....	.....	10	4	6
Kingston	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Newburgh	"	11	.....	.....	11	9	2
Total	M	40	.....	0.0	40	13	27
Loom Fixers.							
Cohoes	M	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Utica	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	60
Total	M	90	.....	0.0	90	.....	60
Passementerie Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	285	27	9.5	150	.....	150
	F	*2*	.....	*0.0*	*2*	.....	*2*
Shoddy Workers.							
Cohoes	M	200	140	70.0	60	.....	.....
Silk Workers.							
Amsterdam	M	79	8	.....	71	.....	71
Hornell	"	22	.....	.....	11	.....	11
New York, Brooklyn	"	212	28	.....	184	3	151
New York, Manhattan	"	20	5	.....	15	10	.....
Saratoga Springs	"	37	11	.....	16	16	.....
Total	M	370	52	14.1	297	29	233
Spinners (Jack).							
Cohoes	M	172	36	.....	116	.....	16
Little Falls	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Utica	"	45	.....	.....	45	.....	45
Total	M	247	36	14.6	191	.....	61
Spinners (Mule).							
Utica	M	145	.....	0.0	145	.....	.....
Total—Textiles	M	1,978	282	14.3	1,542	42	659
	F	*31*	.....	*0.0*	*31*	.....	*31*
Total—Group III	M	25,698	1,775	6.9	22,829	1,582	11,866
	F	*5,407*	*196*	*3.6*	*4,997*	*315*	*2,645*
IV. METALS, MACHINERY							
(a) IRON AND STEEL.							
Architectual Workers.							
Buffalo	M	12	1	.....	10	.....	5
New York, Brooklyn	"	195	100	.....	92	.....	10
Rochester	"	36	3	.....	33	.....	1
Total	M	243	104	42.8	135	.....	16

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
TEXTILES—Concluded.										
28	.....	2,156	77.0	$4,312 00	$2 00	$154 00	.....	.....	28	.....
25	.....	3,065	55.7	$6,130 00	$2 00	$111 45	.....	30	25	.....
13	.....	1,061	70.7	$2,122 00	$2 00	$141 47	.....	6	9	.....
.....	.....	288	.....	$864 00	$3 00	.....	4	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,102	.....	3,857 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
.....	.....	261	.....	1,044 00	4 00	.....	3	6	2	.....
.....	.....	1,651	41.3	$5,765 00	$3 49	$144 12	7	12	21	.....
30	.....	2,310	.....	$4,620 00	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	3,060	.....	6,630 00	2 17	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
30	.....	5,370	59.7	$11,250 00	$2 09	$125 00	.....	60	30	.....
.....	.....	7,200	48.0	$13,500 00	$1 87	$90 00	.....	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	*96*	*48.0*	*120 00*	*1 25*	*60 00*	*2*	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	3,960	66.0	$6,996 00	$1 77	$116 60	.....	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,240	.....	$12,960 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	71	.....
.....	.....	550	.....	1,375 00	2 50	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
30	.....	9,019	.....	25,069 34	2 78	.....	11	114	37	22
5	.....	645	.....	1,240 00	1 92	.....	10	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	231	.....	1,006 80	4 36	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	13,685	46.1	$41,651 14	$3 04	$140 24	37	130	108	22
100	.....	7,640	.....	$16,977 80	$2 22	.....	.....	69	47	.....
30	.....	2,310	.....	4,620 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	2,430	.....	5,467 50	2 25	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
130	.....	12,380	64.8	$27,065 30	$2 19	$141 70	.....	114	77	.....
145	.....	10,400	71.7	$25,307 00	$2 43	$174 53	.....	45	100	.....
841	.....	91,114	59.1	$225,663 18	$2 48	$146 34	44	830	584	84
.....	.....	*1,227*	*39.6*	*2,011 50*	*1 64*	*64 89*	*14*	*17*	.....	.....
9,352	29	1,251,845	54.8	$3,268,347 60	$2 61	$143 17	2,202	12,074	5,832	2,721
2,037	.....	*268,609*	*53.8*	*437,005 16*	*1 63*	*87 45*	*2,085*	*2,566*	*105*	*241*
AND SHIPBUILDING.										
5	.....	624	.....	$1,996 80	$3 20	.....	.....	2	3	5
82	.....	6,081	.....	16,581 75	2 73	.....	.....	10	82	.....
31	1	2,381	.....	6,440 81	2 71	.....	.....	7	23	3
118	1	9,086	67.3	$25,019 36	$2 75	$185 33	.....	19	108	8

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND							
(a) IRON AND STEEL — Continued.							
Blacksmiths.							
Buffalo	M	178	38	.....	138	.....	119
Dunkirk	"	84	.....	.....	84	.....	78
Green Island	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	60
Middletown	"	35	.....	.....	35	.....	1
New York, Manhattan	"	350	70	.....	280	.....	42
Norwich	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Olean	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	84	42	.....	42	.....	.....
Total	M	839	150	17.9	687	.....	300
Blacksmiths' Helpers.							
Buffalo	M	78	12	.....	60	.....	30
Dunkirk	"	80	20	.....	60	.....	60
New York, Manhattan	"	540	276	.....	264	.....	.....
Total	M	698	308	44.1	384	.....	90
Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.							
Albany	M	157	.....	.....	157	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	402	175	.....	217	.....	100
Corning	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	135	34	.....	95	.....	50
Geneva	"	14	1	.....	13	.....	11
Green Island	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Hornell	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicville	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	456	73	.....	379	81	142
New York, Manhattan	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	5
New York, Queens	"	77	3	.....	74	.....	4
New York, Richmond	"	48	6	.....	42	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	133	1	.....	131	.....	120
Norwich	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Olean	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	30
Oneonta	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Oswego	"	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	3
Utica	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	4
Total	M	1,734	293	16.9	1,420	81	534
Boiler Makers' Helpers							
Buffalo	M	308	100	.....	58	.....	.....
Olean	"	27	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Total	M	335	100	29.9	80	.....	.....
Core Makers.							
Buffalo	M	113	20	.....	68	10	.....
Depew-Lancaster	"	110	.....	.....	45	.....	45
New York, Brooklyn	"	100	60	.....	35	.....	35
New York, Manhattan	"	33	7	.....	26	.....	26
Schenectady	"	120	30	.....	90	.....	.....
Troy	"	75	10	.....	60	.....	.....
Total	M	551	127	23.0	324	10	106
Cranemen and Motormen.							
Schenectady	M	125	.....	0.0	125	.....	.....
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	19	.....	0.0	19	.....	19

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	30 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
SHIPBUILDING—Continued.										
19	.....	6,048	.....	$18,567 00	$3 07	.....	.....	116	18	4
6	.....	3,126	.....	12,060 00	3 86	.....	.....	54	24	6
.....	.....	3,000	.....	5,782 50	1 93	.....	.....	58	2	.....
34	.....	2,505	.....	5,393 75	2 15	.....	.....	20	14	1
238	.....	19,370	.....	90,940 00	4 69	.....	.....	.....	40	240
6	4	783	.....	1,857 20	2 37	.....	.....	2	7	1
38	.....	2,470	.....	7,101 25	2 87	.....	.....	19	.....	19
42	.....	2,961	.....	8,883 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
383	4	40,263	58.6	$150,584 70	$3 74	$219 19	.....	269	147	271
30	.....	2,880	.....	$5,443 20	$1 89	.....	30	30	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,040	.....	4,080 00	2 00	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
264	.....	20,328	.....	52,704 19	2 59	.....	.....	.....	236	28
294	.....	25,248	65.7	$62,227 39	$2 46	$162 05	90	30	236	28
157	.....	11,068	.....	$32,373 40	$2 92	.....	.....	.....	157	.....
117	.....	13,225	.....	40,703 75	3 08	.....	.....	.....	142	75
16	3	1,212	.....	3,359 60	2 77	.....	.....	7	9	3
45	.....	5,480	.....	17,262 00	3 15	.....	.....	.....	80	15
2	.....	702	.....	1,844 00	2 63	.....	.....	11	.....	2
.....	.....	2,000	.....	6,400 00	3 20	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	1,848	.....	4,521 90	2 45	.....	.....	9	15	.....
156	.....	20,097	.....	67,525 50	3 36	.....	57	72	133	177
25	.....	2,005	.....	6,516 25	3 25	.....	.....	.....	15	15
70	.....	5,111	.....	9,487 30	1 86	.....	.....	54	20	.....
42	.....	3,234	.....	10,780 00	3 33	.....	.....	.....	5	37
11	.....	6,883	.....	17,959 00	2 61	.....	.....	116	12	3
14	.....	1,078	.....	2,918 30	2 71	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
.....	.....	1,200	.....	4,200 00	3 50	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,300	.....	3,767 40	2 90	.....	.....	3	22	.....
34	.....	2,584	.....	6,922 08	2 68	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
35	.....	2,450	.....	10,412 50	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
33	.....	2,480	.....	7,697 65	3 10	.....	.....	3	20	13
16	5	1,900	.....	5,292 00	2 79	.....	.....	.....	20	5
797	8	85,857	60.5	$259,942 63	$3 03	$183 06	57	305	738	320
58	.....	4,060	.....	$7,207 20	$1 78	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
22	.....	1,144	.....	2,574 00	2 25	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
80	.....	5,204	65.5	$9,781 20	$1 88	$122 26	.....	80	.....	.....
58	.....	4,590	.....	$12,895 00	$2 81	.....	10	.....	48	10
.....	.....	2,160	.....	6,780 00	3 14	.....	.....	10	35	.....
.....	.....	1,400	.....	4,200 00	3 00	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,352	.....	4,136 60	3 06	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
90	.....	5,400	.....	20,700 00	3 83	.....	.....	.....	15	75
60	.....	3,900	.....	9,750 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
208	.....	18,802	58.0	$58,461 60	$3 11	$180 44	10	45	184	85
125	.....	7,812	62.5	$23,057 50	$2 95	$184 46	.....	.....	125	.....
.....	.....	741	39.0	$3,325 27	$4 49	$175 01	.....	13	2	4

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND							
(a) IRON AND STEEL—Continued.							
Drop Forgers.							
Auburn	M	15	10	.....	5	5	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	80	5	.....	75	.....	75
Total	M	95	15	15.8	80	5	75
Electrical Apparatus Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	354	11	.....	343	.....	3
Schenectady	"	856	50	.....	630	.....	238
Total	M	1,210	61	5.0	973	.....	241
Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).							
Buffalo	M	36	6	.....	30	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	273	35	.....	238	.....	143
New York, Manhattan	"	156	8	.....	148	10	37
Schenectady	"	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Tarrytown	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	10
Troy	"	26	2	.....	24	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Total	M	591	51	8.6	540	10	191
Foundry Laborers and Molders' Helpers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	610	.....	.....	610	50	350
New York, Manhattan	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Painted Post	"	18	2	.....	10	.....	.....
Rochester	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	200	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Troy	"	300	50	.....	150	.....	.....
Total	M	1,163	52	4.5	1,005	50	575
Gas Meter Makers.							
Albany	M	44	.....	0.0	44	.....	.....
Horse Nail Makers.							
Ausable Chasm	M	5	3	.....	2	.....	1
	F	*5*	*4*	.....	*1*	.....	*1*
Keeseville	M	44	.....	.....	44	.....	44
	F	*16*	.....	.....	*16*	.....	*16*
Total	M	49	3	6.1	46	.....	45
	F	*21*	*4*	*19.0*	*17*	.....	*17*
Horseshoers.							
Albany	M	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Auburn	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	1
Binghamton	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	65	.....	.....	61	.....	4
Cortland	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Elmira	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
New Rochelle	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	1
New York, Brooklyn	"	275	.....	.....	275	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	418	4	.....	414	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Rochester	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Troy	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	4
Utica	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
White Plains	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Total	M	1,023	4	0.4	1,015	.....	10

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
SHIPBUILDING—Continued.										
.....	.....	100	.....	$225 00	$2 25	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,000	.....	11,350 00	3 78	.....	.....	31	44	.....
.....	.....	3,100	38.7	$11,575 00	$3 73	$144 69	5	31	44	.....
340	.....	26,371	.....	$101,743 00	$3 86	.....	.....	.....	3	340
392	.....	36,708	.....	109,653 15	2 99	.....	.....	112	518	.....
732	.....	63,079	64.8	$211,396 15	$3 35	$217 26	.....	112	521	340
29	.....	2,234	.....	$5,958 40	$2 67	.....	.....	1	22	7
95	.....	14,572	.....	45,110 50	3 10	.....	.....	1	142	95
101	.....	9,470	.....	34,092 00	3 60	.....	.....	47	.....	101
31	.....	1,881	.....	7,593 75	4 04	.....	.....	.....	23	8
28	.....	2,746	.....	7,551 00	2 75	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
24	.....	1,722	.....	4,477 20	2 60	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
31	.....	2,387	.....	6,564 25	2 75	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
339	.....	35,012	64.8	$111,347 10	$3 18	$206 20	.....	49	280	211
210	.....	33,970	.....	$70,232 00	$2 07	.....	50	350	210	.....
.....	.....	975	.....	2,028 00	2 08	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
10	.....	770	.....	1,232 00	1 60	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
10	.....	650	.....	1,300 00	2 00	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	10,000	.....	20,000 00	2 00	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
150	.....	11,550	.....	21,367 50	1 85	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
380	.....	57,915	57.6	$116,159 50	$2 01	$115 58	50	745	210	.....
44	.....	3,102	70.5	$9,869 64	$3 18	$224 31	.....	.....	44	.....
1	.....	117	.....	$300 25	$2 57	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	*40*	.....	*40 00*	*1 00*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,200	.....	3,977 00	1 81	.....	7	34	3	.....
.....	.....	*800*	.....	*690 00*	*86*	.....	*16*	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2,317	50.4	$4,277 25	$1 85	$92 98	8	34	3	1
.....	.....	*840*	*49.4*	*730 00*	*87*	*42 94*	*17*	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	2,926	.....	$8,675 36	$2 96	.....	.....	.....	8	30
11	.....	885	.....	2,212 50	2 50	.....	.....	1	11	.....
10	.....	748	.....	1,776 50	2 37	.....	.....	1	9	.....
57	.....	4,296	.....	12,213 50	2 84	.....	.....	4	49	8
7	.....	539	.....	1,289 75	2 39	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
10	.....	770	.....	1,578 50	2 05	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
14	.....	1,137	.....	3,719 00	3 27	.....	.....	.....	1	14
275	.....	20,922	.....	76,769 00	3 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
414	.....	29,940	.....	112,365 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	54	360
12	.....	924	.....	1,963 50	2 12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
40	.....	2,808	.....	7,866 00	2 80	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
36	.....	2,772	.....	8,585 50	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
22	.....	1,854	.....	5,078 69	2 74	.....	.....	4	22	.....
12	.....	948	.....	2,791 36	2 94	.....	.....	.....	8	4
7	.....	553	.....	1,817 00	3 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
40	.....	2,820	.....	8,460 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
1,005	.....	74,842	73.7	$257,161 16	$3 44	$253 36	.....	10	271	734

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND							
(a) IRON AND STEEL—Continued.							
Iron Molders and Core Makers.							
Albany	M	245	80		155	96	59
Amsterdam	"	10	2		6		1
Auburn	"	95	6		63		36
Batavia	"	30			28		23
Binghamton	"	30	27		3		
Buffalo	"	652	23		521	7	31
Cold Spring	"	30	10		20		5
Corning	"	42			42		42
Depew-Lancaster	"	153	17		124		124
Dunkirk	"	63	40		23		
Elmira	"	29			29		15
Frankfort	"	44	3		39		
Geneva	"	129			129		129
Hoosick Falls	"	30	15		15	15	
Hornell	"	28			28		19
Lockport	"	40			40		40
Medina	"	7			7		
Middletown	"	12			12		
New York, Brooklyn	"	718	100		618		190
New York, Manhattan	"	183	58		125		
Newburgh	"	87	20		67	17	30
Niagara Falls	"	17			17		17
Olean	"	17	2		10		10
Palmyra	"	13			13		13
Peekskill	"	200	20		180	60	
Plattsburg	"	11			11		
Port Chester	"	7			7		
Poughkeepsie	"	76	14		56		8
Rochester	"	437			413		353
Sandy Hill	"	26	9		17		17
Saratoga Springs	"	22			22		
Schenectady	"	330	34		278		26
Seneca Falls	"	150			150		150
Syracuse	"	500			450		
Troy	"	415	100		225		225
Utica	"	199	20		179		144
Watertown	"	106	16		65		
Yonkers	"	100	40		60		
Total	M	5,283	656	12.4	4,247	195	1,707
Iron Molders' and Core Makers' Apprentices.							
Buffalo	M	91		0.0	91		80
Knife Makers (Pocket).							
Walden	M	110		0.0	110		110
Machinists.							
Albany	M	92			92	4	
Amsterdam	"	5			5		
Auburn	"	54	4		50		
Binghamton	"	64	12		52		16
Buffalo	"	404	81		248		143
Cohoes	"	6	3		2		1
Cold Spring	"	10			10		
Corinth-Palmer	"	12			12	12	
Corning	"	31			31		16
Depew-Lancaster	"	19			17		17
Dunkirk	"	20	5		15		
Elmira	"	68			68		
Fishkill-on-Hudson	"	24	1		22	1	1
Green Island	"	27			24		24
Hornell	"	69	17		45	1	4
Little Falls	"	40			40		3
Lockport	"	12	1		10		4
Mechanicville	"	42	3		39		

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
SHIPBUILDING—Continued.										
.....	.....	5,321	.....	$12,554 00	$2 36	.....	75	78	2	.....
5	.....	350	.....	950 00	2 71	.....	.....	2	4	.....
27	.....	3,609	.....	10,335 50	2 86	.....	.....	36	27	.....
5	.....	1,544	.....	4,246 00	2 75	.....	.....	23	5	.....
3	.....	231	.....	635 25	2 75	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
483	.....	34,189	.....	108,060 25	3 16	.....	.....	18	243	260
3	12	1,649	.....	5,069 75	3 07	.....	.....	.....	5	15
.....	.....	1,932	.....	5,409 60	2 80	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,464	.....	13,392 00	3 00	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
23	.....	1,472	.....	4,416 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
14	.....	1,708	.....	4,697 00	2 75	.....	.....	15	14	.....
39	.....	2,418	.....	9,225 60	3 82	.....	.....	.....	8	31
.....	.....	5,466	.....	20,964 00	3 84	.....	.....	16	113	.....
.....	.....	180	.....	450 00	2 50	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	1,503	.....	4,509 00	3 00	.....	.....	12	7	9
.....	.....	2,320	.....	6,960 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
7	.....	455	.....	1,137 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
12	.....	900	.....	2,250 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
428	.....	39,256	.....	108,921 75	2 77	.....	150	40	303	125
125	.....	8,125	.....	26,406 25	3 25	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
20	.....	3,211	.....	9,837 75	3 06	.....	13	11	43	.....
.....	.....	884	.....	2,652 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
.....	.....	360	.....	1,017 00	2 82	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	520	.....	1,430 00	2 75	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
120	.....	9,960	.....	34,844 60	3 50	.....	60	.....	.....	120
11	.....	715	.....	1,787 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
7	.....	525	.....	1,312 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
48	.....	3,852	.....	14,711 08	3 82	.....	.....	.....	26	30
60	.....	20,831	.....	66,066 75	3 17	.....	.....	243	110	60
.....	.....	561	.....	1,674 75	2 99	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
22	.....	1,320	.....	3,975 00	3 01	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
252	.....	18,168	.....	69,576 00	3 83	.....	.....	26	6	246
.....	.....	6,750	.....	20,250 00	3 00	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
450	.....	30,935	.....	100,694 50	3 26	.....	.....	.....	216	234
.....	.....	9,575	.....	27,362 50	2 86	.....	.....	125	100	.....
35	.....	10,183	.....	33,321 05	3 27	.....	.....	25	149	5
65	.....	3,900	.....	10,335 00	2 65	.....	.....	10	55	.....
60	.....	4,620	.....	13,860 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
2,333	12	243,962	57.4	$765,297 43	$3 14	$180 22	313	1,036	1,703	1,195
11	.....	4,272	46.9	$8,544 00	$2 00	$93 89	41	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,940	44.9	$9,880 00	$2 00	$89 82	40	70	.....	.....
88	.....	6,260	.....	$19,575 00	$3 13	.....	4	.....	18	70
5	.....	374	.....	1,045 00	2 79	.....	.....	.....	3	2
50	.....	3,850	.....	10,144 75	2 63	.....	.....	.....	48	2
36	.....	3,330	.....	9,450 00	2 84	.....	.....	16	29	7
105	.....	14,585	.....	41,648 50	2 86	.....	.....	149	90	9
1	.....	129	.....	361 00	2 80	.....	.....	1	.....	1
10	.....	660	.....	1,815 00	2 75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	312	.....	811 20	2 60	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	1,795	.....	4,761 80	2 65	.....	.....	16	7	8
.....	.....	931	.....	4,742 50	5 09	.....	.....	3	.....	14
15	.....	975	.....	2,340 00	2 40	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
68	.....	4,930	.....	12,420 75	2 52	.....	.....	18	43	7
20	.....	1,499	.....	3,944 45	2 63	.....	1	1	15	5
.....	.....	984	.....	2,357 11	2 40	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
29	11	3,448	.....	9,190 80	2 67	.....	1	4	29	11
37	.....	2,826	.....	6,682 50	2 36	.....	.....	3	37	.....
6	.....	655	.....	2,000 50	3 05	.....	.....	3	3	4
39	.....	3,003	.....	8,177 40	2 72	.....	.....	.....	30	9

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND							
(a) IRON AND STEEL—Continued.							
Machinists—Concluded.							
Middletown	M	54	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	"	145	14	.....	131	.....	39
New York, Brooklyn	"	960	208	.....	752	8	233
New York, Manhattan	"	2,146	490	.....	1,650	.....	368
New York, Richmond	"	34	6	.....	28	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	60	5	.....	53	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Norwich	"	56	4	.....	52	.....	.....
Olean	"	42	3	.....	39	.....	35
Oneonta	"	90	2	.....	88	.....	88
Oswego	"	60	4	.....	56	.....	15
Pearl River	"	32	.....	.....	32	.....	32
Plattsburg	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	15	4	.....	11	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	15	2	.....	13	.....	1
Rochester	"	1,000	300	.....	700	.....	700
Rome	"	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Salamanca	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	586	131	.....	405	.....	265
Seneca Falls	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	12
Syracuse	"	91	4	.....	87	.....	.....
Tarrytown	"	96	8	.....	88	.....	.....
Troy	"	76	16	.....	56	.....	.....
Utica	"	37	1	.....	36	.....	6
Watervliet	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	175	41	.....	134	.....	.....
Total	M	6,887	1,370	19.9	5,365	26	2,023
Machinists' Apprentices and Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	386	124	.....	262	.....	65
Yonkers	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Total	M	410	124	30.2	286	.....	65
Pattern Makers.							
Albany	M	24	.....	.....	24	.....	4
Auburn	"	14	7	.....	7	3	.....
Buffalo	"	168	66	.....	102	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Elmira	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	858	4	.....	854	.....	220
Rochester	"	45	1	.....	44	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	220	26	.....	194	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	26	3	.....	23	.....	.....
Utica	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Watertown	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1
Total	M	1,397	107	7.7	1,290	3	225
Rolling Mills and Steel Works Employees.							
Lockport	M	34	.....	.....	34	34	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Total	M	70	.....	0.0	70	34	36
Saw and Tool Makers.							
Canastota	M	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
Ilion	"	42	2	.....	34	1	1
New York, Brooklyn	"	22	7	.....	15	14	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	170	.....	.....	170	8	.....
Port Jervis	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	48
Syracuse	"	61	.....	.....	61	.....	2
Total	M	345	9	2.6	330	24	52

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
SHIPBUILDING—Continued.										
49	5	4,131	.....	$11,064 00	$2 68	.....	.....	.....	49	5
92	.....	8,086	.....	24,258 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	131	.....
511	.....	49,339	.....	165,521 51	3 35	.....	1	37	317	397
1,282	.....	117,196	.....	371,877 26	3 17	.....	.....	252	225	1,173
28	.....	2,127	.....	6,897 50	3 24	.....	.....	.....	6	22
53	.....	3,766	.....	10,553 02	2 80	.....	.....	.....	53	.....
11	.....	847	.....	2,444 75	2 89	.....	.....	.....	4	7
52	.....	4,005	.....	10,284 25	2 57	.....	.....	3	45	4
4	.....	2,310	.....	8,414 00	3 64	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
.....	.....	4,576	.....	11,401 00	2 49	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
41	.....	3,619	.....	8,530 10	2 36	.....	.....	40	16	.....
.....	.....	1,632	.....	4,488 00	2 75	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
18	.....	1,386	.....	3,726 80	2 69	.....	.....	.....	11	7
.....	11	1,012	.....	2,148 20	2 12	.....	.....	.....	8	3
12	.....	955	.....	2,510 75	2 63	.....	.....	1	12	.....
.....	.....	40,600	.....	101,500 00	2 50	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
35	.....	2,695	.....	7,315 00	2 71	.....	.....	.....	25	10
.....	14	1,232	.....	3,264 80	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
140	.....	21,425	.....	63,056 25	2 94	.....	.....	200	155	50
3	.....	834	.....	2,085 00	2 50	.....	.....	12	3	.....
61	26	6,442	.....	17,634 25	2 74	.....	.....	.....	52	35
88	.....	6,776	.....	18,634 00	2 75	.....	.....	.....	88	.....
56	.....	4,153	.....	10,338 25	2 49	.....	.....	4	46	6
26	4	2,582	.....	6,551 25	2 54	.....	.....	6	22	8
25	.....	1,925	.....	5,852 00	3 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
134	.....	10,318	.....	31,011 75	3 01	.....	.....	.....	55	79
3,245	71	354,515	66 1	$1,052,829 95	$2 97	$196 24	19	1,613	1,739	1,994
197	.....	18,549	.....	$18,332 39	$0 99	.....	160	102	.....	.....
24	.....	1,692	.....	3,368 16	1 99	.....	.....	15	9	.....
221	.....	20,241	70.8	$21,700 55	$1 07	$75 88	160	117	9	.....
20	.....	1,488	.....	$5,222 88	$3 51	.....	.....	4	.....	20
4	.....	327	.....	915 60	2 80	.....	3	.....	4	.....
102	.....	7,526	.....	27,391 00	3 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
14	.....	1,078	.....	3,234 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
9	.....	693	.....	2,032 80	2 93	.....	.....	.....	4	5
634	.....	57,398	.....	243,941 50	4 25	.....	.....	.....	220	634
44	.....	3,036	.....	10,109 88	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
194	.....	12,336	.....	49,550 40	4 02	.....	.....	.....	20	174
23	.....	1,380	.....	4,275 00	3 10	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
13	.....	1,001	.....	2,849 00	2 85	.....	.....	.....	8	5
5	.....	388	.....	1,133 51	2 92	.....	.....	.....	5	1
1,062	.....	86,651	67.2	$350,655 57	$4 05	$271 83	3	4	284	999
.....	.....	544	.....	$2,160 00	$3 97	.....	25	8	1	.....
.....	.....	1,228	.....	4,594 00	3 74	.....	.....	27	7	2
.....	.....	1,772	25.3	$6,754 00	$3 81	$96 49	25	35	8	2
.....	.....	57	.....	$141 75	$2 49	.....	1	1	.....	.....
32	.....	2,244	.....	8,230 13	3 66	.....	.....	2	3	29
1	.....	441	.....	1,910 50	4 33	.....	.....	14	.....	1
162	.....	12,634	.....	44,179 00	3 50	.....	8	.....	.....	162
.....	.....	1,920	.....	5,120 00	2 67	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
59	.....	4,448	.....	15,568 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	2	59
254	.....	21,744	65.9	$75,149 38	$3 46	$227 73	9	65	5	251

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND							
(a) IRON AND STEEL—Concluded.							
Sheet Metal Workers.							
Cold Spring	M	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Jamestown	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Troy	"	17	7	.....	8	.....	.....
Total	M	115	7	6.1	106	.....	.....
Steam Engine Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	50	8	16.0	42	.....	.....
Stove Mounters.							
Albany	M	15	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Buffalo	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Geneva	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	12
Rochester	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Troy	"	30	.....	.....	30	30	.....
Total	M	96	.....	0.0	90	30	39
Wire Workers and Bed Spring Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	58	2	.....	56	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	215	.....	.....	215	.....	.....
Total	M	273	2	0.7	271	.....	.....
Total—Iron and Steel	M	23,846	3,551	14.9	19,175	468	6,539
	F	*21*	*4*	*19.0*	*17*	.....	*17*
(b) OTHER METALS.							
Beer Pump Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	118	13	11.0	105	.....	5
Brass Molders and Core Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	80	40	.....	40	.....	40
Troy	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	3
Total	M	106	40	37.7	66	.....	43
Brass Workers.							
Albany	M	11	.....	.....	11	.....	6
New York, Manhattan	"	137	10	.....	121	.....	25
Southfield	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Total	M	157	10	6.4	141	.....	40
Chandelier Filers and Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	261	80	30.7	177	.....	35
Chasers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	193	.....	0.0	193	28	149
Coppersmiths.							
Elmira	M	16	.....	.....	16	1	3
New York, Manhattan	"	220	.....	.....	220	.....	.....
Total	M	236	.....	0.0	236	1	3
Gold Pen Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	108	3	2.8	105	.....	5
Jewelers.							
Buffalo	M	121	2	.....	109	.....	45
New York, Manhattan	"	59	.....	.....	39	.....	39
Total	M	180	2	1.1	148	.....	84

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
SHIPBUILDING—Continued.										
.....	8	704	.....	$2,569 60	$3 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
60	.....	4,560	.....	9,120 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
30	.....	1,800	.....	6,240 00	3 47	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
8	.....	595	.....	1,495 90	2 51	.....	.....	3	5	.....
98	8	7,659	72.3	$19,425 50	$2 54	$183 26	.....	3	95	8
42	.....	3,108	74.0	$9,324 00	$3 00	$222 00	.....	.....	42	.....
.....	.....	324	.....	$648 00	$2 00	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	1,224	.....	4,590 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
3	.....	695	.....	2,294 00	3 30	.....	.....	9	3	3
.....	.....	667	.....	2,062 90	3 09	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
.....	.....	750	.....	1,500 00	2 00	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	3,660	40.7	$11,094 90	$3 03	$123 28	39	27	3	21
56	.....	3,948	.....	$15,792 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
215	.....	16,555	.....	44,865 10	2 71	.....	.....	.....	145	70
271	.....	20,503	75.7	$60,657 10	$2 96	$223 83	.....	.....	145	126
12,064	104	1,205,407	62.9	$3,705,497 83	$3 07	$193 25	869	4,762	6,946	6,598
.....	.....	*840*	*49.4*	*730 00*	*87*	*42 94*	*17*	.....	.....	.....
35	65	8,180	77.9	$32,720 00	$4 00	$311 62	.....	.....	5	100
.....	.....	2,080	.....	$7,280 00	$3 50	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
23	.....	1,891	.....	5,200 25	2 75	.....	.....	3	23	.....
23	.....	3,971	60.2	$12,480 25	$3 14	$189 09	.....	3	63	.....
5	.....	625	.....	$1,757 25	$2 81	.....	.....	6	2	3
96	.....	8,422	.....	22,531 11	2 68	.....	.....	32	63	26
.....	.....	351	.....	1,014 00	2 89	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
101	.....	9,398	66.7	$25,302 36	$2 70	$179 45	.....	47	65	29
142	.....	10,465	59.1	$28,507 50	$2 72	$161 06	.....	45	132	.....
16	.....	6,204	32.1	$19,146 50	$3 09	$99 20	28	145	18	2
.....	12	1,236	.....	$3,609 45	$2 92	.....	.....	5	.....	11
220	.....	16,260	.....	65,040 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
220	12	17,496	74.1	$68,649 45	$3 92	$290 89	.....	5	.....	231
100	.....	7,706	73.4	$25,668 20	$3 33	$244 46	.....	5	25	75
64	.....	6,513	.....	$15,614 88	$2 40	.....	.....	60	36	13
.....	.....	1,560	.....	3,120 00	2 00	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
64	.....	8,073	54.5	$18,734 88	$2 32	$126 59	.....	99	36	13

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND							
(b) OTHER METALS—Concluded.							
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.							
Albany	M	20	.....	.....	20	.....	13
Buffalo	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	2
Dunkirk	"	10	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Elmira	"	23	.....	.....	23	2	7
Geneva	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	5
Ilion	"	38	2	.....	36	.....	2
Jamestown	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	483	56	.....	425	.....	59
New York, Manhattan	"	155	10	.....	145	25	.....
Rochester	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	30
Schenectady	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	36
Syracuse	"	60	.....	.....	60	.....	32
Troy	"	30	1	.....	29	4	23
Watertown	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Total	M	1,088	74	6.8	1,012	31	209
Metal Spinners.							
New York, Manhattan	M	135	14	10.4	113	.....	.....
Silver and Britannia Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	150	38	25.3	112	.....	102
Surgical Instrument Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	18	4	22.2	14	.....	.....
Total—Other Metals	M	2,750	278	10.1	2,422	60	675
(c) SHIPBUILDING.							
Sail Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	112	.....	0.0	112	.....	67
Ship Painters.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	270	25	9.3	215	95	110
Ship Plumbers and Steam Fitters.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	85	.....	0.0	74	10	28
Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	612	100	.....	460	10	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	394	14	.....	368	.....	62
Tonawanda	"	13	6	.....	7	.....	7
Total	M	1,019	120	11.8	835	10	69
Spar and Derrick Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	34	.....	0.0	34	15	12
Total—Shipbuilding	M	1,520	145	9.5	1,270	130	286
Total—Group IV	M	28,116	3,974	14.1	22,867	658	7,500
	F	*21*	*4*	*19.0*	*17*	.....	*17*
V. PRINTING,							
Bookbinders.							
Albany	M	124	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	82	3	.....	75	1	8
Utica	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	9
Total	M	216	3	1.4	209	1	17

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.										
7	.....	959	.....	$2,747 00	$2 86	.....	.....	13	4	3
58	.....	4,434	.....	13,728 00	3 10	.....	.....	.....	26	34
5	.....	325	.....	845 00	2 60	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
14	.....	1,494	.....	3,964 56	2 65	.....	.....	2	21	.....
20	.....	1,745	.....	4,325 50	2 48	.....	.....	5	20	.....
34	.....	2,726	.....	8,705 50	3 19	.....	.....	.....	2	34
14	.....	1,042	.....	3,416 00	3 28	.....	.....	.....	3	11
364	2	29,850	.....	93,165 45	3 12	.....	.....	31	217	177
120	.....	8,350	.....	22,962 50	2 75	.....	25	.....	120	.....
70	.....	6,050	.....	17,912 50	2 96	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
4	.....	2,154	.....	8,404 52	3 90	.....	.....	.....	36	4
28	.....	3,324	.....	9,287 75	2 79	.....	.....	32	25	3
2	.....	1,276	.....	3,959 80	3 10	.....	.....	17	9	3
30	.....	2,130	.....	4,792 50	2 25	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
770	2	65,859	65.1	$198,216 58	$3 01	$195 87	25	100	618	269
113	.....	7,535	66.7	$23,805 50	$3 16	$210 67	.....	.....	80	33
10	.....	6,074	54.2	$18,222 00	$3 00	$162 70	.....	.....	102	10
14	.....	1,078	77.0	$2,771 98	$2 57	$198 00	.....	.....	11	3
1,608	79	152,039	62.8	$474,225 20	$3 12	$195 80	53	449	1,155	765
45	.....	6,075	54.2	$18,979 60	$3 12	$169 46	.....	37	30	45
10	.....	7,340	34.1	$25,690 00	$3 50	$119 49	45	130	40	.....
36	.....	3,714	50.2	14,856 00	$4 00	$200 76	8	20	10	36
450	.....	34,560	.....	$128,595 00	$3 72	.....	.....	10	.....	450
306	.....	25,628	.....	98,564 24	3 85	.....	.....	16	28	324
.....	.....	280	.....	770 00	2 75	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
756	.....	60,468	72.4	$227,929 24	$3 77	$272 97	.....	33	28	774
7	.....	1,330	39.1	$5,322 00	$4 00	$156 53	.....	15	12	7
854	.....	78,927	62.1	$292,776 84	$3 71	$230 53	53	235	120	862
14,526	183	1,436,373	62.8	$4,472,499 87	$3 11	$195 59	975	5,446	8,221	8,225
.....	.....	*840*	*49.4*	*730 00*	*87*	*42 94*	*17*	.....	.....	.....
BINDING ETC.										
124	.....	8,868	.....	$25,126 28	$2 83	.....	.....	.....	124	.....
66	.....	4,977	.....	13,961 59	2 81	.....	1	4	70	.....
1	.....	455	.....	1,023 17	2 25	.....	.....	9	1	.....
191	.....	14,300	68.4	$40,111 04	$2 80	$191 92	1	13	195	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
V. PRINTING, BINDING							
Bookbinders (Blank Book).							
New York, Manhattan	M	170	5	2.9	165	.....	45
Bookbinders (Book Cover Stampers and Gold Leaf Layers).							
New York, Manhattan	M	160	7	4.4	153	.....	153
	F	*165*	.....	*0.0*	*165*	.....	*165*
Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc.).							
New York, Manhattan	*F*	*700*	.....	*0.0*	*700*	.....	*700*
Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers).							
New York, Manhattan	M	60	.....	0.0	60	.....	58
Bookbinders (Paper Cutters).							
New York, Manhattan	M	500	64	12.8	436	.....	211
Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).							
New York, Manhattan	M	131	44	33.6	87	.....	55
Bookbinders (Printed Work).							
New York, Manhattan	M	871	71	8.2	800	.....	230
Check Book Makers.	M						
Niagara Falls		50	.....	0.0	50	.....	.....
Compositors.							
Albany	M	387	40	.....	347	.....	.....
	F	*5*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	.....
Amsterdam	M	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Auburn	"	18	1	.....	17	.....	.....
	F	*27*	.....	.....	*24*	.....	*2*
Batavia	M	20	.....	.....	19	.....	2
Binghamton	"	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Buffalo	M	377	20	.....	357	60	1
	F	*2*	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Canandaigua	M	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
	F	*6*	.....	.....	*6*	.....	*2*
Cohoes	M	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Deposit	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Elmira	"	56	.....	.....	56	.....	2
Glens Falls	"	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
	F	*4*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	.....
Gloversville	M	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	1
	F	*15*	.....	.....	*15*	.....	.....
Jamestown	M	36	.....	.....	36	.....	1
Kingston	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Lockport	"	22	1	.....	21	.....	.....
Middletown	"	19	1	.....	18	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	16	2	.....	14	.....	.....
New York, all boroughs	"	6,127	496	.....	5,631	.....	.....
	F	*129*	*45*	.....	*84*	*11*	*32*
New York, Manhattan	M	438	32	.....	406	24	30
Newburgh	"	36	2	.....	34	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Norwich	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
	F	*2*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
Oneida	M	15	.....	.....	15	.....	1
	F	*1*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta	M	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Ossining	"	25	1	.....	23	.....	.....
Peekskill	"	12	1	.....	11	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	46	2	.....	44	.....	.....
Rochester	"	248	13	.....	235	.....	.....
	F	*10*	.....	.....	*10*	.....	.....
Rome	M	17	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs	"	22	3	.....	19	.....	2
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
ETC.— Continued.										
120	.....	10,855	65.8	$34,017 50	$3 13	$206 17	.....	.....	115	50
.....	.....	8,262	54.0	$27,540 00	$3 33	$180 00	.....	.....	153	.....
.....	.....	*8,910*	*54.0*	*14,850 00*	*1 67*	*90 00*	.....	*165*	.....	.....
.....	.....	*27,300*	*39.0*	*$36,400 00*	*$1 33*	*$52 00*	*700*	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2,056	34.3	$7,020 00	$3 41	$117 00	30	.....	28	2
225	.....	25,554	58.6	$76,662 00	$3 00	$175 83	.....	211	.....	225
32	.....	5,292	60.8	$17,075 15	$3 23	$196 27	.....	37	21	29
570	.....	45,650	57.1	$148,724 90	$3 26	$185 91	.....	230	400	170
50	.....	3,850	77.0	$6,770 29	$1 76	$135 41	.....	46	4	.....
347	.....	26,719	.....	$85,111 53	$3 19	.....	.....	.....	200	147
4	.....	*308*	.....	*872 68*	*2 83*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....
20	.....	1,540	.....	4,004 03	2 60	.....	.....	.....	14	6
17	.....	1,276	.....	3,223 50	2 53	.....	.....	2	14	1
22	.....	*1,773*	.....	*3,352 78*	*1 89*	.....	*1*	*18*	*5*	.....
17	.....	1,395	.....	3,149 34	2 26	.....	1	1	15	2
90	.....	6,866	.....	21,379 05	3 11	.....	.....	.....	31	59
1	.....	*77*	.....	*231 00*	*3 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
296	.....	24,086	.....	83,035 27	3 45	.....	10	54	37	256
1	.....	*77*	.....	*263 08*	*3 42*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*
14	.....	1,078	.....	2,358 49	2 19	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
4	.....	*390*	.....	*862 66*	*2 21*	.....	.....	*2*	*4*	.....
20	.....	1,540	.....	4,042 50	2 62	.....	.....	.....	15	5
21	.....	1,617	.....	5,428 49	3 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
54	.....	4,238	.....	12,905 04	3 05	.....	.....	2	2	52
31	.....	2,387	.....	6,211 34	2 60	.....	.....	.....	27	4
4	.....	*274*	.....	*548 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*2*	*2*	.....
31	.....	2,387	.....	6,403 86	2 68	.....	.....	.....	28	3
22	.....	1,744	.....	4,035 27	2 31	.....	.....	1	18	4
15	.....	*1,155*	.....	*1,668 38*	*1 44*	.....	.....	*14*	.....	*1*
35	.....	2,647	.....	7,031 23	2 66	.....	.....	3	24	9
15	.....	1,155	.....	2,438 35	2 11	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
21	.....	1,617	.....	4,401 76	2 72	.....	.....	.....	19	2
18	.....	1,386	.....	3,227 55	2 33	.....	.....	.....	16	2
14	.....	1,050	.....	2,850 00	2 71	.....	.....	.....	12	2
5,631	.....	341,802	.....	1,315,232 67	3 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,631
41	.....	*4,507*	.....	*16,601 00*	*3 68*	.....	*5*	*18*	*25*	*36*
352	.....	25,954	.....	109,743 23	4 23	.....	24	8	62	312
34	.....	2,618	.....	6,686 13	2 55	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
34	.....	2,618	.....	7,295 64	2 79	.....	.....	.....	31	3
17	.....	1,289	.....	2,568 53	1 99	.....	.....	.....	13	4
2	.....	*154*	.....	*269 50*	*1 75*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
14	.....	1,083	.....	2,294 33	2 11	.....	1	2	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	1,078	.....	2,310 00	2 14	.....	.....	.....	13	1
23	.....	1,771	.....	5,460 57	3 08	.....	.....	.....	11	12
11	.....	847	.....	2,233 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	8	3
44	.....	3,388	.....	8,469 93	2 50	.....	.....	4	39	1
235	.....	16,960	.....	51,356 68	3 03	.....	.....	.....	151	84
10	.....	*750*	.....	*2,261 50*	*3 02*	.....	.....	.....	*5*	*5*
16	.....	1,232	.....	2,617 99	2 12	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
17	.....	1,386	.....	3,991 15	2 88	.....	.....	2	9	8
1	.....	*77*	.....	*231 00*	*3 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
V. PRINTING, BINDING,							
Compositors—Concluded.							
Schenectady	M	62	3	.....	59	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	192	.....	.....	192	.....	.....
	F	*3*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Troy	M	136	.....	.....	136	8	.....
Utica	"	135	3	.....	132	.....	5
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*
Watertown	M	7	.....	.....	7	.....	3
Waverly	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
White Plains	M	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	45	.....	.....	40	1	.....
	F	*4*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	.....
Total	M	8,868	621	7.0	8,239	93	48
	F	*212*	*47*	*22.1*	*159*	*11*	*37*
Electrotypers and Stereotypers.							
Albany	M	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	8	.....	.....	8	1	.....
Buffalo	"	63	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
Deposit	"	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Elmira	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	868	154	.....	714	.....	40
Rochester	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Utica	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Total	M	1,029	154	15.0	875	1	40
Hat Tip Printers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	28	.....	0.0	28	.....	.....
Lithographers.							
Buffalo	M	19	2	.....	12	1	3
New York, Manhattan	"	1,135	298	.....	767	6	240
Rochester	"	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Total	M	1,186	300	25.3	811	7	243
Mailers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	397	.....	0.0	397	.....	.....
Music Engravers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	32	.....	0.0	32	.....	3
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,237	25	2.0	1,207	.....	.....
Paper Handlers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	105	1	1.0	95	.....	.....
Photo-Engravers.							
Albany	M	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	71	.....	.....	71	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,100	40	.....	1,060	.....	190
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Rochester	M	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Total	M	1,226	40	3.3	1,186	.....	190
	F	*1*	.....	*0.0*	*1*	.....	.....
Plate Printers.							
Albany	M	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	214	27	.....	179	.....	59
Total	M	221	27	12.2	186	.....	59

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
ETC.— Continued.										
59	.....	4,543	.....	$13,667 53	$3 01	.....	.....	.....	34	25
192	.....	14,773	.....	43,965 44	2 98	.....	.....	.....	106	86
1	.....	*77*	.....	*256 67*	*3 33*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*
128	.....	9,928	.....	34,275 72	3 45	.....	8	.....	.....	128
127	.....	10,208	.....	30,963 61	3 03	.....	1	4	40	87
.....	.....	*48*	.....	*120 00*	*2 50*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
4	.....	430	.....	1,174 17	2 73	.....	.....	3	2	2
12	.....	924	.....	1,796 04	1 94	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
1	.....	*77*	.....	*149 67*	*1 94*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
12	.....	924	.....	2,464 00	2 67	.....	.....	.....	8	4
39	.....	2,827	.....	9,333 46	3 30	.....	1	.....	16	23
4	.....	*299*	.....	*971 01*	*3 25*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4*
8,098	.....	531,311	64.5	$1,919,136 42	$3 61	$232 93	46	98	1,106	6,989
111	.....	*10,043*	*63.2*	*28,658 93*	*2 85*	*180 24*	*6*	*58*	*45*	*50*
.....	48	3,894	.....	$12,828 90	$3 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
7	.....	557	.....	1,786 50	3 21	.....	1	.....	.....	7
40	23	5,138	.....	14,691 50	2 86	.....	.....	6	17	40
5	.....	385	.....	1,463 00	3 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	.....	462	.....	1,437 34	3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
674	.....	48,952	.....	213,541 50	4 36	.....	.....	.....	70	644
16	.....	1,264	.....	3,923 67	3 10	.....	.....	.....	2	14
5	4	753	.....	2,064 01	2 74	.....	.....	1	3	5
4	2	493	.....	1,375 16	2 79	.....	.....	.....	2	4
757	77	61,898	70.7	$253,111 58	$4 09	$289 27	1	7	94	773
28	.....	1,974	70.5	$5,922 00	$3 00	$211 50	.....	.....	28	.....
8	.....	802	.....	$2,940 64	$3 67	.....	.....	1	3	8
513	8	46,343	.....	181,792 55	3 92	.....	5	63	270	429
32	.....	2,080	.....	8,146 56	3 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
553	8	49,225	60.7	$192,879 75	$3 92	$237 83	5	64	273	469
297	100	31,077	78.3	$92,574 00	$2 98	$233 18	.....	.....	122	275
29	.....	2,197	68.7	$7,691 25	$3 50	$240 35	.....	.....	3	29
475	732	104,384	86.5	$269,374 50	$2 58	$223 18	.....	.....	520	687
53	42	7,945	83.6	$19,926 66	$2 51	$209 75	.....	.....	52	43
22	3	1,882	.....	$6,256 78	$3 32	.....	.....	.....	7	18
71	.....	5,325	.....	18,337 50	3 44	.....	.....	.....	15	56
870	.....	72,345	.....	267,402 75	3 70	.....	100	.....	190	770
1	.....	*77*	.....	*308 00*	*4 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*
15	.....	1,057	.....	3,771 75	3 57	.....	.....	.....	7	8
15	.....	1,155	.....	3,927 00	3 40	.....	.....	.....	1	14
993	3	81,764	68.9	$299,695 78	$3 67	$252 69	100	.....	220	866
1	.....	*77*	*77.0*	*308 00*	*4 00*	*308 00*	.....	.....	.....	*1*
7	.....	539	.....	$1,552 84	$2 88	.....	.....	.....	3	4
120	.....	11,931	.....	47,724 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	59	120
127	.....	12,470	67.0	$49,276 84	$3 95	$264 93	.....	.....	62	124

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
V. PRINTING, BINDING,							
Pressmen.							
Albany	M	135	.....	.....	135	.....	45
Binghamton	"	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	112	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
Deposit	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Elmira	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Jamestown	"	14	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Lockport	"	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	2,252	216	.....	2,036	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	1
Syracuse	"	50	5	.....	45	.....	.....
Utica	"	29	.....	.....	29	.....	10
Watertown	"	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Total	M	2,725	221	8.1	2,502	.....	56
Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.							
Buffalo	M	141	2	.....	139	8	32
	F	*14*	*1*	.....	*12*	.....	*3*
New York, Manhattan	M	3,463	97	.....	3,366	.....	1,596
Syracuse	"	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
	F	*8*	*5*	.....	*3*	.....	.....
Total	M	3,659	99	2.7	3,560	8	1,628
	F	*22*	*6*	*2.7*	*15*	.....	*3*
Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	30	.....	0.0	30	.....	30
Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	146	.....	.....	146	6	50
Sany Hill	"	63	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
Total	M	209	.....	0.0	209	6	50
Wall Paper Print Cutters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	245	15	6.1	230	.....	230
Total—Group V	M	23,355	1,697	7.3	21,547	116	3,346
	F	*1,100*	*53*	*4.8*	*1,040*	*11*	*905*
VI. WOOD WORKING							
Bar and Store Fixture Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	365	81	22.2	284	.....	151
Bedding and Mattress Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	90	18	.....	72	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
	F	*5*	.....	.....	*5*	.....	.....
Total	M	97	18	18.6	79	.....	.....
	F	*5*	.....	*0.0*	*5*	.....	.....
Box Makers and Sawyers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	440	.....	0.0	440	.....	80
Broom Makers.							
Amsterdam	M	81	.....	.....	81	.....	.....
Lockport	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Syracuse	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Total	M	119	.....	0.0	119	.....	38

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
ETC.— Concluded.										
90	.....	8,820	.....	$25,580 41	$2 90	.....	.....	62	42	31
33	.....	2,542	.....	5,996 50	2 36	.....	.....	5	23	5
112	.....	7,808	.....	24,010 88	3 08	.....	.....	.....	48	64
.....	17	1,853	.....	5,867 83	3 17	.....	.....	.....	7	10
12	.....	918	.....	1,968 41	2 14	.....	.....	6	3	3
13	.....	1,001	.....	2,328 25	2 33	.....	.....	3	9	1
5	.....	385	.....	1,347 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2,036	.....	145,114	.....	591,950 00	4 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,036
10	.....	685	.....	1,639 50	2 39	.....	.....	5	3	2
49	.....	3,813	.....	8,916 52	2 34	.....	.....	1	49	.....
45	.....	3,465	.....	9,714 81	2 80	.....	.....	.....	34	11
19	.....	1,883	.....	4,804 33	2 55	.....	.....	15	8	6
5	.....	368	.....	697 50	1 90	.....	.....	3	2	.....
2,429	17	178,655	71.4	$684,822 44	$3 83	$273 71	.....	100	228	2,174
99	.....	8,428	.....	$15,184 76	$1 80	.....	17	103	19	.....
9	.....	*752*	.....	*931 54*	*1 24*	.....	*3*	*9*	.....	.....
1,770	.....	202,587	.....	528,544 84	2 61	.....	118	1,688	1,160	400
55	.....	4,235	.....	7,523 54	1 78	.....	.....	27	28	.....
3	.....	*231*	.....	*312 00*	*1 35*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	.....
1,924	.....	215,250	60.5	$551,253 14	$2 56	$154 85	135	1,818	1,207	400
12	.....	*983*	*65.5*	*1,243 54*	*1 27*	*82 90*	*3*	*12*	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,620	54.0	$8,100 00	$5 00	$270 00	.....	.....	.....	30
90	.....	9,201	.....	$34,390 22	$3 74	.....	.....	6	50	90
63	.....	4,095	.....	16,444 85	4 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
153	.....	13,296	63.6	$50,835 07	$3 82	$243 23	.....	6	50	153
.....	.....	10,810	47.0	$36,034 10	$3 33	$156 67	.....	.....	230	.....
17,106	979	1,419,695	65.9	$4,798,554 41	$3 38	$222 70	318	2,630	5,111	13,488
124	.....	*47,313*	*45.5*	*81,460 47*	*1 72*	*78 33*	*709*	*235*	*45*	*51*
AND FURNITURE.										
133	.....	14,176	49.9	$46,169 13	$3 26	$162 57	.....	151	73	58
72	.....	5,544	.....	$12,455 00	$2 25	.....	.....	.....	69	3
7	.....	539	.....	1,347 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
5	.....	*385*	.....	*385 00*	*1 00*	.....	.....	*5*	.....	.....
79	.....	6,083	77.0	$13,802 50	$2 27	$174 72	.....	.....	76	3
5	.....	*385*	*77.0*	*385 00*	*1 00*	*77 00*	.....	*5*	.....	.....
360	.....	30,340	69.0	$78,605 00	$2 59	$178 65	.....	40	360	40
81	.....	4,860	.....	$14,580 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	81	.....
.....	.....	540	.....	1,237 50	2 29	.....	1	11	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,430	.....	3,423 75	2 39	.....	.....	21	5	.....
81	.....	6,830	57.4	$19,241 25	$2 82	$161 69	1	32	86	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND							
Brush Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	99	40	.....	57	.....	.....
	F	*40*	*20*	.....	*20*	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	169	13	.....	156	.....	156
Total	M	268	73	19.8	213	.....	156
	F	*40*	*20*	*50.0*	*20*	.....	.....
Cabinet Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	528	100	.....	428	.....	190
New York, Manhattan	"	1,346	361	.....	920	146	167
Rochester	"	370	.....	.....	370	.....	.....
Total	M	2,244	461	20.5	1,718	146	357
Carpet Fitters and Layers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	52	16	.....	36	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	312	16	5.1	36	.....	.....
Carriage and Wagon Workers.							
Albany	M	74	.....	.....	74	.....	25
Buffalo	"	123	.....	.....	123	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	460	6	.....	454	.....	14
New York, Manhattan	"	487	56	.....	427	.....	58
Syracuse	"	37	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
Utica	"	51	.....	.....	47	1	.....
Total	M	1,232	62	5.0	1,162	1	97
Chair Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	30	5	16.7	25	.....	.....
Coopers.							
Albany	M	35	4	.....	30	.....	2
Buffalo	"	54	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Glens Falls	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	3
Lockport	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	50	4	.....	46	.....	6
New York, Manhattan	"	748	138	.....	510	.....	178
New York, Richmond	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	38
Niagara Falls	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	16
Peekskill	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Rochester	"	80	.....	.....	60	.....	15
Rosendale	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Syracuse	"	39	.....	.....	39	.....	13
Utica	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Total	M	1,150	146	12.7	860	.....	307
Cork Workers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	85	.....	0.0	85	.....	.....
Machine Wood Workers.							
Albany	M	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Batavia	"	182	.....	.....	182	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	98	2	.....	87	.....	5
Elmira	"	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....
Hornell	"	76	.....	.....	76	.....	73
Kingston	"	107	.....	.....	107	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	"	56	.....	.....	56	.....	6
New York, Manhattan	"	309	63	.....	246	39	45
Ogdensburg	"	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Penn Yan	"	60	2	.....	58	.....	1
Schenectady	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Troy	"	42	6	.....	33	3	.....
Total	M	1,195	73	6.1	1,110	42	130

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
FURNITURE — Continued.										
57	.....	4,104	.....	$10,260 00	$2 50	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
20	.....	*1,440*	.....	*2,400 00*	*1 67*	.....	.....	*20*	.....	.....
.....	.....	8,424	.....	19,122 48	2 27	.....	.....	156	.....	.....
57	.....	12,528	58.8	$29,382 48	$2 35	$137 95	.....	156	57	.....
20	.....	*1,440*	*72.0*	*2,400 00*	*1 67*	*120 00*	.....	*20*	.....	.....
238	.....	24,467	.....	$84,002 80	$3 43	.....	.....	90	288	50
589	18	53,407	.....	199,331 02	3 73	.....	96	130	166	528
370	.....	25,900	.....	64,750 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	370	.....
1,197	18	103,774	60.4	$348,083 82	$3 35	$202 61	96	220	824	578
36	.....	2,772	.....	$8,720 24	$3 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	2,772	77.0	$8,720 24	$3 15	$242 23	.....	.....	.....	36
49	.....	5,100	.....	$11,592 00	$2 27	.....	.....	23	46	5
123	.....	9,348	.....	26,524 00	2 84	.....	.....	.....	56	67
440	.....	34,412	.....	101,823 60	2 96	.....	.....	14	220	220
369	.....	30,937	.....	89,367 70	2 89	.....	.....	36	241	150
37	.....	2,849	.....	6,121 50	2 15	.....	.....	11	26	.....
46	.....	3,554	.....	7,721 00	2 17	.....	1	11	35	.....
1,064	.....	86,200	74.2	$243,149 80	$2 82	$209 25	1	95	624	442
25	.....	1,500	60.0	$4,125 00	$2 75	$165 00	.....	.....	25	.....
28	.....	2,284	.....	$7,994 00	$3 50	.....	.....	2	.....	28
31	.....	2,387	.....	6,654 10	2 79	.....	.....	.....	28	3
18	.....	1,483	.....	2,867 75	1 93	.....	.....	19	2	.....
14	.....	1,078	.....	4,810 00	4 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
40	.....	3,314	.....	9,942 00	3 00	.....	.....	6	.....	40
332	.....	32,095	.....	101,129 80	3 15	.....	.....	22	212	276
.....	.....	1,900	.....	5,700 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
3	.....	1,111	.....	2,226 00	2 00	.....	.....	16	3	.....
9	.....	693	.....	2,079 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
45	.....	4,205	.....	11,162 50	2 65	.....	.....	15	45	.....
.....	.....	1,125	.....	1,642 50	1 46	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	2,522	.....	7,176 00	2 85	.....	.....	13	.....	26
7	.....	539	.....	1,617 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
553	.....	54,736	63.6	$165,000 65	$3 01	$191 86	36	93	328	403
85	.....	6,545	77.0	$13,122 10	$2 00	$154 38	.....	30	55	.....
48	.....	3,612	.....	$9,468 90	$2 62	.....	.....	4	27	17
182	.....	11,713	.....	26,643 00	2 27	.....	.....	177	.....	5
82	.....	6,390	.....	15,720 00	2 46	.....	.....	5	82	.....
105	.....	8,010	.....	19,269 90	2 41	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
3	.....	4,106	.....	8,651 79	2 11	.....	.....	73	3	.....
107	.....	8,154	.....	19,381 75	2 38	.....	.....	6	96	5
33	.....	2,326	.....	7,460 05	3 21	.....	.....	.....	13	20
50	.....	3,735	.....	12,902 40	3 45	.....	.....	6	.....	50
162	.....	14,415	.....	57,255 84	3 97	.....	.....	41	45	160
35	.....	2,438	.....	5,842 48	2 40	.....	.....	6	29	.....
57	.....	3,756	.....	8,486 00	2 26	.....	.....	16	42	.....
16	.....	1,128	.....	2,820 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
28	.....	2,156	.....	6,849 15	3 18	.....	.....	.....	1	27
30	.....	2,370	.....	6,936 48	2 93	.....	3	.....	18	12
938	.....	74,309	66.9	$207,687 74	$2 79	$187 11	3	334	477	296

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND							
Piano and Organ Workers.							
Elmira	M	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	"	202	.....	.....	202	.....	202
New York, Brooklyn	"	43	9	.....	34	.....	34
New York, Manhattan	"	699	53	.....	646	.....	646
New York, Queens	"	37	15	.....	22	.....	22
Total	M	996	77	7.7	919	.....	904
Picture Frame Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	46	6	13.0	40	.....	2
Upholsterers.							
Buffalo	M	61	13	.....	48	11	11
Jamestown	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	30
New York, Brooklyn	"	60	30	.....	30	.....	30
New York, Manhattan	"	175	25	.....	150	.....	150
Rochester	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Total	M	356	68	19.1	288	11	221
Wood Carvers.							
Buffalo	M	15	4	.....	11	.....	9
Jamestown	"	7	.....	.....	5	.....	4
New York, Brooklyn	"	54	22	.....	32	3	6
New York, Manhattan	"	350	.....	.....	350	100	.....
Rochester	"	58	9	.....	46	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	26	1	.....	21	.....	.....
Total	M	510	36	7.1	465	103	19
Total—Group VI	M	9,445	1,102	11.7	7,843	303	2,462
	F	*45*	*20*	*44.4*	*25*	.....	.....
VII. FOOD							
(a) FOOD PRODUCTS.							
Bakers and Confectioners.							
Albany	M	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Auburn	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Batavia	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	201	.....	.....	201	29	11
Elmira	"	21	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Geneva	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Glens Falls	"	15	2	.....	13	.....	.....
Gloversville	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Middletown	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
New York, Bronx	"	240	35	.....	205	30	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	897	118	.....	779	40	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,480	105	.....	1,375	123	40
Newburgh	"	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Oneida	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Rochester	"	96	2	.....	94	3	.....
Schenectady	"	35	2	.....	33	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	80	.....	.....	80	.....	5
Troy	"	70	.....	.....	64	4	.....
Utica	"	35	.....	.....	35	.....	2
Yonkers	"	63	.....	.....	63	6	.....
Total	M	3,419	264	7.7	3,148	235	58
Butchers and Meat Cutters.							
Albany	M	103	3	.....	100	.....	.....
Auburn	"	37	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Batavia	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
FURNITURE — Concluded.										
15	.....	1,155	.....	$3,432 92	$2 97	.....	.....	1	3	11
.....	.....	7,878	.....	17,069 00	2 17	.....	.....	202	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,836	.....	3,672 00	2 00	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
.....	.....	29,392	.....	90,782 00	3 09	.....	.....	375	271	.....
.....	.....	1,166	.....	3,303 74	2 83	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
15	.....	41,427	45.1	$118,259 66	$2 85	$128 68	.....	612	296	11
38	.....	2,820	70.5	$7,304 25	$2 59	$182 61	.....	8	16	16
26	.....	2,479	.....	$8,206 10	$3 31	.....	11	11	.....	26
.....	.....	1,500	.....	3,687 50	2 46	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,560	.....	5,460 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	8,100	.....	24,300 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
30	.....	1,860	.....	4,650 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
56	.....	15,499	53.8	$46,303 60	$2 99	$160 78	11	41	210	26
2	.....	444	.....	$1,311 12	$2 95	.....	.....	9	2	.....
1	.....	264	.....	776 70	2 94	.....	.....	3	1	1
23	.....	1,843	.....	7,012 21	3 80	.....	4	2	9	17
250	.....	18,625	.....	83,812 50	4 50	.....	100	.....	.....	250
46	.....	3,130	.....	9,800 02	3 13	.....	.....	.....	33	13
21	.....	1,420	.....	3,547 50	2 50	.....	.....	6	15	.....
343	.....	25,726	55.3	$106,260 05	$4 13	$228 52	104	20	60	281
5,060	18	485,265	61.9	$1,455,217 27	$3 00	$185 54	252	1,832	3,569	2,190
25	.....	*1,825*	*73.0*	*2,785 00*	*1 53*	*111 40*	.....	*25*	.....	.....
AND LIQUORS.										
34	.....	2,618	.....	$6,545 00	$2 50	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
27	.....	2,132	.....	5,636 50	2 64	.....	.....	.....	17	10
8	.....	632	.....	1,580 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
161	.....	13,464	.....	35,833 38	2 66	.....	15	23	157	6
20	.....	1,540	.....	2,913 16	1 89	.....	.....	14	6	.....
13	.....	1,027	.....	2,363 42	2 30	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
13	.....	1,001	.....	2,849 00	2 85	.....	.....	.....	4	9
20	.....	1,580	.....	3,923 67	2 48	.....	.....	3	12	5
16	.....	1,232	.....	2,823 35	2 29	.....	.....	8	5	3
175	.....	14,040	.....	37,310 00	2 66	.....	30	.....	133	42
739	.....	58,128	.....	156,341 00	2 69	.....	.....	40	496	243
1,212	.....	97,888	.....	244,329 60	2 50	.....	53	142	931	249
43	.....	3,096	.....	7,740 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
10	.....	770	.....	1,871 10	2 43	.....	.....	2	6	2
5	.....	385	.....	885 50	2 30	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
10	.....	770	.....	2,002 00	2 60	.....	.....	.....	4	6
91	.....	6,606	.....	16,971 00	2 57	.....	3	.....	81	10
33	.....	2,574	.....	7,020 00	2 73	.....	.....	.....	18	15
75	.....	6,135	.....	15,697 25	2 56	.....	.....	5	65	10
60	.....	4,836	.....	12,467 14	2 58	.....	4	.....	59	1
33	.....	2,593	.....	6,121 97	2 36	.....	.....	6	26	3
57	.....	4,581	.....	12,070 83	2 63	.....	6	.....	40	17
2,855	.....	227,628	72.3	$585,294 87	$2 57	$185 93	111	243	2,163	631
100	.....	7,900	.....	$16,669 00	$2 11	.....	.....	.....	98	2
30	.....	2,310	.....	4,851 02	2 10	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
11	.....	809	.....	1,820 25	2 25	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
131	.....	10,087	.....	19,326 99	1 92	.....	.....	29	102	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1-29 days.	30-59 days.
							VII. FOOD AND
(a) FOOD PRODUCTS—Concluded.							
Butchers and Meat Cutters—Concluded.							
Elmira	M	43	3	.....	38	.....	.....
Geneva	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Kingston	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	375	4	.....	370	72	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,119	95	.....	1,024	.....	325
Rochester	"	84	2	.....	82	.....	.....
Rome	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	50	4	.....	46	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	156	.....	.....	156	4	.....
Troy	"	80	.....	.....	80	1	.....
Utica	"	78	.....	.....	78	.....	8
Yonkers	"	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Total	M	2,456	111	4.5	2,335	77	333
Butchers' Laborers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	260	10	3.8	250	.....	.....
Egg Inspectors.							
New York, Manhattan	M	407	37	9.1	365	.....	.....
Flour and Cereal Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	108	.....	0.0	108	.....	.....
Yeast and Distillery Workers.							
Peekskill	M	176	10	5.7	165	.....	.....
Total—Food Products	M	6,826	432	6.3	6,371	312	391
(b) BEVERAGES.							
Brewery Employees.							
Amsterdam	M	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Elmira	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Fort Edward	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Hornell	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Jamestown	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Kingston	"	48	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
Middletown	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	17	3	.....	14	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Utica	"	136	2	.....	134	.....	1
Total	M	431	5	1.2	425	.....	1
Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).							
Albany	M	64	4	.....	56	.....	.....
Canandaigua	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Hudson	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	802	62	.....	740	.....	.....
Oswego	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Troy	"	120	20	.....	100	.....	.....
Total	"	1,069	86	8.0	979	.....	.....
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).							
Albany	M	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....
Auburn	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	355	9	.....	346	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	842	37	.....	805	5	9
New York, Manhattan	"	1,500	98	.....	1,402	.....	55
Niagara Falls	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
LIQUORS — Continued.										
38	.....	2,926	.....	$5,826 30	$1 99	.....	.....	8	30	.....
20	.....	1,580	.....	3,871 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	15	5
26	.....	2,002	.....	4,004 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
298	.....	22,964	.....	60,358 25	2 63	.....	18	54	265	33
699	.....	73,756	.....	227,401 15	3 08	.....	.....	135	369	520
82	.....	6,118	.....	13,765 50	2 25	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
18	.....	1,422	.....	2,923 00	2 06	.....	.....	6	11	1
46	.....	3,588	.....	7,904 00	2 20	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
152	.....	12,060	.....	27,503 39	2 28	.....	4	.....	134	18
79	.....	6,108	.....	12,216 00	2 00	.....	1	.....	79	.....
70	.....	5,930	.....	9,369 00	1 58	.....	.....	72	6	.....
125	.....	9,750	.....	22,750 00	2 33	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
1,925	.....	169,310	72.5	$440,558 85	$2 60	$188 68	23	304	1,429	579
250	.....	19,500	78.0	$48,750 00	$2 50	$195 00	.....	.....	250	.....
365	.....	28,105	77.0	$77,288 75	$2 75	$211 75	.....	.....	365	.....
108	.....	8,208	76.0	$18,281 80	$2 23	$169 28	.....	33	75	.....
165	.....	12,870	78.0	$27,605 50	$2 14	$167 31	.....	45	120	.....
5,668	.....	465,621	73.1	$1,197,779 77	$2 57	$188 00	134	625	4,402	1,210
19	3	1,739	.....	$3,902 38	$2 24	.....	.....	.....	21	1
19	12	2,490	.....	6,120 00	2 46	.....	.....	.....	30	1
15	.....	1,185	.....	3,239 01	2 73	.....	.....	.....	9	6
40	.....	3,080	.....	8,277 50	2 69	.....	.....	.....	25	15
14	1	1,184	.....	2,954 00	2 49	.....	.....	.....	12	3
20	3	1,856	.....	4,469 83	2 41	.....	.....	.....	19	4
18	9	2,277	.....	5,453 59	2 40	.....	.....	.....	19	8
42	5	3,778	.....	9,701 70	2 57	.....	.....	.....	42	5
10	3	1,056	.....	2,567 86	2 43	.....	.....	.....	12	1
32	.....	2,496	.....	6,929 00	2 78	.....	.....	.....	22	10
14	.....	1,106	.....	2,633 33	2 38	.....	.....	.....	13	1
9	3	969	.....	2,376 80	2 45	.....	.....	.....	11	1
112	21	10,811	.....	26,863 49	2 48	.....	.....	1	133	.....
364	60	34,027	80.1	$85,488 49	$2 51	$201 15	.....	1	368	56
56	.....	4,424	.....	$12,455 76	$2 82	.....	.....	.....	44	12
15	2	1,320	.....	3,259 30	2 47	.....	.....	.....	14	3
48	.....	3,792	.....	8,769 03	2 31	.....	.....	16	27	5
740	.....	56,980	.....	168,907 20	2 96	.....	.....	.....	40	700
11	7	1,491	.....	3,199 50	2 15	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
100	.....	7,900	.....	21,461 90	2 72	.....	.....	.....	90	10
970	9	75,907	77.5	$218,052 69	$2 87	$222 73	.....	16	233	730
56	.....	4,424	.....	$13,140 30	$2 97	.....	.....	.....	30	26
16	.....	1,264	.....	2,949 36	2 33	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
336	10	27,114	.....	66,751 77	2 46	.....	.....	.....	346	.....
791	.....	61,468	.....	163,310 98	2 66	.....	5	9	466	325
1,207	140	110,378	.....	289,878 45	2 63	.....	.....	55	802	545
11	.....	847	.....	2,117 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	11	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1-29 days.	30-59 days.
VII. FOOD AND							
(b) BEVERAGES—Concluded.							
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers)—Concluded.							
Rochester	M	132	1	.....	131	.....	1
Syracuse	"	84	1	.....	83	.....	.....
Total	M	2,996	146	4.9	2,850	5	65
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).							
Albany	M	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	105	4	.....	101	.....	.....
Total	M	175	4	2.3	171	.....	.....
Brewery Employees (Lager).							
Albany	M	90	2	.....	88	.....	.....
Auburn	"	15	1	.....	13	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	226	3	.....	223	.....	.....
Dobbs Ferry	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Lockport	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	460	35	.....	425	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,031	78	.....	953	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Olean	"	34	1	.....	33	.....	1
Rochester	"	221	4	.....	211	.....	8
Syracuse	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Troy	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Total	M	2,255	124	5.5	2,124	.....	9
Grains Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	30	.....	0.0	30	.....	.....
Maltsters.							
Adams	M	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	278	90	.....	125	.....	.....
Geneva	"	155	10	.....	81	.....	6
Oneida	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Troy	"	56	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Total	M	524	100	19.1	232	.....	32
Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.							
Albany	M	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	13	.....	.....	13	1	.....
Total	M	203	.....	0.0	203	1	.....
Wine and Liquor Rectifiers and Bottlers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	26	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Total—Beverages	M	7,709	465	6.0	7,014	6	107
Total—Group VII	M	14,535	897	6.2	13,385	318	498
VIII. THEATERS							
Actors and Chorus Singers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	30	.....	.....	30	.....	20
	F	*10*	.....	.....	*10*	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	4,118	.....	.....	4,118	.....	90
	F	*1,098*	.....	.....	*1,098*	.....	*70*
Total	M	4,148	.....	0.0	4,148	.....	110
	F	*1,108*	.....	*0.0*	*1,108*	.....	*70*

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
LIQUORS—Concluded.										
130	.....	10,320	.....	$27,761 93	$2 69	.....	.....	1	92	38
83	.....	6,519	.....	17,212 22	2 64	.....	.....	2	81	.....
2,630	150	222,334	78.0	$583,122 51	$2 62	$204 60	5	67	1,844	934
.....	70	6,440	.....	$19,319 80	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
4	97	9,236	.....	23,754 63	2 57	.....	.....	.....	51	50
4	167	15,676	91.7	$43,074 43	$2 75	$251 90	.....	.....	51	120
88	.....	6,952	.....	$20,856 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	44	44
13	.....	1,027	.....	2,988 84	2 91	.....	.....	.....	8	5
223	.....	17,394	.....	51,070 50	2 94	.....	.....	.....	89	134
11	.....	865	.....	2,491 00	2 88	.....	.....	.....	4	7
11	.....	847	.....	2,117 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
425	.....	30,600	.....	88,920 00	2 91	.....	.....	.....	425	.....
953	.....	75,287	.....	217,570 74	2 89	.....	.....	.....	318	635
16	.....	1,264	.....	2,949 28	2 33	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
27	5	2,573	.....	6,613 19	2 57	.....	1	.....	23	9
203	.....	15,971	.....	42,125 27	2 64	.....	.....	8	203	.....
100	.....	7,900	.....	21,461 50	2 72	.....	.....	.....	90	10
40	.....	316	.....	10,269 90	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2,110	5	163,840	77.1	$469,433 72	$2 87	$221 01	1	8	1,231	884
30	.....	2,010	67.0	$4,689 90	$2 33	$156 33	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	104	10,903	.....	$24,986 10	$2 29	.....	6	.....	114	5
75	.....	5,652	.....	12,816 00	2 27	.....	.....	20	59	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,080	.....	2,390 40	2 21	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
6	.....	474	.....	1,105 98	2 33	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
96	104	18,109	78.1	$41,298 48	$2 28	$178 01	6	40	179	7
35	.....	2,765	.....	$6,372 69	$2 30	.....	.....	5	30	.....
55	.....	4,215	.....	13,030 00	3 09	.....	.....	.....	20	35
100	.....	7,700	.....	16,362 25	2 12	.....	.....	25	75	.....
12	.....	972	.....	2,267 96	2 33	.....	1	.....	12	.....
202	.....	15,652	77.1	$38,032 90	$2 43	$187 35	1	30	137	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,406	495	547,555	78.1	$1,483,193 12	$2 71	$211 46	13	162	4,073	2,766
12,074	495	1,013,176	75.7	$2,680,972 89	$2 65	$200 30	147	787	8,475	3,976
AND MUSIC.										
.....	10	1,500	.....	$7,500 00	$5 00	.....	.....	.....	20	10
.....	*10*	*900*	.....	*3,825 00*	*4 25*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10*
4,000	28	270,020	.....	2,893,541 76	10 72	.....	.....	10	10	4,098
1,000	*28*	*71,300*	.....	*741,091 76*	*10 39*	.....	.....	*5*	*15*	*1,078*
4,000	38	271,520	65.5	$2,901,041 76	$10 68	$699 38	.....	10	30	4,108
1,000	*38*	*72,200*	*65.2*	*744,916 76*	*10 32*	*672 31*	.....	*5*	*15*	*1,088*

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
VIII. THEATERS AND							
Bill Posters.							
Albany-Troy	M	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	37	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	245	.....	.....	245	.....	25
Total	M	320	.....	0.0	320	.....	25
Calcium Light Operators.							
New York, Manhattan	M	150	.....	0.0	150	150	.....
Musicians.							
Albany	M	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Auburn	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Binghamton	M	73	6	.....	61	10	13
	F	*7*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*4*
Buffalo	M	396	.....	.....	243	.....	84
	F	*3*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*2*
Canandaigua	M	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Elmira	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Glens Falls	M	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
	F	*5*	.....	.....	*5*	.....	.....
Ithaca	M	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
	F	*2*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
Jamestown	M	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Kingston	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
	F	*2*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	5,210	1,240	.....	250	.....	.....
	F	*40*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	M	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Ossining	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Chester	"	25	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Rochester	"	100	.....	.....	100	.....	50
	F	*40*	.....	.....	*40*	*28*	.....
Schenectady	M	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	211	.....	.....	130	.....	9
	F	*5*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*
Wellsville	"	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
White Plains	M	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
	F	*3*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	.....
Total	M	6,224	1,246	20.0	998	10	156
	F	*110*	.....	*0.0*	*65*	*28*	*9*
Stage Mechanics.							
Albany	M	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Auburn	"	12	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Binghamton	"	7	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Buffalo	"	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Geneva	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	224	21	.....	203	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	911	.....	.....	911	461	.....
Newburgh	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Rochester	"	40	2	.....	16	.....	5
Schenectady	"	27	1	.....	16	11	5
Syracuse	"	26	.....	.....	26	5	10
Troy	"	42	.....	.....	42	20	22
Utica	"	23	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Total	M	1,458	24	1.6	1,377	508	42
Total—Group VIII	M	12,300	1,270	10.3	6,993	668	333
	F	*1,218*	.....	*0.0*	*1,173*	*28*	*79*

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
MUSIC—Concluded.										
38	.....	2,926	.....	$5,852 00	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
37	.....	2,923	.....	6,293 67	2 15	.....	.....	.....	34	3
220	.....	18,470	.....	43,940 00	2 38	.....	25	20	200	.....
295	.....	24,319	76.0	$56,085 67	$2 31	$175 27	25	20	272	3
.....	.....	3,900	26.0	$7,800 00	$2 00	$52 00	150	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	2,054	.....	$6,767 68	$3 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	9	828	.....	1,682 29	2 03	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
.....	*1*	*92*	.....	*210 29*	*2 29*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
17	21	3,991	.....	13,728 00	3 44	.....	5	12	23	21
.....	.....	*208*	.....	*624 00*	*3 00*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....
106	53	16,690	.....	50,070 00	3 00	.....	.....	84	.....	159
1	.....	*153*	.....	*459 00*	*3 00*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*1*
.....	6	552	.....	1,182 84	2 14	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
12	.....	948	.....	2,844 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1	.....	*79*	.....	*237 00*	*3 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
13	.....	1,027	.....	4,290 00	4 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
5	.....	*395*	.....	*900 00*	*2 28*	.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....
.....	17	1,564	.....	7,820 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	*2*	*184*	.....	*788 56*	*4 29*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*
.....	40	3,680	.....	10,119 95	2 75	.....	.....	.....	15	25
13	.....	923	.....	2,307 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
2	.....	*136*	.....	*239 82*	*1 76*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
250	.....	15,500	.....	62,500 00	4 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	790	.....	1,975 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	600	.....	1,800 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	50	6,900	.....	19,721 00	2 86	.....	.....	50	.....	50
12	.....	*1,508*	.....	*4,524 00*	*3 00*	.....	*28*	.....	.....	*12*
30	.....	2,370	.....	7,899 90	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
111	10	10,157	.....	32,021 95	3 15	.....	.....	.....	8	122
.....	.....	*156*	.....	*468 00*	*3 00*	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....
1	.....	*79*	.....	*158 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
28	.....	2,212	.....	7,426 00	3 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
3	.....	*237*	.....	*829 50*	*3 50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*
626	206	70,786	70.9	$234,156 11	$3 31	$234 63	5	146	94	753
25	*3*	*3,227*	*49.6*	*9,438 17*	*2 92*	*145 20*	*28*	*4*	*14*	*19*
35	.....	2,709	.....	$8,211 00	$3 03	.....	.....	4	16	15
.....	.....	150	.....	350 00	2 33	.....	4	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	105	.....	238 00	2 27	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	5,925	.....	14,976 94	2 53	.....	.....	.....	67	8
13	.....	1,001	.....	3,041 50	3 04	.....	.....	.....	9	4
113	90	17,094	.....	57,984 60	3 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
450	.....	47,536	.....	142,608 00	3 00	.....	.....	461	.....	450
7	16	2,025	.....	8,528 33	4 21	.....	.....	.....	7	16
11	.....	1,069	.....	2,761 50	2 58	.....	.....	5	6	5
.....	.....	525	.....	1,308 32	2 49	.....	9	6	1	.....
11	.....	1,140	.....	3,274 00	2 87	.....	2	12	9	3
.....	.....	1,348	.....	4,026 00	2 99	.....	20	11	11	.....
6	.....	474	.....	1,250 83	2 64	.....	.....	.....	5	1
721	106	81,101	58.9	$248,559 02	$3 06	$180 51	40	501	131	705
5,642	350	451,626	64.6	$3,447,642 56	$7 63	$493 01	220	677	527	5,569
1,025	*41*	*75,427*	*64.3*	*754,354 93*	*10 00*	*643 10*	*28*	*9*	*29*	*1,107*

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							IX. TO
Cigar Makers.							
Albany	M	185			185		85
Amsterdam	"	55			55		8
Auburn	"	55			55		
	F	*1*			*1*		
Batavia	M	17	1		15		
	F						
Binghamton	M	305	5		300		67
	F	*80*	*1*		*79*		*9*
Buffalo	M	466	72		394		157
	F	*5*	*1*		*4*		*3*
Corning	M	25	2		23		
	F	*1*			*1*		
Cortland	M	24			24		
	F	*3*			*3*		
Coxsackie	M	7	4		3		
	F						
Dunkirk	M	22			21		
Elmira	"	41			41		
	F						
Fulton	M	17			17		9
Geneva	"	103			103		
	F	*2*			*2*		
Glens Falls	M	32			32		8
Gloversville	"	30	3		26		26
Hornell	"	22			22		
Hudson	"	20			5	2	1
Ithaca	"	49	2		47		1
Jamestown	"	22			22		
Kingston	"	29	1		28		
Lockport	"	26			26		16
	F	*2*			*2*		
Malone	M	17	3		14		
Middletown	"	57			57		
	F	*1*			*1*		
New York, Brooklyn	M	847	156		691		544
	F	*24*	*10*		*14*		*12*
New York, Manhattan	M	3,408	289		3,119		1,287
	F	*1,857*	*244*		*1,613*		*137*
Niagara Falls	M	9			9		
Norwich	"	20			20		2
	F	*2*			*2*		
Ogdensburg	M	17	1		16		8
Oneida	"	206			206		4
Oneonta	"	92	1		91		
	F	*5*			*5*		
Owego	M	31			31		5
Peekskill	"	59			59		
	F	*1*			*1*		
Plattsburg	M	19			19		
Poughkeepsie	"	66			65	4	16
Rochester	"	232	10		222		
	F	*10*			*10*		*10*
Rome	M	39			39		27
	F	*1*			*1*		
Salamanca	M	36			36		
	F	*1*			*1*		
Saratoga Springs	M	29	1		28		6
Saugerties	"	26			26	1	
Schenectady	"	58			58		
	F	*1*			*1*	*1*	
Syracuse	M	434	13		421		
	F	*20*			*20*		
Troy	M	341	34		307		
	F	*2*			*2*		
Utica	M	136	2		134		55
	F	*2*			*2*		
Watertown	M	41			41		

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
BACCO.										
100	.....	12,120	.....	$27,270 00	$2 25	.....	.....	85	100	.....
47	.....	3,751	.....	10,315 25	2 75	.....	.....	8	47	.....
55	.....	3,980	.....	8,940 00	2 25	.....	.....	8	47	.....
1	.....	*60*	.....	*120 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
15	.....	1,153	.....	3,019 50	2 62	.....	.....	.....	14	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	.....	20,554	.....	41,108 00	2 00	.....	.....	67	233	.....
70	.....	*5,741*	.....	*11,482 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*9*	*70*	.....
237	.....	23,371	.....	44,487 95	1 90	.....	7	365	16	6
1	.....	*242*	.....	*370 70*	*1 53*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	.....
23	.....	1,771	.....	3,542 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
1	.....	*77*	.....	*154 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
24	.....	1,780	.....	4,450 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
3	.....	*231*	.....	*577 50*	*2 50*	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....
3	.....	231	.....	404 25	1 75	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	1,370	.....	2,837 50	2 07	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
41	.....	3,067	.....	6,134 00	2 00	.....	.....	12	29	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	930	.....	1,860 00	2 00	.....	4	13	.....	.....
103	.....	6,180	.....	12,360 00	2 00	.....	.....	103	.....	.....
2	.....	*120*	.....	*240 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
24	.....	2,208	.....	4,416 00	2 00	.....	.....	8	24	.....
.....	.....	1,248	.....	3,120 00	2 50	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
22	.....	1,584	.....	3,696 00	2 33	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
2	.....	207	.....	373 50	1 80	.....	2	3	.....	.....
46	.....	3,548	.....	7,498 00	2 11	.....	1	18	22	6
22	.....	1,694	.....	3,388 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
28	.....	2,156	.....	4,466 00	2 07	.....	.....	4	24	.....
10	.....	1,518	.....	3,036 00	2 00	.....	.....	16	10	.....
2	.....	*154*	.....	*269 50*	*1 75*	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....
14	.....	1,078	.....	2,156 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
57	.....	4,161	.....	11,020 00	2 65	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
1	.....	*77*	.....	*154 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
147	.....	36,902	.....	92,619 00	2 51	.....	48	426	217	.....
2	.....	*754*	.....	*1,443 00*	*1 91*	.....	.....	*14*	.....	.....
1,832	.....	215,710	.....	376,541 80	1 75	.....	.....	2,584	400	135
1,476	.....	*121,598*	.....	*233,222 88*	*1 92*	.....	.....	*698*	*750*	*165*
9	.....	693	.....	1,732 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
18	.....	1,468	.....	2,936 00	2 00	.....	1	1	18	.....
2	.....	*154*	.....	*308 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....
8	.....	1,016	.....	2,100 00	2 07	.....	.....	12	4	.....
202	.....	14,670	.....	38,003 00	2 59	.....	.....	4	202	.....
91	.....	6,578	.....	14,252 16	2 17	.....	.....	39	52	.....
5	.....	*363*	.....	*786 49*	*2 17*	.....	.....	*2*	*3*	.....
26	.....	2,065	.....	5,481 00	2 65	.....	.....	5	26	.....
59	.....	3,835	.....	8,850 00	2 31	.....	.....	.....	59	.....
1	.....	*65*	.....	*150 00*	*2 31*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
19	.....	1,420	.....	3,640 00	2 56	.....	.....	2	9	8
45	.....	3,850	.....	7,742 80	2 01	.....	4	48	13	.....
222	.....	17,094	.....	34,188 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	222	.....
.....	.....	*400*	.....	*800 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*10*	.....	.....
12	.....	2,382	.....	7,146 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	27	12
1	.....	*77*	.....	*115 50*	*1 50*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
36	.....	2,772	.....	4,989 60	1 80	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
1	.....	*65*	.....	*117 00*	*1 80*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
22	.....	1,875	.....	4,687 50	2 50	.....	.....	6	22	.....
25	.....	1,951	.....	3,902 00	2 00	.....	1	.....	25	.....
58	.....	4,350	.....	10,387 50	2 39	.....	.....	.....	48	10
.....	.....	*12*	.....	*30 00*	*2 50*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....
421	.....	31,017	.....	62,034 00	2 00	.....	.....	200	221	.....
20	.....	*1,540*	.....	*3,080 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	.....	*20*	.....
307	.....	23,639	.....	47,278 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	307	.....
2	.....	*154*	.....	*308 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....
79	.....	7,784	.....	17,202 00	2 21	.....	.....	94	40	.....
2	.....	*154*	.....	*308 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....
41	.....	3,038	.....	7,595 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	41	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
IX. TOBACCO—							
Cigar Makers—Concluded.							
Waverly	M	20	1	.....	18	.....	9
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Wellsville	M	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Total	M	7,808	601	7.7	7,187	7	2,341
	F	*2,022*	*256*	*12.7*	*1,766*	*1*	*171*
Cigar Packers.							
Albany	*F*	*7*	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*6*
Binghamton	M	46	.....	.....	46	.....	44
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*
New York, Brooklyn	M	72	.....	.....	72	.....	22
New York, Manhattan	"	572	102	.....	470	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
	F	*2*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....
Total	M	709	102	14.4	607	.....	66
	F	*10*	.....	*0.0*	*10*	.....	*7*
Cigarette Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	385	5	1.3	370	.....	195
	F	*255*	*10*	*3.9*	*245*	.....	*95*
Tobacco Workers.							
Albany	M	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
	F	*17*	.....	.....	*17*	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
	F	*14*	.....	.....	*14*	.....	.....
Newburgh	M	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Rochester	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
	F	*10*	.....	.....	*10*	.....	.....
Syracuse	M	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
	F	*14*	.....	.....	*14*	.....	.....
Utica	M	20	.....	.....	19	.....	9
	F	*14*	.....	.....	*14*	.....	*4*
Total	M	87	.....	0.0	86	.....	9
	F	*69*	.....	*0.0*	*69*	.....	*4*
Total—Group IX	M	8,989	708	7.9	8,250	7	2,611
	F	*2,356*	*266*	*11.3*	*2,090*	*1*	*277*
X. RESTAURANTS,							
(a) HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.							
Bartenders.							
Albany	M	225	.....	.....	225	25	.....
Auburn	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Batavia	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	93	2	.....	88	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	324	15	.....	304	.....	.....
Canandaigua	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	1
Chatham	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Cohoes	"	56	7	.....	49	.....	.....
Cortland	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	15	5	.....	10	.....	.....
Elmira	"	72	.....	.....	72	.....	4
Geneva	"	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Herkimer	"	37	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
Hornell	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	41	1	.....	40	.....	1
Jamestown	"	59	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
New Rochelle	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	3
New York, Bronx	"	150	.....	.....	150	14	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	540	.....	.....	540	100	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
Concluded.										
9	.....	1,072	.....	$2,510 00	$2 34	.....	.....	13	5	.....
1	.....	*60*	.....	*120 00*	*2 00*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
16	.....	1,040	.....	2,600 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
4,839	.....	485,881	67.6	$968,315 81	$1 99	$134 73	68	4,230	2,711	178
1,594	.....	*132,098*	*74.8*	*254,156 57*	*1 92*	*143 92*	*1*	*744*	*856*	*165*
1	.....	*257*	.....	*$514 00*	*$2 00*	.....	*6*	.....	*1*	.....
2	.....	2,266	.....	6,798 00	3 00	.....	.....	44	.....	2
.....	.....	*48*	.....	*80 00*	*1 67*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
50	.....	4,070	.....	12,210 00	3 00	.....	.....	22	50	.....
470	.....	35,540	.....	88,120 00	2 48	.....	.....	120	170	180
19	.....	1,463	.....	3,657 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
2	.....	*154*	.....	*385 00*	*2 50*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....
541	.....	43,339	71.4	$110,785 50	$2 56	$182 51	.....	186	239	182
3	.....	*459*	*45.9*	*979 00*	*2 13*	*97 90*	*6*	*1*	*3*	.....
175	.....	22,780	61.6	$43,400 00	$1 91	$117 30	.....	370	.....	.....
150	.....	*15,630*	*63.8*	*25,240 50*	*1 61*	*103 02*	*45*	*200*	.....	.....
35	.....	2,745	.....	$4,904 70	$1 79	.....	5	14	16	.....
17	.....	*1,309*	.....	*2,399 38*	*1 83*	.....	.....	*17*	.....	.....
9	.....	693	.....	1,501 50	2 17	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
14	.....	*1,078*	.....	*1,117 73*	*1 04*	.....	*1*	*13*	.....	.....
9	.....	693	.....	1,039 49	1 50	.....	.....	8	1	.....
6	.....	420	.....	840 00	2 00	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
10	.....	*630*	.....	*945 00*	*1 50*	.....	.....	*10*	.....	.....
8	.....	616	.....	1,283 12	2 08	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
14	.....	*1,078*	.....	*1,347 50*	*1 25*	.....	.....	*14*	.....	.....
10	.....	1,181	.....	2,527 56	2 14	.....	1	13	5	.....
10	.....	*820*	.....	*1,120 00*	*1 37*	.....	*4*	*10*	.....	.....
77	.....	6,348	73.8	$12,096 37	$1 91	$140 66	6	41	39	.....
65	.....	*4,915*	*71.2*	*6,929 61*	*1 41*	*100 43*	*5*	*64*	.....	.....
5,632	.....	558,348	67.7	$1,134,597 68	$2 03	$137 53	74	4,827	2,989	360
1,812	.....	*153,102*	*73.3*	*287,305 68*	*1 88*	*137 47*	*57*	*1,009*	*859*	*165*
TRADE, ETC.										
170	30	16,690	.....	$41,207 40	$2 47	.....	.....	25	170	30
50	.....	3,950	.....	9,638 01	2 44	.....	.....	.....	38	12
20	7	2,208	.....	4,966 76	2 25	.....	.....	1	26	.....
88	.....	6,952	.....	16,569 51	2 38	.....	.....	.....	84	4
304	.....	24,016	.....	61,554 07	2 56	.....	.....	.....	212	92
20	1	1,724	.....	3,184 60	1 85	.....	.....	21	1	.....
11	.....	869	.....	1,448 37	1 67	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
49	.....	3,871	.....	6,451 83	1 67	.....	.....	49	.....	.....
22	.....	1,738	.....	3,370 68	1 94	.....	.....	4	18	.....
10	.....	790	.....	1,580 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
68	.....	5,540	.....	11,475 06	2 07	.....	.....	10	62	.....
24	7	2,540	.....	5,329 98	2 10	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
37	.....	2,910	.....	5,820 00	2 00	.....	.....	1	36	.....
25	.....	1,975	.....	4,005 66	2 03	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
35	4	3,183	.....	8,347 94	2 62	.....	.....	1	39	.....
45	14	4,831	.....	12,544 63	2 60	.....	.....	.....	39	20
.....	20	1,933	.....	4,142 09	2 14	.....	3	.....	20	.....
136	.....	10,926	.....	27,315 00	2 50	.....	14	.....	136	.....
440	.....	37,260	.....	103,507 05	2 78	.....	100	.....	275	16

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE,
(a) HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS— Concluded.							
Bartenders—Concluded.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,079	30	.....	1,040	65	60
New York, Queens	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Newark	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	54	8	.....	46	.....	.....
Norwich	"	37	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	35	7	.....	28	.....	.....
Olean	"	48	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Oneida	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Oneonta	"	47	4	.....	43	.....	.....
Plattsburg	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Port Chester	"	24	3	.....	21	.....	.....
Port Jervis	"	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Rochester	"	205	.....	.....	205	.....	.....
Salamanca	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	98	.....	.....	98	.....	.....
Seneca Falls	"	29	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	275	.....	.....	275	2	.....
Troy	"	154	20	.....	134	.....	.....
Utica	"	114	.....	.....	114	12	.....
White Plains	"	47	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	70	.....	.....	70	.....	6
Total	M	4,308	102	2.4	4,179	218	75
Cooks.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	387	.....	.....	387	.....	.....
Total	M	442	.....	0.0	442	.....	.....
Hotel Porters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	65	.....	0.0	65	.....	20
Waiters and Waitresses.							
Binghamton	M	21	6	.....	15	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	132	24	.....	106	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	300	.....	.....	300	.....	200
New York, Manhattan	"	833	150	.....	683	476	103
Rochester	"	151	.....	.....	151	25	.....
Syracuse	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	5
Total	M	1,504	180	12.0	1,322	501	308
Total—Hotels and Restaurants	M	6,319	282	4.5	6,008	719	403
(b) BARBERING.							
Barbers.							
Albany	M	156	.....	.....	156	.....	.....
Amsterdam	"	29	2	.....	27	.....	.....
Auburn	"	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Ballston Spa	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Batavia	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	75	1	.....	74	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	514	.....	.....	514	14	.....
Cohoes	"	26	1	.....	25	.....	.....
Corning	"	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Elmira	"	58	2	.....	56	.....	.....
Fulton	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Geneva	"	19	.....	.....	19	1	.....
Glens Falls	"	53	1	.....	52	.....	.....
Gloversville	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
ETC.— Concluded.										
490	425	80,235	.....	$219,486 85	$2 74	.....	15	110	375	540
48	.....	3,792	.....	8,532 00	2 25	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
3	10	1,157	.....	2,051 10	1 77	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
46	.....	3,634	.....	8,453 00	2 33	.....	.....	.....	36	10
.....	37	3,330	.....	8,325 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
28	.....	2,212	.....	4,266 05	1 93	.....	.....	15	13	.....
30	10	3,290	.....	7,140 00	2 17	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
15	.....	1,185	.....	2,363 42	1 99	.....	.....	1	14	.....
43	.....	3,397	.....	7,123 62	2 10	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
22	.....	1,738	.....	3,923 64	2 26	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
21	.....	1,659	.....	4,147 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
17	.....	1,343	.....	2,475 37	1 84	.....	.....	11	6	.....
36	.....	2,844	.....	5,688 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
187	18	15,859	.....	37,459 81	2 36	.....	.....	30	157	18
12	6	1,500	.....	2,842 26	1 89	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
98	.....	7,552	.....	18,669 40	2 47	.....	.....	.....	90	8
21	6	2,211	.....	5,358 56	2 42	.....	.....	.....	26	1
252	21	21,674	.....	48,984 74	2 26	.....	2	.....	240	33
134	.....	10,586	.....	20,829 64	1 97	.....	.....	60	74	.....
102	.....	8,346	.....	21,444 32	2 57	.....	12	.....	90	12
47	.....	3,713	.....	12,078 15	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	64	6,122	.....	13,786 96	2 25	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
3,206	680	321,285	76.9	$797,888 03	$2 48	$190 93	146	350	2,654	1,029
55	.....	4,345	.....	$13,035 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
30	357	34,644	.....	84,825 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	30	357
85	357	38,989	88.2	$97,860 00	$2 51	$221 40	.....	.....	30	412
.....	45	4,740	72.9	$3,875 00	$0 82	$59 62	20	45	.....	.....
.....	15	1,380	.....	$2,764 55	$2 00	.....	.....	3	9	3
76	30	8,764	.....	15,350 86	1 75	.....	.....	70	35	1
100	.....	18,300	.....	54,900 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	200	100
103	1	25,308	.....	46,300 25	1 83	.....	577	105	.....	1
20	106	11,657	.....	22,468 00	1 93	.....	25	.....	126	.....
.....	27	2,484	.....	3,193 83	1 29	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
.....	35	3,370	.....	7,682 70	2 28	.....	5	.....	35	.....
299	214	71,263	53.9	$152,660 19	$2 14	$115 48	607	205	405	105
3,590	1,296	436,277	72.6	$1,052,283 22	$2 41	$175 15	773	600	3,089	1,546
156	.....	12,324	.....	$25,306 40	$2 05	.....	.....	.....	156	.....
27	.....	2,133	.....	4,173 84	1 96	.....	.....	6	21	.....
42	.....	3,318	.....	6,636 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
4	.....	316	.....	632 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
18	.....	1,422	.....	3,270 60	2 30	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
74	.....	5,846	.....	12,613 90	2 16	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
500	.....	37,480	.....	74,960 00	2 00	.....	14	200	300	.....
25	.....	1,975	.....	3,950 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
24	.....	1,896	.....	4,423 92	2 33	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
9	.....	711	.....	1,580 00	2 22	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
56	.....	4,424	.....	10,322 48	2 33	.....	.....	.....	56	.....
13	.....	1,027	.....	2,080 34	2 03	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
18	.....	1,447	.....	3,131 06	2 16	.....	1	.....	18	.....
52	.....	4,108	.....	9,019 21	2 20	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
13	.....	1,027	.....	2,054 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	13	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
					X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE,		
(b) BARBERING—Concluded.							
Barbers—Concluded.							
Gouverneur	M	1			1		
Hornell	"	18			18		
Ithaca	"	30			30		
Jamestown	"	61	1		55		
Johnstown	"	9			9		
Kingston	"	24			24		
Little Falls	"	19			19		
Lockport	"	28			28		
Malone	"	9			9		
Mechanicville	"	3			3		
Middletown	"	17			17		
New York, Manhattan	"	302	4		298		
New York, Richmond	"	8			8		
Newburgh	"	52			50		
Niagara Falls	"	24			24		
Norwich	"	14	1		13		
Ogdensburg	"	3			3	1	
Olean	"	20			20		
Oneida	"	4			4		
Oneonta	"	25			25		
Oswego	"	21			21	1	1
Plattsburg	"	14			14		
Port Chester	"	16			16		
Port Jervis	"	10			10		
Poughkeepsie	"	34			34		
Rochester	"	155			155		3
Rome	"	14			14		
Saratoga Springs	"	14			14		
Schenectady	"	90			90		
Seneca Falls	"	10			10		
Syracuse	"	171			171		
Troy	"	90			90	10	
Utica	"	32			32		2
Watervliet	"	2			2		
Waverly	"	8			8		
Yonkers	"	30	2		28		
Total—Barbering	M	2,435	15	0.6	2,413	27	6
(c) RETAIL TRADE.							
Bakery and Ice Cream Salesmen.							
Buffalo	M	23			23		
New York, Manhattan	"	140			140		
Total	M	163		0.0	163		
Bookkeepers and Accountants.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	30	1	3.3	29		
	F	*15*		*0.0*	*15*		
Clothing Salesmen.							
New York, Manhattan	M	80		0.0	80		
Furniture and Carpet Store Employees.							
Buffalo	M	46	1		45		
New York, Brooklyn	"	125			125		
New York, Manhattan	"	24			22		
Total	M	195	1	0.5	192		
Grocery Clerks.							
New York, Manhattan	M	300			295		
Syracuse	"	44			44		
Total	M	344		0.0	339		

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
ETC.— Continued.										
1	.....	79	.....	$158 00	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18	.....	1,422	.....	3,555 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
30	.....	2,160	.....	4,688 37	2 17	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
55	.....	4,345	.....	8,887 60	2 05	.....	.....	5	50	.....
9	.....	711	.....	1,422 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
24	.....	1,896	.....	3,792 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
19	.....	1,501	.....	3,294 75	2 20	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
28	.....	2,212	.....	4,424 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
9	.....	711	.....	1,343 01	1 89	.....	.....	5	4	.....
3	.....	237	.....	500 33	2 11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
17	.....	1,343	.....	2,686 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
20	278	26,776	.....	43,753 40	1 63	.....	.....	200	98	.....
.....	8	736	.....	1,156 56	1 57	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
50	.....	3,950	.....	6,583 50	1 67	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
24	.....	1,896	.....	4.108 08	2 17	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
13	.....	1,027	.....	2,119 84	2 06	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
2	.....	171	.....	249 84	1 46	.....	1	2	.....	.....
20	.....	1,580	.....	3,818 20	2 42	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
4	.....	316	.....	632 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
25	.....	1,975	.....	4,937 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
19	.....	1,558	.....	3,472 84	2 23	.....	2	.....	19	.....
14	.....	1,087	.....	2,180 33	2 01	.....	.....	3	11	.....
16	.....	1,264	.....	2,528 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
10	.....	790	.....	1,580 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
34	.....	2,686	.....	5,372 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
152	.....	10,784	.....	27,858 16	2 58	.....	.....	3	152	.....
14	.....	1,106	.....	2,580 62	2 33	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
.....	14	1,260	.....	2,396 38	1 90	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
90	.....	7,110	.....	14,220 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
10	.....	790	.....	1,316 70	1 67	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
171	.....	13,470	.....	32,061 48	2 38	.....	.....	.....	159	12
80	.....	6,580	.....	13,199 51	2 01	.....	10	.....	80	.....
30	.....	2,466	.....	5,129 55	2 08	.....	2	5	25	.....
2	.....	158	.....	316 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
8	.....	632	.....	1,421 98	2 25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
28	.....	2,212	.....	4,055 24	1 83	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
2,080	300	188,451	78.1	$385,952 52	$2 05	$159 95	30	525	1,846	12
23	.....	1,817	.....	$6,004 00	$3 30	.....	.....	.....	4	19
140	.....	10,812	.....	32,436 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	6	134
163	.....	12,629	77.5	$38,440 00	$3 04	$235 83	.....	.....	10	153
29	.....	2,291	79.0	$13,035 31	$5 69	$449 49	.....	.....	.....	29
15	.....	*1,185*	79.0	*2,370 00*	*2 00*	*158 00*	.....	.....	*15*	.....
80	.....	4,800	60.0	$14,400 00	$3 00	$180 00	.....	.....	80	.....
45	.....	3,555	.....	$11,849 85	$3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
125	.....	9,875	.....	27,979 65	2 83	.....	.....	25	25	75
22	.....	1,716	.....	6,565 00	3 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
192	.....	15,146	78.9	$46,394 50	$3 06	$241 64	.....	25	25	142
295	.....	22,715	.....	$45,430 00	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	295	.....
44	.....	3,476	.....	7,241 70	2 08	.....	.....	20	17	7
339	.....	26,191	77.3	$52,671 70	$2 01	$155 37	.....	20	312	7

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE,
(c) RETAIL TRADE—Concluded.							
Produce Venders.							
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail Clerks.							
Albany	M	72	.....	.....	72	.....	.....
Amsterdam	"	20	2	.....	18	.....	.....
Batavia	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	38	1	.....	37	.....	.....
Canandaigua	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Cohoes	"	30	.....	.....	30	.....	1
	F	*16*	.....	.....	*16*	.....	.....
Corning	M	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Geneva	"	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Hornell	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Little Falls	"	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	20	1	.....	19	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	104	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
	F	*38*	.....	.....	*38*	.....	.....
Oneida	M	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Salamanca	"	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
	F	*25*	.....	.....	*25*	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs	M	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
	F	*19*	.....	.....	*19*	.....	.....
Syracuse	M	91	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
	F	*8*	.....	.....	*8*	.....	.....
Troy	M	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Total	M	644	4	0.6	640	.....	1
	F	*106*	.....	*0.0*	*106*	.....	.....
Total—Retail Trade	M	1,456	6	0.4	1,443	.....	1
	F	*121*	.....	*0.0*	*121*	.....	.....
Total—Group X	M	10,210	303	3.0	9,864	746	410
	F	*121*	.....	*0.0*	*121*	.....	.....
							XI. PUBLIC
Bath Attendants.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	52	.....	0.0	52	.....	.....
Bridge Tenders.							
New York, Manhattan	M	75	.....	0.0	75	.....	.....
Dock Builders.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,200	750	62.5	250	.....	.....
Drivers and Hostlers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,500	.....	0.0	1,500	.....	444
Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	97	.....	.....	97	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	365	.....	.....	365	.....	.....
Total	M	462	.....	0.0	462	.....	.....
Highway Foreman.							
New York, Bronx	M	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Total	M	112	.....	0.0	112	.....	.....
Highway Laborers.							
New York, Bronx	M	401	.....	0.0	401	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
ETC.—Concluded.										
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	.....	5,688	.....	$16,906 03	$2 97	.....	.....	.....	42	30
18	.....	1,422	.....	3,555 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
19	.....	1,501	.....	2,751 84	1 83	.....	.....	10	9	.....
37	.....	2,923	.....	8,334 46	2 85	.....	.....	3	16	18
22	.....	1,738	.....	3,476 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
29	.....	2,331	.....	5,971 89	2 56	.....	1	14	4	11
16	.....	*1,264*	.....	*1,935 53*	*1 53*	.....	.....	*13*	*3*	.....
8	.....	632	.....	1,580 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
32	.....	2,528	.....	5,056 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
18	.....	1,422	.....	3,357 50	2 36	.....	.....	.....	13	5
36	.....	2,772	.....	5,505 50	1 99	.....	.....	8	28	.....
20	.....	1,580	.....	3,160 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
19	.....	1,501	.....	3,857 82	2 57	.....	.....	2	9	8
104	.....	8,216	.....	16,155 60	1 97	.....	.....	35	62	7
38	.....	*3,002*	.....	*3,489 14*	*1 16*	.....	*6*	*32*	.....	.....
17	.....	1,343	.....	2,449 02	1 82	.....	.....	8	9	.....
25	.....	1,975	.....	3,950 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
25	.....	*1,975*	.....	*1,316 75*	*67*	.....	*25*	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	1,896	.....	4,423 92	2 33	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
19	.....	*1,501*	.....	*1,501 00*	*1 00*	.....	.....	*19*	.....	.....
91	.....	7,189	.....	15,773 55	2 19	.....	.....	25	60	6
8	.....	*632*	.....	*1,158 64*	*1 83*	.....	.....	*8*	.....	.....
48	.....	3,792	.....	11,823 64	3 12	.....	.....	.....	14	34
639	.....	50,449	78.8	$118,087 77	$2 34	$184 51	1	105	415	119
106	.....	*8,374*	*79.0*	*9,401 06*	*1 12*	*88 69*	*31*	*72*	*3*	.....
1,442	.....	111,506	77.3	$283,029 28	$2 54	$196 14	1	150	842	450
121	.....	*9,559*	*79.0*	*11,771 06*	*1 23*	*97 28*	*31*	*72*	*18*	.....
7,112	1,596	736,234	74.6	$1,721,265 02	$2 34	$174 50	804	1,275	5,777	2,008
121	.....	*9,559*	*79.0*	*11,771 06*	*1 23*	*97 28*	*31*	*72*	*18*	.....
EMPLOYMENT.										
.....	52	4,784	92.0	$10,500 00	$2 19	$201 92	.....	.....	32	20
.....	75	6,900	92.0	$16,875 00	$2 45	$225 00	.....	.....	.....	75
250	.....	19,250	77.0	$67,375 00	$3 50	$269 50	.....	.....	.....	250
.....	1,056	103,908	69.3	$252,168 00	$2 43	$168 11	.....	444	1,056	.....
.....	97	8,924	.....	$26,772 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
.....	365	33,580	.....	101,172 00	3 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	365
.....	462	42,504	92.0	$127,944 00	$3 01	$276 94	.....	.....	.....	462
42	.....	3,234	.....	$12,936 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
70	.....	5,390	.....	16,170 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
112	.....	8,624	77.0	$29,106 00	$3 37	$259 88	.....	.....	.....	112
401	.....	27,463	68.5	$60,525 50	$2 20	$150 94	.....	182	219	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY							
Hospital Employees.							
Buffalo	M	41	.....	0.0	41	.....	.....
	F	*61*	.....	*0.0*	*61*	.....	.....
Inspectors of Construction.							
New York, Bronx	M	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	122	.....	.....	122	.....	.....
Total	M	212	.....	0.0	212	.....	.....
Letter Carriers.							
Albany	M	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Amsterdam	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Auburn	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Ballston Spa	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Batavia	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Brockport	"	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	295	.....	.....	295	.....	.....
Canandaigua	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Canastota	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Catskill	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Cohoes	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Cooperstown	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Corning	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Cortland	"	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Danville	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
East Aurora	"	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Elmira	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Fort Plain	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Fredonia	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Freeport	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Fulton	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Geneva	"	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Glens Falls	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Gloversville	"	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Gouverneur	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Herkimer	"	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Hornell	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Hudson	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Irvington	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Jamestown	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Johnstown	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Kingston	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Liberty	"	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Little Falls	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Lockport	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Malone	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Mamaroneck	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Mechanicville	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Medina	"	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Middletown	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
New Rochelle	"	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	850	.....	.....	850	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,815	.....	.....	1,815	.....	.....
New York, Queens	"	134	.....	.....	134	.....	.....
New York, Richmond	"	44	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Newark	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Newburgh	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
North Tonawanda	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Northport	"	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Nyack	"	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	"	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Olean	"	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Oneida	"	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Oneonta	"	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED—			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
MENT — Continued.										
.....	41	3,772	92.0	$6,417 00	$1 70	$156 51	.....	24	15	2
.....	*61*	*5,612*	*92.0*	*8,406 00*	*1 50*	*137 80*	.....	*47*	*14*	.....
90	.....	7,050	.....	$31,369 50	$4 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
122	.....	9,493	.....	42,176 50	4 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
212	.....	16,543	78.0	$73,546 00	$4 45	$346 92	.....	.....	.....	212
.....	60	5,520	.....	$17,250 00	$3 12	.....	.....	.....	4	56
.....	7	644	.....	1,700 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	1	6
.....	21	1,932	.....	5,000 00	2 59	.....	.....	.....	3	18
.....	3	276	.....	750 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	8	736	.....	1,950 00	2 65	.....	.....	.....	1	7
.....	42	3,864	.....	10,500 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	2	184	.....	500 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	295	27,140	.....	80,825 00	2 98	.....	.....	.....	44	251
.....	6	552	.....	1,500 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	3	276	.....	450 00	1 63	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	4	368	.....	1,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	11	1,012	.....	2,725 00	2 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	3	276	.....	650 00	2 36	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	11	1,012	.....	2,600 00	2 57	.....	.....	.....	2	9
.....	12	1,104	.....	2,700 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	4	8
.....	3	276	.....	750 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	8	736	.....	2,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	2	184	.....	400 00	2 17	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	20	1,840	.....	4,975 00	2 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	3	276	.....	750 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	4	368	.....	1,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	4	368	.....	600 00	1 63	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	7	644	.....	1,750 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	6	552	.....	1,450 00	2 63	.....	.....	.....	1	5
.....	8	736	.....	2,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	13	1,196	.....	3,250 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	4	368	.....	950 00	2 58	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	5	460	.....	1,075 00	2 34	.....	.....	.....	2	3
.....	7	644	.....	1,700 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	1	6
.....	7	644	.....	1,500 00	2 33	.....	.....	.....	4	3
.....	4	368	.....	1,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	15	1,380	.....	3,650 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	2	13
.....	23	2,116	.....	5,425 00	2 56	.....	.....	.....	4	19
.....	8	736	.....	1,950 00	2 65	.....	.....	.....	1	7
.....	15	1,380	.....	3,675 00	2 66	.....	.....	.....	1	14
.....	2	184	.....	400 00	2 17	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	8	736	.....	1,850 00	2 51	.....	.....	.....	2	6
.....	14	1,288	.....	3,400 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	2	12
.....	4	368	.....	1,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	3	276	.....	750 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	3	276	.....	600 00	2 17	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	4	368	.....	900 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	9	828	.....	2,200 00	2 66	.....	.....	.....	1	8
.....	18	1,656	.....	4,300 00	2 60	.....	.....	.....	2	16
.....	19	1,748	.....	4,675 00	2 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	850	78,200	.....	228,975 00	2 93	.....	.....	.....	159	691
.....	1,815	166,980	.....	480,425 00	2 88	.....	.....	.....	366	1,449
.....	134	12,328	.....	30,225 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	43	91
.....	44	4,048	.....	10,575 00	2 61	.....	.....	.....	5	39
.....	3	276	.....	700 00	2 54	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	18	1,656	.....	4,250 00	2 57	.....	.....	.....	3	15
.....	21	1,932	.....	4,975 00	2 58	.....	.....	.....	4	17
.....	8	736	.....	2,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	2	184	.....	500 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	5	460	.....	1,150 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	9	828	.....	2,250 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	8	736	.....	2,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	5	460	.....	1,200 00	2 61	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	7	644	.....	1,650 00	2 56	.....	.....	.....	1	6

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
Letter Carriers—Concluded.							
Ossining	M	2			2		
Oswego	"	15			15		
Palmyra	"	2			2		
Patchogue	"	5			5		
Peekskill	"	8			8		
Penn Yan	"	4			4		
Port Chester	"	10			10		
Port Jervis	"	7			7		
Potsdam	"	3			3		
Poughkeepsie	"	17			17		
Rochester	"	147			147		
Rockville Center	"	4			4		
Salamanca	"	4			4		
Sandy Hill	"	4			4		
Saranac Lake	"	4			4		
Schenectady	"	44			44		
Syracuse	"	96			96		
Troy	"	41			41		
Utica	"	43			43		
Watertown	"	16			16		
Watervliet	"	7			7		
Waverly	"	6			6		
White Plains	"	11			11		
Yonkers	"	59			59		
Total	M	4,226		0.0	4,226		
Navy Yard Clerks and Draughtsmen.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	141					
Park Gardeners and Laborers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	29			29		
New York, Manhattan	"	98			98		
Total	M	127		0.0	127		
Post-Office Clerks.							
Albany	M	51			51		
Buffalo	"	200			200		
	F	*2*			*2*		
Cooperstown	M	3			3		
Gouverneur	"	3			3		
Irvington	"	3			3		
Jamestown	"	12			12		
	F	*3*			*3*		
New Rochelle	M	11			11		
New York, Brooklyn	"	354	2		352		
New York, Manhattan	"	2,728			1,928		
	F	*5*			*5*		
New York, Queens	M	57			25		
	F	*5*			*5*		
New York, Richmond	M	12			7		
	F	*1*					
Newburgh	M	13			13		
	F	*1*			*1*		
Oneonta	M	4			4		
Ossining	"	4			4		
Peekskill	"	4			4		
Port Chester	"	7			7		
	F	*1*			*1*		
Rochester	M	52			52		
	F	*2*			*2*		
Schenectady	M	38			38		
Troy	"	32			32		
	F	*1*			*1*		
Yonkers	M	19			19		
Total	M	3,607	2	0.1	2,768		
	F	*21*		*0.0*	*20*		

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED —			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
MENT — Continued.										
.....	2	184	.....	$500 00	$2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	15	1,380	.....	3,450 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	3	12
.....	2	184	.....	500 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	5	460	.....	1,200 00	2 61	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	8	736	.....	1,925 00	2 62	.....	.....	.....	1	7
.....	4	368	.....	1,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	10	920	.....	2,500 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	7	644	.....	1,700 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	1	6
.....	3	276	.....	750 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	17	1,564	.....	4,175 00	2 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	147	13,524	.....	40,675 00	3 01	.....	.....	.....	16	131
.....	4	368	.....	850 00	2 31	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	4	368	.....	1,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	4	368	.....	900 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	4	368	.....	900 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	44	4,048	.....	10,300 00	2 54	.....	.....	.....	14	30
.....	96	8,832	.....	27,400 00	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
.....	41	3,772	.....	11,225 00	2 98	.....	.....	.....	8	33
.....	43	3,956	.....	10,750 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	16	1,472	.....	3,925 00	2 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	7	644	.....	1,700 00	2 64	.....	.....	.....	1	6
.....	6	552	.....	1,250 00	2 26	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	11	1,012	.....	2,425 00	2 40	.....	.....	.....	4	7
.....	59	5,428	.....	15,500 00	2 86	.....	.....	.....	19	40
.....	4,226	388,792	92.0	$1,107,400 00	$2 85	$262 04	.....	.....	758	3,468
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	2,233	.....	$5,043 50	$2 26	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
.....	98	9,016	.....	22,553 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
29	98	11,249	88.6	$27,596 50	$2 45	$217 30	.....	.....	29	98
.....	51	4,692	.....	$12,375 00	$2 64	.....	.....	.....	15	36
.....	200	18,400	.....	53,000 00	2 88	.....	.....	.....	17	183
.....	*2*	*184*	.....	*525 00*	*2 85*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*
.....	3	276	.....	675 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	3	276	.....	725 00	2 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	3	276	.....	700 00	2 54	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	12	1,104	.....	2,900 00	2 63	.....	.....	.....	4	8
.....	*3*	*276*	.....	*750 00*	*2 72*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*
.....	11	1,012	.....	2,425 00	2 40	.....	.....	.....	5	6
.....	352	32,384	.....	92,225 00	2 85	.....	.....	.....	56	296
.....	1,928	177,376	.....	451,675 00	2 55	.....	.....	.....	650	1,278
.....	*5*	*460*	.....	*1,300 00*	*2 83*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5*
.....	25	2,300	.....	5,650 00	2 46	.....	.....	.....	10	15
.....	*5*	*460*	.....	*1,000 00*	*2 17*	.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....
.....	7	644	.....	1,575 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	1,196	.....	3,225 00	2 70	.....	.....	.....	4	9
.....	*1*	*92*	.....	*250 00*	*2 72*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*
.....	4	368	.....	1,025 00	2 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	4	368	.....	850 00	2 31	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	4	368	.....	1,025 00	2 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	7	644	.....	1,675 00	2 60	.....	.....	.....	1	6
.....	*1*	*92*	.....	*200 00*	*2 17*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
.....	52	4,784	.....	13,000 00	2 72	.....	.....	.....	10	42
.....	*2*	*184*	.....	*525 00*	*2 85*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*
.....	38	3,496	.....	9,000 00	2 57	.....	.....	.....	8	30
.....	32	2,944	.....	8,375 00	2 84	.....	.....	.....	8	24
.....	*1*	*92*	.....	*275 00*	*2 99*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*
.....	19	1,748	.....	4,300 00	2 46	.....	.....	.....	8	11
.....	2,768	254,656	92.0	$666,400 00	$2 62	$240 75	.....	.....	803	1,965
.....	*20*	*1,840*	*92.0*	*4,825 00*	*2 62*	*241 25*	.....	.....	*6*	*14*

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY							
Post-Office Laborers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	270	.....	0.0	270	.....	.....
Public School Janitors.							
Albany	M	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
	F	*4*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	.....
Buffalo	M	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....
Total	M	582	.....	0.0	82	.....	.....
	F	*5*	.....	*0.0*	*5*	.....	.....
Railway Mail Clerks.							
Albany	M	59	.....	0.0	59	.....	.....
Street Sweepers.							
New York, Bronx	M	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,447	6	.....	1,341	.....	1
Total	M	1,595	6	0.4	1,489	.....	1
Water Works Employees.							
Buffalo	M	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	102	.....	.....	102	.....	.....
Total	M	227	.....	0.0	227	.....	.....
Total—Group XI	M	14,889	758	5.1	12,353	.....	445
	F	*87*	.....	*0.0*	*86*	.....	.....
XII. STATIONARY							
Engineers (Stationary).							
Albany	M	124	.....	.....	124	.....	1
Auburn	"	41	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Binghamton	"	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	1,083	20	.....	992	.....	.....
Cortland	"	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Fort Edward	"	15	.....	.....	15	.....	9
Geneva	"	44	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Glens Falls	"	15	.....	.....	14	1	11
Gouverneur	"	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Kingston	"	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
Le Roy	"	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Little Falls	"	17	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	62	10	.....	52	.....	2
New York, Bronx	"	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	1,087	30	.....	1,057	.....	4
New York, Manhattan	"	4,300	117	.....	4,183	31	549
New York, Queens	"	20	1	.....	19	.....	.....
New York, Richmond	"	102	.....	.....	102	.....	10
Newburgh	"	70	3	.....	67	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	6
Poughkeepsie	"	40	1	.....	39	.....	.....
Rochester	"	440	.....	.....	440	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	157	9	.....	148	.....	.....
Tonawanda	"	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Troy	"	34	2	.....	32	.....	.....
Utica	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Warsaw	"	22	.....	.....	22	.....	1
Total	M	7,946	193	2.4	7,679	32	593

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED —			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
MENT — Concluded.										
.....	270	24,840	92.0	$45,250 00	$1 82	$167 59	.....	.....	270	.....
.....	21	1,932	.....	$4,665 00	$2 41	.....	.....	.....	14	7
.....	*4*	*368*	.....	*705 00*	*1 92*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....
.....	32	2,944	.....	6,600 00	2 24	.....	.....	.....	28	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	2,668	.....	5,767 50	2 16	.....	.....	.....	23	6
.....	*1*	*92*	.....	*150 00*	*1 63*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
.....	82	7,544	92.0	$17,032 50	$2 26	$207 71	.....	.....	65	17
.....	*5*	*460*	*92.0*	*855 00*	*1 86*	*171 00*	.....	.....	*5*	.....
.....	59	5,428	92.0	$16,000 00	$2 95	$271 19	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	100	8,200	.....	$20,100 00	$2 45	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
48	.....	3,792	.....	9,360 00	2 47	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
.....	1,340	109,475	.....	270,957 50	2 47	.....	.....	1	1,340	.....
48	1,440	121,467	81.6	$300,417 50	$2 47	$201 76	.....	1	1,488	.....
121	4	9,685	.....	$25,925 70	$2 68	.....	.....	.....	94	31
.....	102	9,384	.....	23,368 00	2 49	.....	.....	.....	2	100
121	106	19,069	84.0	$49,293 70	$2 59	$217 15	.....	.....	96	131
1,173	10,735	1,066,793	86.4	$2,873,846 70	$2 69	$232 64	.....	651	4,831	6,871
.....	*86*	*7,912*	*92.0*	*14,086 00*	*1 78*	*163 79*	.....	*47*	*25*	*14*
ENGINE MEN.										
21	102	10,942	.....	$27,147 45	$2 48	.....	1	17	26	80
6	34	3,590	.....	8,030 87	2 24	.....	.....	.....	33	7
10	6	1,342	.....	3,480 00	2 59	.....	.....	.....	8	8
623	369	80,943	.....	235,016 14	2 90	.....	.....	.....	170	822
31	.....	2,387	.....	6,337 10	2 65	.....	.....	.....	25	6
6	.....	885	.....	2,008 65	2 27	.....	.....	9	6	.....
22	22	3,762	.....	9,409 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	22	22
2	.....	639	.....	1,541 10	2 41	.....	4	8	1	1
11	.....	850	.....	1,901 45	2 24	.....	.....	1	10	.....
38	7	3,646	.....	8,976 50	2 46	.....	.....	.....	38	7
9	9	1,505	.....	3,858 08	2 56	.....	.....	.....	11	7
16	.....	1,264	.....	2,437 00	1 93	.....	.....	8	7	1
.....	50	4,700	.....	16,330 00	3 47	.....	.....	2	.....	50
42	.....	3,234	.....	10,780 00	3 33	.....	.....	.....	12	30
305	748	92,954	.....	336,373 23	3 62	.....	.....	4	15	1,038
2,060	1,543	314,463	.....	1,170,020 28	3 72	.....	31	141	640	3,371
12	7	1,592	.....	5,404 42	3 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
55	37	7,867	.....	24,733 50	3 14	.....	.....	10	55	37
61	6	5,310	.....	13,551 00	2 55	.....	.....	.....	61	6
44	.....	3,586	.....	12,452 00	3 47	.....	.....	6	.....	44
19	20	3,341	.....	9,459 30	2 83	.....	.....	.....	10	29
360	80	35,360	.....	97,240 00	2 75	.....	.....	.....	440	.....
128	20	11,952	.....	32,219 57	2 70	.....	.....	.....	85	63
36	2	2,956	.....	7,605 00	2 57	.....	.....	.....	36	2
25	7	2,569	.....	7,249 12	2 82	.....	.....	.....	24	8
22	.....	1,738	.....	4,503 00	2 59	.....	.....	.....	12	10
21	.....	1,665	.....	3,746 25	2 25	.....	.....	1	21	.....
3,985	3,069	605,042	78.8	$2 061,840 01	$3 41	$268 50	36	207	1,768	5,668

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE							
Firemen (Stationary).							
Albany	M	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Ballston Spa	"	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	648	.....	.....	648	.....	57
Corinth-Palmer	"	58	.....	.....	58	.....	55
Glens Falls	"	28	.....	.....	28	.....	13
New York, Manhattan	"	2,860	60	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Piercefield	"	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Rochester	"	150	.....	.....	150	1	.....
Syracuse	"	49	2	.....	47	.....	.....
Ticonderoga	"	44	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Total	M	3,955	62	1.6	3,893	1	125
Total—Group XII	M	11,901	255	2.1	11,572	33	718
XIII. MISCEL							
(a) PAPER AND PAPER GOODS.							
Paper and Pulp Makers.							
Ballston Spa	M	56	24	.....	32	.....	.....
Brownville	"	20	2	.....	18	.....	.....
Chateaugay	"	26	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Corinth-Palmer	"	420	14	.....	406	406	.....
Deferiet	"	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
Felts Mills	"	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Fort Edward	"	230	113	.....	117	52	65
Fulton	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Glens Falls	"	190	6	.....	184	104	80
	F	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....
Gouverneur	M	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Lockport	"	78	9	.....	69	16	12
Luzerne-Hadley	"	81	.....	.....	81	12	23
Lyons Falls	"	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Malone	"	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	154	.....	.....	154	65	.....
Piercefield	"	49	36	.....	13	.....	13
Plattsburg	"	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Pyrites	"	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Rock City Falls	"	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Hill	"	312	25	.....	287	90	6
Ticonderoga	"	254	.....	.....	254	49	112
Troy	"	104	51	.....	53	17	.....
Watertown	"	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....
Total—Paper and Paper Goods	M	2,459	280	11.4	2,158	1,011	337
	F	*1*	.....	*0.0*	*1*	*1*	.....
(b) LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.							
Belting Makers.							
Glen Cove	M	192	32	.....	160	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	365	10	.....	350	.....	175
Total	M	557	42	7.5	510	.....	175
Harness Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	125	7	5.6	118	.....	29
Tanners and Curriers.							
Sparrowbush	M	40	.....	0.0	40	.....	.....
Trunk and Bag Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	373	100	26.8	273	5	.....
Total—Leather and Leather Goods	M	1,095	149	13.6	941	5	204

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED —			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
MEN — Concluded.										
2	28	2,730	.....	$5,903 44	$2 16	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
11	34	3,997	.....	8,155 02	2 04	.....	.....	5	40	.....
470	121	49,658	.....	96,189 60	1 94	.....	10	336	292	10
.....	3	1,926	.....	3,922 80	2 04	.....	55	.....	3	.....
.....	15	1,783	.....	3,512 00	1 97	.....	13	.....	15	.....
.....	2,800	257,600	.....	656,087 20	2 55	.....	.....	.....	160	2,640
.....	3	276	.....	618 24	2 24	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
149	.....	11,185	.....	29,826 67	2 67	.....	1	.....	149	.....
7	40	4,219	.....	8,932 96	2 12	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
.....	44	4,048	.....	8,498 10	2 10	.....	.....	.....	38	6
19	21	3,414	.....	9,514 93	2 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
658	3,109	340,836	87.6	$831,160 96	$2 44	$213 50	79	341	777	2,696
4,643	6,178	945,878	81.7	$2,893,000 97	$3 06	$250 00	115	548	2,545	8,364
LANEOUS.										
32	.....	2,464	.....	$5,146 68	$2 09	.....	.....	23	.....	9
18	.....	1,386	.....	3,022 25	2 18	.....	.....	9	4	5
.....	.....	1,170	.....	2,373 75	2 03	.....	10	14	2	.....
.....	.....	10,556	.....	20,261 02	1 92	.....	379	27	.....	.....
46	.....	3,266	.....	8,452 55	2 59	.....	.....	15	19	12
40	.....	3,080	.....	5,952 10	1 93	.....	.....	25	11	4
.....	.....	4,706	.....	8,354 88	1 78	.....	46	71	.....	.....
50	.....	3,850	.....	7,295 75	1 89	.....	.....	39	6	5
.....	.....	6,226	.....	12,682 80	2 04	.....	137	47	.....	.....
.....	.....	*24*	.....	*20 00*	*83*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	1,925	.....	3,890 04	2 02	.....	.....	16	6	3
.....	41	4,310	.....	8,606 82	2 00	.....	16	28	21	4
41	5	4,278	.....	8,151 62	1 91	.....	12	55	14	.....
27	.....	2,062	.....	4,374 25	2 12	.....	.....	12	9	6
23	.....	1,771	.....	3,307 92	1 87	.....	.....	14	7	2
71	18	8,526	.....	18,262 19	2 14	.....	51	68	23	12
.....	.....	390	.....	612 30	1 57	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	1,540	.....	3,195 50	2 07	.....	.....	6	10	4
31	2	2,565	.....	5,187 75	2 02	.....	.....	17	14	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	.....	17,335	.....	33,440 39	1 93	.....	66	186	22	13
89	4	14,075	.....	28,059 37	1 99	.....	40	170	32	12
36	.....	3,130	.....	5,377 30	1 72	.....	15	34	4	.....
.....	.....	5,600	.....	11,152 68	1 99	.....	180	20	.....	.....
740	70	104,211	48.3	$207,159 91	$2 00	$96 00	965	896	204	93
.....	.....	*24*	*24.0*	*20 00*	*83*	*20 00*	*1*	.....	.....	.....
160	.....	11,280	.....	$30,137 45	$2 67	.....	.....	.....	148	12
60	115	23,880	.....	56,178 35	2 35	.....	5	185	90	70
220	115	35,160	68.9	$86,315 80	$2 45	$169 25	5	185	238	82
89	.....	7,421	62.9	$25,065 50	$3 38	$212 42	.....	25	37	56
40	.....	2,852	71.3	$6,669 48	$2 34	$166 74	.....	9	31	.....
268	.....	17,699	64.8	$44,211 47	$2 50	$161 95	5	3	265	.....
617	115	63,132	67.1	$162,262 25	$2 57	$172 44	10	222	571	138

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	IDLE DURING QUARTER.			NUMBER EM		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
							XIII. MISCELLANE
(c) GLASS AND GLASSWARE.							
Decorative Glass Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	300	100	.....	200	.....	.....
Rochester	"	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Total	M	314	100	31.8	214	.....	.....
Flint Glass Cutters and Workers.							
Lockport	M	36	.....	.....	36	36	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	241	35	.....	206	190	.....
New York, Queens	"	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....
Port Jervis	"	12	2	.....	10	10	.....
Total	M	307	37	12.1	270	254	.....
Glass Bevelers, Polishers, Etc.							
Buffalo	M	73	.....	0.0	73	.....	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers.							
Alden	M	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....
Binghamton	"	28	4	.....	24	24	.....
Clyde	"	29	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depew-Lancaster	"	34	13	.....	21	21	.....
New York, Queens	"	38	2	.....	36	36	.....
Olean	"	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	"	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	356	253	71.1	102	102	.....
Window Glass Workers.							
Cleveland	M	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Glass and Glassware	M	1,130	470	41.6	659	356	.....
(d) CEMENT AND CLAY PRODUCTS.							
Brick Makers.							
Kingston	M	30	.....	0.0	30	.....	30
Cement Workers.							
Whiteport	M	12	2	16.7	10	.....	10
Modelers and Sculptors.							
New York, Manhattan	M	156	50	32.1	100	.....	91
Potters.							
Buffalo	M	96	.....	.....	95	.....	95
Solvay	"	34	.....	.....	31	.....	31
Total	M	130	.....	0.0	126	.....	126
Terra Cotta Workers.							
New York, Queens	M	96	3	3.1	89	.....	.....
Total—Cement and Clay Products	M	424	55	13.0	355	.....	257
(e) OTHER DISTINCT TRADES.							
Awning Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	35	15	42.9	20	.....	.....
Button Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	161	1	.....	160	.....	.....
Warsaw	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Total	M	171	1	0.6	170	.....	10

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED —			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
OUS — Continued.										
200	.....	15,400	.....	$54,798 40	$3 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
14	.....	1,078	.....	3,253 22	3 02	.....	.....	.....	5	9
214	.....	16,478	77.0	$58,051 62	$3 52	$271 27	.....	.....	5	209
.....	.....	504	.....	$2,268 00	$4 50	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	5,792	.....	26,419 00	4 56	.....	.....	190	4	12
.....	.....	324	.....	1,305 00	4 03	.....	13	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	220	.....	716 00	3 25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	6,840	25.3	$30,708 00	$4 49	$113 73	59	195	4	12
73	.....	5,562	76.2	$14,444 00	$2 60	$197 86	.....	.....	59	14
.....	.....	210	.....	$1,470 00	$7 00	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	216	.....	1,159 02	5 37	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	147	.....	735 00	5 00	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	108	.....	576 00	5 33	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	681	6.7	$3,940 02	$5 79	$38 64	102	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
303	.....	29,561	44.9	$107,143 64	$3 62	$162 59	161	195	68	235
.....	.....	1,740	58.0	$2,552 00	$1 47	$85 07	.....	30	.....	.....
.....	.....	520	52.0	$894 40	$1 72	$89 40	.....	10	.....	.....
9	.....	3,999	40.0	$28,950 65	$7 24	$289 51	.....	.....	45	55
.....	.....	2,850	.....	$9,847 50	$3 46	.....	13	82	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,240	.....	3,220 00	2 60	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,090	32.5	$13,067 50	$3 19	$103 71	13	113	.....	.....
89	.....	6,274	70.5	$16,471 65	$2 63	$185 07	.....	.....	83	6
98	.....	16,623	46.8	$61,936 20	$3 73	$174 47	13	153	128	61
20	.....	1,540	77.0	$4,620 00	$3 00	$231 00	.....	.....	.....	20
160	.....	12,320	.....	$32,086 80	$2 60	.....	.....	.....	160	.....
.....	.....	360	.....	948 00	2 63	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
160	.....	12,680	74.6	$33,034 80	$2 61	$194 32	.....	10	160	.....

Table VI.— Employment and Earnings of Organized Wage Workers

Industry, Trade and Locality.	Sex.	Idle During Quarter.			Number Em		
		Number reporting as to idleness.	Number idle.	Per cent idle.	Total.	1–29 days.	30–59 days.
XIII. MISCELLANE							
(e) OTHER DISTINCT TRADES—Concluded.							
Dentists, Mechanical.							
New York, Manhattan	M	60	30	50.0	30	.....	.....
Diamond Workers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	315	315	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen and Oystermen.							
Buffalo	M	62	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Dunkirk	"	50	.....	.....	50	10	.....
Westfield	"	15	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Total	M	127	.....	0.0	106	10	.....
Florists and Gardeners.							
Buffalo	M	20	.....	0.0	20	.....	.....
Human Hair Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	90	.....	0.0	90	.....	.....
	F	*60*	.....	*0.0*	*60*	.....	.....
Janitors, Porters and Elevatormen.							
Buffalo	M	40	4	.....	36	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	83	12	.....	71	.....	.....
Total	M	123	16	13.0	107	.....	.....
Jewelry and Silverware Case Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	75	30	40.0	45	.....	22
Lamp Lighters.							
New York, all boroughs	M	500	.....	0.0	500	.....	.....
Miners (Iron and Cement).							
Mineville	M	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
Rosendale	"	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Total	M	170	.....	0.0	170	.....	.....
Pearl Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	106	.....	0.0	106	.....	106
Well Drivers.							
Valley Stream	M	38	.....	0.0	38	.....	.....
Wool Pullers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	330	.....	0.0	330	.....	.....
Total—Other Distinct Trades	M	2,160	407	18.8	1,732	10	138
	F	*60*	.....	*0.0*	*60*	.....	.....
(f) MIXED EMPLOYMENT.							
Bath	M	8	.....	.....	8	.....	1
Buffalo	"	102	1	.....	98	.....	.....
Corinth-Palmer	"	30	4	.....	26	.....	.....
Utica	"	76	.....	.....	76	.....	.....
Total—Mixed Employment	M	216	5	2.3	208	.....	1
Total—Group XIII	M	7,484	1,366	18.3	6,053	1,385	937
	F	*61*	.....	*0.0*	*61*	*1*	.....
Grand Total	M	349,226	45,577	13.1	288,181	14,297	70,640
	F	*10,474*	*540*	*5.2*	*9,635*	*356*	*3,923*

Third Quarter (July, August and September), 1908.

PLOYED.		DAYS EMPLOYED.		Aggregate earnings.	AVERAGE EARNINGS.		NUMBER WHO EARNED —			
60–79 days.	80 days or more.	Aggregate.	Per capita.		Per day.	For 3 mos.	Less than $75.	$75 to $149.	$150 to $224.	$225 or more.
OUS—Concluded.										
30	.....	2,310	77.0	$5,775 00	$2 50	$192 50	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	3,150	.....	$9,450 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
40	.....	2,630	.....	7,717 50	2 93	.....	10	.....	40	.....
14	.....	910	.....	4,550 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
96	.....	6,690	63.1	$21,717 50	$3 25	$204 88	10	.....	40	56
20	.....	1,540	77.0	$3,400 83	$2 21	$170 04	.....	.....	17	3
90	.....	5,940	66.0	$8,910 00	$1 50	$99 00	.....	90	.....	.....
60	.....	*3,960*	*66.0*	*4,290 00*	*1 08*	*71 50*	*60*	.....	.....	.....
.....	36	2,964	.....	$4,702 50	$1 59	.....	.....	29	7	.....
.....	71	6,532	.....	5,325 00	82	.....	.....	71	.....	.....
.....	107	9,496	88.7	$10,027 50	$1 06	$93 71	.....	100	7	.....
23	.....	2,679	59.5	$7,590 35	$2 83	$168 67	.....	.....	45	.....
.....	500	46,000	92.0	$51,000 00	$1 11	$102 00	.....	500	.....	.....
108	12	9,170	.....	$17,088 90	$1 86	.....	.....	78	42	.....
50	.....	3,560	.....	7,880 00	2 21	.....	.....	40	.....	10
158	12	12,730	74.9	$24,968 90	$1 96	$146 88	.....	118	42	10
.....	.....	5,724	54.0	$16,164 00	$2 82	$152 49	.....	26	80	.....
38	.....	2,926	77.0	$6,044 50	$2 07	$159 07	.....	1	37	.....
.....	330	28,050	85.0	$71,931 25	$2 56	$217 97	.....	.....	150	180
635	949	138,305	79.9	$265,184 63	$1 92	$153 11	10	845	608	269
60	.....	*3,960*	*66.0*	*4,290 00*	*1 08*	*71 50*	*60*	.....	.....	.....
6	1	596	.....	$966 50	$1 62	.....	.....	6	2	.....
98	.....	6,272	.....	11,827 20	1 89	.....	.....	98	.....	.....
23	3	2,047	.....	3,494 86	1 71	.....	.....	22	4	.....
76	.....	5,852	.....	11,838 75	2 02	.....	.....	10	66	.....
203	4	14,767	71.0	$28,127 31	$1 90	$135 23	.....	136	72	.....
2,596	1,138	366,599	60.6	$831,813 94	$2 27	$137 42	1,159	2,447	1,651	796
60	.....	*3,984*	*65.3*	*4,310 00*	*1 08*	*70 66*	*61*	.....	.....	.....
153,940	49,304	19,115,854	66.3	$59,680,937 43	$3 12	$207 10	9,521	63,239	107,732	107689
5,206	*150*	*570,828*	*59.2*	*1,597,808 26*	*2 80*	*165 83*	*2,988*	*3,968*	*1,100*	*1,579*

TABLE VII.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABO

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING STONE
		(a) Stone Working.
		Bluestone Cutters.
1	Kingston	Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters' of America, L. A. No. 1805, K. of L.
2	New York, Manhattan	" " " "
3	Norwich	" " " "
4	Saugerties	" " " "
		Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.
5	New York, Manhattan	Bluestone Cutters' Helpers, L. A. No. 1536, K. of L.
		Granite Cutters.
6	Albany	Granite Cutters' International Association of America
7	Batavia	" " " " "
8	Buffalo	" " " " "
9	Highland Falls	" " " " "
10	New York, Manhattan	" " " " "
11	Olean	" " " " "
12	Perry	" " " " "
13	Poughkeepsie	" " " " "
		Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers.
14	New York, Manhattan	Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers' Association
		Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters.
15	Buffalo	International Association of Marble Workers, No. 35
16	New York, Manhattan	Empire Marble Cutters and Setters' Union
17	" "	Reliance Labor Club, International Association of Marble Workers, No. 48
		Marble Cutters' Helpers.
18	New York, Manhattan	Compact Labor Club, International Association of Marble Workers, No. 49
		Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.
19	New York, Manhattan	Progressive Marble Polishers and Machine Workers' Union
20	" "	Whitestone Association, International Association of Marble Workers, No. 41
		Paving Block Cutters.
21	Albion	Paving Cutters' Union of the U. S. and Canada, No. 16
22	Alexandria Bay	" " " " " No. 86
23	Clayton	" " " " " No. 85
24	Holley	" " " " " No. 36
25	Hulberton	" " " " " No. 24
26	Medina	" " " " " No. 37
		Quarrymen.
27	Buffalo	Quarry Workers' International Union of America, No. 61
28	Granville	International Union of Slate Workers, No. 108
		Sculptors and Carvers.
29	New York, Manhattan	Architectural Sculptors and Carvers' Association
		Stone Cutters.
30	Albany	Journeymen' Stone Cutters' Association of North America
31	Albion	" " " " "
32	Auburn	" " " " "
33	Buffalo	" " " " "
34	Gouverneur	" " " " "
35	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " "

EACH LABOR ORGANIZATION ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
ORKING, ETC.							
utters	Male	Day	$3 00	$3 00	8	48	1
utters and flaggers	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	2
"	"	Hour	37½ cents	3 00	8	48	3
"	"	Day	$3 00	3 00	8	48	4
Helpers	"	"	2 80	2 80	8	44	5
utters	"	Hour	40 cents	3 20	8	44	6
"	"	Day	$3 12	3 37	8	48	7
"	"	"	3 25–4 25	3 73	8	48	8
"	"	"	3 60	3 60	8	48	9
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	10
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	11
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	12
"	"	"	3 00–3 50	3 00	8	48	13
Bed rubbers	"	"	4 00	3 58	8	44	14
Derrickmen	"	"	3 00				
Planer men	"	"	4 25				
Sawyers	"	"	3 50				
Setters	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	15
Improvers	"	"	4 00	4 01	8	44	16
Setters	"	"	5 00				
Helpers	"	"	2 75				
Carvers	"	"	5 50	5 06	8	44	17
Cutters and setters	"	"	5 00				
Helpers	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	18
Bed rubbers and buffers	"	"	3 00	2 75	8	44	19
Polishers	"	"	2 50–2 75				
Bed rubbers	"	"	4 50	4 18	8	44	20
Marble polishers	"	"	4 00				
Sawyers	"	"	4 25				
Cutters	"	Piece	55 cents per yard	3 00	9	54	21
"	"	"	3⅝–4½ cents per block	3 50	9	54	22
"	"	"	3½ cents per block	3 50	9	54	23
"	"	"	55 cents per yard	2 50	9	54	24
"	"	Day	$3 00–3 60	3 04	9	54	25
"	"	Piece	55 cents per yard	2 79	9	54	26
Quarrymen	"	Hour	22, 25, 27½ cents per hour	2 59	10	60	27
Blockers	"	Day	$2 50	2 40	10	55½	28
Slate makers	"	"	2 30				
Splitters	"	"	2 40				
Sculptors and carvers	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	29
Cutters	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	30
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	31
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	32
"	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	33
"	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	34
Carvers	"	"	5 00	4 26	8	44	35
Cutters	"	"	4 00–4 50				
Setters	"	"	6 00				

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Ea

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STON
		(a) Stone Working — Concluded.
		Stone Cutters—Concluded
36	New York, Manhattan..	National Stone Cutters' Society of the U. S. and Canada, No. 1.....
37	" Manhattan—Brooklyn.....	Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.....
38	Niagara Falls.....	" " " " .....
39	Rochester.....	" " " " .....
40	Rock Glen.....	" " " " .....
41	Syracuse.....	" " " " .....
42	Utica.....	" " " " .....
43	Yonkers.....	" " " " .....
		(b) Building and Paving Trades.
		Asbestos Workers (Insulators).
44	Buffalo.....	National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbesto Workers of America, No. 4.....
45	New York, Manhattan..	National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbesto Workers of America, No. 12.....
		Blasting Foremen.
46	New York, Manhattan..	Foremen Blasters' Union, No. 11,955, A. F. of L.....
		Bricklayers and Masons.
47	Albany.....	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, No. 6.....
48	Albion.....	" " " " " No. 89.....
49	Amsterdam.....	" " " " " No. 61.....
50	Auburn.....	" " " " " No. 31.....
51	Batavia.....	" " " " " No. 60.....
52	Binghamton.....	" " " " " No. 42.....
53	Brockport.....	" " " " " No. 93.....
54	Buffalo.....	" " " " " No. 45.....
55	Canandaigua.....	" " " " " No. 69.....
56	Carthage.....	" " " " " No. 62.....
57	Cohoes.....	" " " " " No. 8.....
58	Corning.....	" " " " " No. 12.....
59	Cortland.....	" " " " " No. 26.....
60	Elmira.....	" " " " " No. 23.....
61	Fulton.....	" " " " " No. 65.....
62	Geneva.....	" " " " " No. 43.....
63	Glens Falls.....	" " " " " No. 64.....
64	Gloversville.....	" " " " " No. 82.....
65	Herkimer.....	" " " " " No. 88.....
66	Hornell.....	" " " " " No. 87.....
67	Hudson.....	" " " " " No. 71.....
68	Ithaca.....	" " " " " No. 17.....

* Helpers were idle

bor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
ORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
tters	Male	Day	$4 00, 4 50, 5 00	$4 53	8	44	36
"	"	"	4 00–5 00	4 39	8	44	37
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	38
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	39
"	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	40
"	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	44	41
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	42
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	43
sbestos workers	"	"	3 60	3 60	8	48	44
" "	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	45
elpers	"	"	2 80*				
oremen blasters	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	46
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	60 cents	4 80	8	44	47
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	45–50 cents	4 31	9	54	48
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	49
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	55 cents	4 40	8	44	50
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	51
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 50	4 50	8	48	52
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	45 cents	4 05	9	54	53
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	55 cents	4 28	8	48	54
pprentices	"	"	25 cents				
ricklayers	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	55
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	3 60	3 60	9	54	56
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	4 40	4 40	8	44	57
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	40–55 cents	3 60	8	48	58
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	59
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	60
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	61
lasons	"	"	50 cents	4 50	9	54	62
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	63
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	64
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	65
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	45, 50 cents	3 91	8	48	66
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$3 60	3 60	8	48	67
ricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	68

uring entire quarter.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Ea

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.	
		I. BUILDING, STO	
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.	
		Bricklayers and Masons—Continued.	
69	Jamestown	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America,	No. 24
70	Kingston	" " " " "	No. 14
71	Little Falls	" " " " "	No. 58
72	Lockport	" " " " "	No. 15
73	Matteawan	" " " " "	No. 18
74	Mechanicville	" " " " "	No. 63
75	Middletown	" " " " "	No. 68
76	Mount Kisco	" " " " "	No. 80
77	Mount Morris	" " " " "	No. 70
78	Mount Vernon	" " " " "	No. 83
79	New Rochelle	" " " " "	No. 51
80	New York, Bronx	" " " " "	No. 33
81	" Brooklyn	" " " " "	No. 1
82	" "	" " " " "	No. 3
83	" "	" " " " "	No. 9
84	" "	" " " " "	No. 29
85	" "	" " " " "	No. 32
86	" Manhattan	" " " " "	No. 4
87	" "	" " " " "	No. 7
88	" "	" " " " "	No. 11
89	" "	" " " " "	No. 34
90	" "	" " " " "	No. 35
91	" "	" " " " "	No. 37
92	" Queens	" " " " "	No. 40
93	" "	" " " " "	No. 41
94	" Richmond	" " " " "	No. 21
95	Newburgh	" " " " "	No. 5
96	Niagara Falls	" " " " "	No. 2
97	North Tonawanda	" " " " "	No. 49
98	Norwich	" " " " "	No. 76
99	Nyack	" " " " "	No. 46
100	Ogdensburg	" " " " "	No. 81
101	Olean	" " " " "	No. 38
102	Oneida	" " " " "	No. 79
103	Oneonta	" " " " "	No. 57
104	Ossining	" " " " "	No. 20
105	Oswego	" " " " "	No. 54
106	Peekskill	" " " " "	No. 55
107	Penn Yan	" " " " "	No. 85
108	Plattsburg	" " " " "	No. 92
109	Port Chester	" " " " "	No. 48
110	Port Jervis	" " " " "	No. 78
111	Poughkeepsie	" " " " "	No. 44

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	Male	Day	$4 50	$4 50	8	48	69
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	70
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	71
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	72
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	73
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 50	4 50	9	54	74
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	55 cents	4 40	8	48	75
Bricklayers and plasterers	"	Day	$4 50	4 17	8	48	76
Stone masons	"	"	3 50				
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	$5 00	5 00	9	54	77
Bricklayers	"	Hour	61 cents	4 88	8	44	78
" and plasterers	"	Day	$4 80	4 52	8	44	79
Masons	"	"	4 00				
Bricklayers	"	Hour	70 cents	5 60	8	44	80
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	81
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	82
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	83
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	84
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	85
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	86
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	87
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	88
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	89
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	90
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	91
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	92
Foremen	"	Day	$6 00–7 00	5 62	8	44	93
Bricklayers	"	Hour	70 cents				
"	"	"	70 cents	5 60	8	44	94
"	"	"	55 cents	4 40	8	48	95
"	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	96
"	"	Hour	50–55 cents	4 22	8	48	97
" , masons and plasterers	"	Day	$3 50	3 50	9	54	98
Masons	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	44	99
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	45 cents	4 05	9	54	100
Bricklayers	"	Day	$5 00	4 92	9	54	101
Masons	"	Hour	45 cents				
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	102
Bricklayers and plasterers	"	"	45 cents	3 66	9	54	103
Masons	"	"	33⅓ cents				
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	56¼ cents	4 50	8	48	104
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	105
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	106
Masons	"	Hour	40 cents	3 60	9	54	107
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	35–45 cents	4 10	9	54	108
Bricklayers and plasterers	"	Day	$4 50	4 25	8	44	109
Masons	"	"	4 00				
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	3 60	3 60	8	48	110
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	60 cents	4 80	8	44	111

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Bricklayers and Masons — Continued.
112	Rochester	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, No. 39
113	Rome	" " " " " No. 50
114	Salamanca	" " " " " No. 90
115	Saranac Lake	" " " " " No. 86
116	Saratoga Springs	" " " " " No. 77
117	Schenectady	" " " " " No. 16
118	Sloatsburg	" " " " " No. 67
119	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 28
120	Tarrytown	" " " " " No. 27
121	Ticonderoga	" " " " " No. 73
122	Troy	" " " " " No. 10
123	Utica	" " " " " No. 19
124	Watertown	" " " " " No. 56
125	White Plains	" " " " " No. 75
126	Yonkers	" " " " " No. 22
		Caisson and Foundation Workers.
127	New York, Manhattan	International Compressed Air Workers' Union, No. 1
		Carpenters and Joiners.
128	Addison	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1054
129	Albany	" " " " " No. 117
130	Albion	" " " " " No. 1800
131	Alexandria Bay	" " " " " No. 270
132	Amsterdam	" " " " " No. 6
133	Auburn	" " " " " No. 453
134	Baldwinsville	" " " " " No. 614
135	Ballston Spa	" " " " " No. 1321
136	Batavia	" " " " " No. 1151
137	Bath	" " " " " No. 1264
138	Binghamton	" " " " " No. 233
139	Brockport	" " " " " No. 1349
140	Buffalo	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch 1
141	"	" " " " " Branch 2
142	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 9
143	"	" " " " " No. 355
144	"	" " " " " No. 374
145	"	" " " " " No. 440
146	"	" " " " " No. 1345
147	"	" " " " " No. 1377
148	"	" " " " " No. 1668
149	"	" " " " " No. 1757
150	Canandaigua	" " " " " No. 502

* Average † Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	Male	Hour	57 cents	$4 56	8	48	112
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	113
Bricklayers	"	"	55 cents	4 05	9	54	114
Masons and plasterers	"	"	45 cents				
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$3 50–4 00	3 80	9	54	115
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	47	116
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	60 cents	4 80	8	44	117
Bricklayers and plasterers	"	Day	$4 00	3 75	8	44	118
Masons	"	"	3 50				
Bricklayers and masons	"	Hour	55 cents	4 40	8	47	119
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	56¼ cents	4 50	8	44	120
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 05–4 50	4 20	9	54	121
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	"	4 40	4 40	8	44	122
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	123
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	48	124
Bricklayers	"	"	4 50	4 26	8	44	125
Plasterers	"	"	4 50				
Masons	"	"	4 00				
Bricklayers and plasterers	"	Hour	65 cents	5 20	8	44	126
Caisson and tunnel workers	"	Day	$2 69*	2 69	8	56	127
Carpenters	"	"	2 50	2 50	10	59	128
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	129
"	"	"	2 50–3 00	2 91	9	54	130
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	54	131
"	"	†	†	2 74	8	48	132
Mill men	"	†	†		9	53	
Carpenters	"	Hour	37½ cents	2 96	8	48	133
"	"	"	35 cents	3 15	9	54	134
"	"	Day	$2 50–2 75	2 58	8	48	135
"	"	Hour	35 cents				
Foremen	"	Day	$3 25	2 75	9	54	136
Apprentices and aged men	"	"	2 25				
Carpenters	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	54	137
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	138
"	"	"	2 50	2 51	10	60	139
Foremen	"	"	2 75				
Carpenters	"	"	3 20	3 20	8	48	140
"	"	Hour	40 cents	3 20	8	48	141
"	"	"	40 cents	3 11	8	48	142
"	"	"	40 cents	3 20	8	48	143
"	"	"	40 cents	3 09	8	48	144
Mill men	"	"	25 cents*		9	54	
Foremen	"	"	46 cents	3 25	8	48	145
Carpenters	"	"	40 cents				
"	"	"	40 cents	3 20	8	48	146
"	"	"	40 cents	3 18	8	48	147
Mill men	"	"	25 cents				
Carpenters	"	"	40 cents	3 20	8	48	148
"	"	"	40 cents	3 18	8	48	149
Mill men	"	"	25 cents				
Carpenters	"	"	30–34 cents	2 90	8	48	150
"	"	Day	$3 00*a*–3 25*b*		9	54	

a At Geneva. State work.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Carpenters and Joiners—Continued.
151	Chatham	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1915
152	Clayton	" " " " " No. 368
153	Clinton	" " " " " No. 1357
154	Cohoes	" " " " " No. 99
155	Cold Spring	" " " " " No. 1175
156	Corinth-Palmer	" " " " " No. 491
157	Corning	" " " " " No. 700
158	Cortland	" " " " " No. 1019
159	Depew-Lancaster	" " " " " No. 503
160	Dobbs Ferry	" " " " " No. 649
161	Dunkirk	" " " " " No. 466
162	"	" " " " " No. 1845
163	Elmira	" " " " " No. 532
164	Fishkill-on-Hudson	" " " " " No. 323
165	Fort Edward	" " " " " No. 673
166	Freeport	" " " " " No. 983
167	Fulton	" " " " " No. 754
168	Geneva	" " " " " No. 187
169	Glen Cove	" " " " " No. 1093
170	Glens Falls	" " " " " No. 229
171	Gloversville	" " " " " No. 1107
172	Great Neck	" " " " " No. 907
173	Hamilton	" " " " " No. 752
174	Hastings-on-Hudson	" " " " " No. 1420
175	Hempstead	" " " " " No. 1921
176	Herkimer	" " " " " No. 380
177	Hicksville	" " " " " No. 1223
178	Hoosick Falls	" " " " " No. 212
179	Hornell	" " " " " No. 1295
180	Hudson	" " " " " No. 1075
181	Ilion	" " " " " No. 1261
182	Irvington	" " " " " No. 149
183	Islip	" " " " " No. 357
184	Ithaca	" " " " " No. 603
185	Jamestown	" " " " " No. 66
186	Johnstown	" " " " " No. 1268
187	Kingston	" " " " " No. 251
188	Lindenhurst	" " " " " No. 516
189	Little Falls	" " " " " No. 591
190	Lockport	" " " " " No. 289
191	Malone	" " " " " No. 1274
192	Mamaroneck	" " " " " No. 543
193	Mechanicville	" " " " " No. 1576
194	Middletown	" " " " " No. 574
195	Millbrook	" " " " " No. 1263
196	Millerton	" " " " " No. 1876
197	Mount Kisco	" " " " " No. 1134
198	Mount Morris	" " " " " No. 662
199	Mount Vernon	" " " " " No. 493
200	New Rochelle	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners
201	" "	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 42
202	" "	" " " " " No. 718
203	New York, Bronx	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners
204	" "	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 40
205	" "	" " " " " No. 172
206	" "	" " " " " No. 387
207	" "	" " " " " No. 464
208	" "	" " " " " No. 478

† Rates not reported. ‡ Hours

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Carpenters	Male	†	†	$2 50	9	54	151
"	"	Day	$2 50	2 50	9	54	152
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	54	153
"	"	Hour	40 cents	3 20	8	44	154
"	"	Day	$2 75	2 75	8	48	155
"	"	"	2 55	2 52	9	54	156
"	"	†	†	2 59	8	48	157
"	"	†	†	3 06	9	54	158
"	"	†	†	3 15	9	54	159
"	"	Day	3 75	3 75	8	44	160
"	"	"	2 25–3 00	2 50	10	60	161
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	‡	‡	162
"	"	"	2 50	2 55	8	48	163
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	164
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	165
"	"	†	†	3 30	‡	‡	166
Millwrights	"	Day	2 50	2 50	8	48	167
Carpenters	"	"	2 50		10	59	
"	"	"	2 75	2 66	‡	‡	168
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	169
"	"	"	2 50–3 00	2 93	8	48	170
"	"	†	†	2 91	8	48	171
Mill hands	"	Day	4 00	3 98	8	44	172
Carpenters	"	"	3 78		9	49	
"	"	"	2 50–2 75	2 62	9	54	173
"	"	"	3 75	3 75	8	44	174
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	175
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	176
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	177
"	"	†	†	2 18	9	54	178
"	"	†	†	2 69	9	54	179
"	"	†	†	3 00	9	54	180
"	"	Hour	31¼ cents	2 50	8	48	181
"	"	Day	$3 75	3 75	8	44	182
"	"	"	3 50	3 17	8	48	183
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	184
Mill hands and cabinet makers	"	"	2 50	2 51	8	48	185
Carpenters	"	"	2 25		9	54	
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	186
"	"	"	3 20	3 20	8	48	187
"	"	"	3 00	3 07	8	48	188
"	"	"	2 50–3 00	2 54	8	48	189
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	190
"	"	"	2 25	2 25	10	60	191
"	"	"	3 84	3 84	8	44	192
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	54	193
Apprentices	"	"	3 00	2 94	8	48	194
Carpenters	"	"	2 00				
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	53	195
"	"	"	2 25–2 50	2 45	9	53	196
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	197
"	"	"	2 50–2 75	2 60	*b*8	*b*48	198
"	"	"	3 76	3 76	9	54	
"	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	44	199
"	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	44	200
"	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	44	201
"	"	"	4 50	4 94	8	44	202
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	203
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	204
"	"	"	4 50				205
Machine wood workers	"	"	4 00	4 47	8	44	206
Carpenters	"	"	4 50				
Machine wood workers	"	"	4 00	4 47	8	44	207
Carpenters	"	"	4 50				
Cabinet makers	"	"	3 78	4 45	8	44	208

† not reported. *b* State work.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Carpenters and Joiners — Continued.
209	New York, Bronx	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 593
210	" Brooklyn	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (Greenpoint Branch)
211	" "	" " " " "
212	" "	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 109
213	" "	" " " " " No. 126
214	" "	" " " " " No. 147
215	" "	" " " " " No. 175
216	" "	" " " " " No. 247
217	" "	" " " " " No. 258
218	" "	" " " " " No. 291
219	" "	" " " " " No. 381
220	" "	" " " " " No. 451
221	" "	" " " " " No. 471
222	" "	" " " " " No. 639
223	" "	" " " " " No. 1425
224	" Manhattan	Alteration Carpenters' Union
225	" "	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch 1
226	" "	" " " " Branch 2
227	" "	" " " " Branch 3
228	" "	" " " " Branch 4
229	" "	" " " " Branch 5
230	" "	" " " " Branch 6
231	" "	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 51
232	" "	" " " " " No. 56
233	" "	" " " " " No. 64
234	" "	" " " " " No. 240
235	" "	" " " " " No. 340
236	" "	" " " " " No. 382
237	" "	" " " " " No. 457
238	" "	" " " " " No. 468
239	" "	" " " " " No. 473
240	" "	" " " " " No. 497
241	" "	" " " " " No. 509
242	" "	" " " " " No. 513
243	" "	" " " " " No. 707
244	" "	" " " " " No. 715
245	" "	" " " " " No. 724
246	" "	" " " " " No. 727
247	" "	" " " " " No. 774
248	" "	" " " " " No. 1565
249	" "	" " " " " No. 1715
250	" "	" " " " " No. 1717
251	" "	" " " " " No. 1747
252	" Queens	" " " " " No. 34
253	" "	" " " " " No. 81
254	" "	" " " " " No. 128
255	" "	" " " " " No. 324
256	" "	" " " " " No. 507
257	" "	" " " " " No. 601
258	" "	" " " " " No. 613
259	" "	" " " " " No. 640
260	" "	" " " " " No. 714
261	" "	" " " " " No. 901
262	" Richmond	" " " " " No. 567
263	" "	" " " " " No. 606
264	" "	" " " " " No. 1388
265	" "	" " " " " No. 1674
266	Newark	" " " " " No. 1159
267	Newburgh	" " " " " No. 301

† Rates

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Carpenters	Male	Day	$4 50	$4 38	8	44	209
Shop hands	"	"	3 78				
Carpenters	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	210
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	211
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	212
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	213
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	214
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	215
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	216
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	217
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	218
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	219
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	220
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	221
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	222
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	223
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	224
"	"	Hour	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	225
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	226
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	227
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	228
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	229
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	230
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	231
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	232
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	233
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	234
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	235
"	"	"	62½ cents	4 93	8	44	236
Cabinet makers	"	"	50 cents				
Carpenters	"	"	62½ cents	4 84	8	44	237
Cabinet makers	"	"	50 cents				
Carpenters	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	238
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	239
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	240
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	241
"	"	"	62½ cents	4 73	8	44	242
Cabinet makers	"	"	50 cents				
Carpenters	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	243
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	244
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	245
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	246
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	247
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	248
"	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	249
"	"	"	62½ cents	4 75	8	44	250
Cabinet makers	"	"	50 cents				
Carpenters	"	"	62½ cents	5 00	8	44	251
"	"	Day	$4 00–5 00	4 30	8	44	252
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	253
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	254
"	"	"	4 00	4 18	8	44	255
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	256
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	257
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	258
"	"	"	4 00	3 99	8	44	259
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	260
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	261
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	262
"	"	Hour	50 cents	3 86	8	44	263
Mill hands	"	"	35 cents		9	49	
Carpenters	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8	44	264
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	265
"	"	†	†	2 64	9	54	266
"	"	Hour	40 cents	3 21	8	48	267

† not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Carpenters and Joiners — Continued.
268	Niagara Falls	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 322
269	North Tonawanda	" " " " " No. 369
270	Norwich	" " " " " No. 310
271	Nyack	" " " " " No. 474
272	Ogdensburg	" " " " " No. 1354
273	Olean	" " " " " No. 546
274	Oneida	" " " " " No. 1243
275	Oneonta	" " " " " No. 101
276	Ossining	" " " " " No. 447
277	Oswego	" " " " " No. 747
278	Patchogue	" " " " " No. 1483
279	Peekskill	" " " " " No. 163
280	Perry	" " " " " No. 1407
281	Plattsburg	" " " " " No. 1042
282	Pleasantville	" " " " " No. 1115
283	Port Chester	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners
284	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 77
285	Port Jefferson	" " " " " No. 1135
286	Port Jervis	" " " " " No. 1145
287	Port Washington	" " " " " No. 1152
288	Poughkeepsie	" " " " " No. 203
289	Richfield Springs	" " " " " No. 1006
290	Rochester	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners
291	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 72
292	"	" " " " " No. 179
293	Rome	" " " " " No. 1016
294	Rye	" " " " " No. 573
295	Saint Johnsville	" " " " " No. 869
296	Salamanca	" " " " " No. 1552
297	Sandy Hill	" " " " " No. 1027
298	Saranac Lake	" " " " " No. 600
299	Saratoga Springs	" " " " " No. 1015
300	Sayville	" " " " " No. 412
301	Schenectady	" " " " " No. 146
302	Seneca Falls	" " " " " No. 835
303	Silver Springs	" " " " " No. 1594
304	Skaneateles	" " " " " No. 1896
305	Sloatsburg	" " " " " No. 389
306	Suffern	" " " " " No. 1162
307	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 26
308	"	" " " " " No. 192
309	Tarrytown	" " " " " No. 895
310	Ticonderoga	" " " " " No. 1256
311	Troy	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners
312	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 78
313	Tupper Lake	" " " " " No. 446
314	Utica	" " " " " No. 125
315	Walden	" " " " " No. 1854
316	Warwick	" " " " " No. 1141
317	Watertown	" " " " " No. 278
318	Wellsville	" " " " " No. 770
319	White Plains	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners
320	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 53
321	Whitesboro	" " " " " No. 337
322	Yonkers	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners
323	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 273
324	"	" " " " " No. 726

† Rates

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Carpenters	Male	Day	$3 20	$3 06	8	48	268
Mill men	"	"	2 70		9	54	
Apprentices	"	"	1 50–2 50		8	48	
Carpenters	"	Hour	35 cents	2 77	8	48	269
"	"	"	28–30 cents	2 56	9	54	270
"	"	"	41 cents	3 28	8	44	271
"	"	Day	$2 50	2 36	9	54	272
Apprentices	"	Hour	20 cents				
Carpenters	"	Day	$2 75–3 00	2 75	9	54	273
Apprentices and aged men	"	"	2 50				
Carpenters	"	"	2 75	2 72	9	54	274
Apprentices and aged men	"	"	2 25				
Carpenters	"	Hour	30 cents	2 70	9	54	275
"	"	Day	$3 75	3 75	8	48	276
"	"	"	3 00	2 96	8	48	277
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	278
"	"	Hour	45 cents	3 49	8	48	279
Machine men	"	†	†		9	54	
Carpenters	"	Day	$2 50	2 50	9	54	280
"	"	"	1 75–3 00	2 44	9	54	281
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	282
"	"	"	3 76	3 76	8	44	283
"	"	"	3 76	3 76	8	44	284
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	285
"	"	"	2 50–3 00	2 75	8	48	286
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	287
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	288
"	"	Hour	30 cents	2 70	9	54	289
"	"	Day	$3 25	3 25	8	48	290
"	"	"	3 25	3 25	8	48	291
"	"	"	3 25	3 24	8	48	292
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	293
"	"	"	3 76	3 76	8	44	294
"	"	"	2 00–2 75	2 38	10	60	295
"	"	"	2 75	2 78	9	54	296
Bosses	"	"	3 00				
Carpenters	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	54	297
"	"	†	†	2 67	9	54	298
"	"	Day	2 00–3 00	2 71	8	48	299
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	300
"	"	Hour	45 cents	3 60	8	44	301
"	"	"	25 cents	2 29	9	54	302
Shop bosses	"	Week	$18 00–20 00		10	60	
" men	"	Day	2 00–2 25		10	60	
Carpenters	"	"	2 00–2 50	2 50	10	60	303
Foremen	"	"	3 00				
Carpenters	"	Hour	33⅓ cents	3 00	9	54	304
"	"	"	41 cents	3 28	8	44	305
"	"	Day	$3 28	3 28	8	44	306
"	"	"	3 20	3 20	8–8½	48	307
"	"	"	3 20	3 20	8–8½	48	308
"	"	"	3 75	3 75	8	44	309
"	"	†	†	2 50	9	54	310
"	"	†	†	3 20	8	44	311
"	"	Hour	40 cents	3 20	8	44	312
"	"	Day	$2 50	2 50	10	60	313
"	"	"	3 00–3 25	3 20	8	48	314
"	"	Week	15 00	2 43	9	54	315
"	"	Day	2 50	2 63	9	54	316
"	"	"	2 80	2 80	8	48	317
"	"	"	2 25–3 00	2 67	10	59	318
"	"	"	3 76	3 76	8	44	319
"	"	"	3 76	3 61	8	44	320
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	321
"	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	44	322
"	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	44	323
"	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	44	324

not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Cement Masons.
325	Buffalo	American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, No. 457
326	New York, all boroughs	" " " " No. 34
327	Syracuse	" " " " No. 100
		Derrickmen and Riggers.
328	Albany	Riggers' Protective Union, No. 12549, A. F. of L.
329	New York, Manhattan	United Derrickmen and Riggers' Association
		Dredgemen, Steam Shovel Men, Etc.
330	Buffalo	International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 10
331	"	International Dredge Makers' Protective Association, No. 6
332	New York, Manhattan	International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 17
		Electrical Workers.
333	Albany	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, No. 137
334	Auburn	" " " " " No. 394
335	Binghamton	" " " " " No. 325
336	Buffalo	" " " " " No. 41
337	Cortland	" " " " " No. 459
338	Dunkirk	" " " " " No. 593
339	Elmira	" " " " " No. 139
340	Glens Falls	" " " " " No. 389
341	Hornell	" " " " " No. 92
342	Ithaca	" " " " " No. 409
343	Jamestown	" " " " " No. 106
344	Kingston	" " " " " No. 277
345	New Rochelle	" " " " " No. 127
346	New York, Manhattan	" " " " " No. 534
347	" "	" " " " " No. 603
348	Newark	" " " " " No. 508
349	Newburgh	" " " " " .....
350	Niagara Falls	" " " " " No. 58
351	Ossining	" " " " " No. 555
352	Oswego	" " " " " No. 328
353	Plattsburg	" " " " " No. 417
354	Poughkeepsie	" " " " " No. 296

c Includes board reckoned at $20.00 per month. † Rates

.abor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
VORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
'ement workers	Male	Day	$3 60	$3 60	8	48	325
" masons	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	326
" finishers	"	Hour	50 cents	5 00	10	60	327
Riggers	"	Day	3 00	3 00	8	48	328
Derrickmen and riggers	"	"	3 75	3 75	8	44	329
Engineers	"	Month	150 00 and board	c5 37	12	72	330
Second engineers	"	"	110 00 and board				
Cranemen	"	"	99 00 and board				
Firemen, oilers and watchmen	"	"	66 00 and board	c2 99	12	72	331
Deckhands and scowmen	"	"	55 00 and board				
Engineers	"	"	172 00	5 03	10	60	332
Cranemen	"	"	124 00				
Firemen	"	"	60 00				
Electric light and inside wiremen	"	Day	3 00	2 94	8	48	333
Telephone installers	"	"	2 50		9	54	
Telephone linemen	"	"	2 75		9	54	
Inside wiremen	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	334
Wiremen	"	"	2 75	2 57	9	54	335
Linemen	"	"	2 50				
Wiremen	"	"	3 20	2 66	8	48	336
Helpers	"	"	1 50–3 00				
Electrical workers	"	†	†	2 67	9–10	54–60	337
Linemen and insidemen	"	Day	2 50	2 35	d8–9e	d48–54e	338
Shop work	"	"	2 50		10	55	
Apprentices	"	"	1 50–2 00		d8–9e	d48–e54	
Electrical workers	"	†	†	2 50	8–9	48–54	339
" "	"	Day	2 50–2 75	2 53	9	53	340
Inside wiremen	"	"	2 50	2 48	10	59	341
Linemen	"	Month	65 00				
Troublemen	"	"	65 00				
Wire chief	"	"	65 00				
Insidemen	"	Day	2 50–3 50	2 65	8	48	342
Linemen (electric light)	"	"	2 50–3 00		9	54	
" (telephone)	"	"	2 50–3 00		10	60	
Foremen	"	"	3 50	2 67	9	54	343
Insidemen	"	"	2 75–3 00				
Inside helpers	"	"	1 75–2 00				
Linemen	"	"	2 50				
Wire chief	"	"	3 20				
Inside wiremen	"	Hour	30 cents				
Machine runners	"	Day	2 00	2 55	9	54	344
Wire chief	"	†	†				
Electrical workers	"	Day	3 75	2 92	8	44	345
" " helpers	"	"	2 00				
Wiremen	"	"	4 50	3 33	8	44	346
Second year helpers	"	"	2 20				
First " "	"	"	1 50				
Instrument setters	"	Week	15 00–24 00	3 17	9½	57	347
Electrical workers	"	†	†	2 72	10	60	348
" "	"	Day	2 50–3 00	2 84	8–9	48–54	349
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	350
Linemen	"	†	†	3 50	9	54	351
Wiremen	"	†	†		8	48	
" (inside)	"	Day	2 50	2 64	9	54	352
" (outside)	"	"	2 75				
Electrical workers	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	54	353
" "	"	"	2 50–2 75	2 68	8	48	354

ot reported. d Municipal work e Town work.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Electrical Workers—Concluded.
355	Rochester	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, No. 86
356	"	" " " " " No. 284
357	Schenectady	" " " " " No. 140
358	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 43
359	Troy	" " " " " No. 392
360	Utica	" " " " " No. 181
361	Watertown	" " " " " No. 421
362	White Plains	" " " " " No. 505
363	Yonkers	" " " " " No. 501
		Electrical Workers (Cable Splicers).
364	New York, Manhattan	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, No. 368
365	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 516
		Electrical Workers (Linemen).
366	Auburn	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, No. 300
367	Buffalo	" " " " " No. 45
368	New York, Manhattan	" " " " " No. 20
369	Rochester	" " " " " No. 44
370	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 79
371	Utica	" " " " " No. 42
		Elevator Constructors.
372	Buffalo	International Union of Elevator Constructors, No. 14
373	New York, Manhattan	" " " " No. 1
		Framers.
374	New York, Brooklyn	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 12
375	" Manhattan	" " " " " No. 375
		Gilders.
376	New York, Manhattan	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 803
		House Shorers and Movers.
377	New York, Manhattan	United House Shorers and Movers' Union of Greater New York and Vicinity

f Earnings not reported. † Rates

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Inside wiremen	Male	Day	$3 00, 3 25, 3 50, 3 75 4 00	3 10	8	48	355
Apprentices, (1st year)	"	Week	6 00	f			
" (2d ")	"	"	7 50	f			
" (3d ")	"	"	9 00	f			
Construction men	"	"	16 00	2 21	8	48	356
Operators	"	"	16 00		8	56	
Construction men's helpers	"	†	†		8	48	
Operators' helpers	"	Week	14 00–15 00		8	56	
Fire alarm men	"	Month	83 75		‡	‡	
Linemen	"	Day	2 75–3 00	2 89	9	54	357
Wiremen	"	"	3 00		8	44	
Wire chief	"	Month	90 00		‡	‡	
Electrical workers	"	Day	3 75	3 77	8	48	358
" " helpers	"	"	2 00				
" "	"	"	2 75	2 75	9	50, 54	359
Inside wiremen	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	360
" "	"	"	2 50–3 00	2 58	9	54	361
Linemen	"	"	2 50		10	59	
Electrical workers	"	"	3 75	2 97	8	44	362
" " helpers	"	"	2 20				
Inside wiremen	"	"	3 75		8	44	
Inspectors	"	"	2 00–3 00		10	70	
Linemen	"	"	2 00–3 25	2 85	9, 10	54, 70	363
Shop men	"	"	2 00–3 25		$9\frac{3}{4}$	54	
Inside wiremen's helpers	"	"	2 20		8	44	
Cable splicers	"	"	3 50–4 00	3 84	8	48	364
"	"	"	3 00–4 00	3 08	9	54	365
" helpers	"	"	1 75				
Linemen	"	"	2 75	2 75	9	54	366
Cable splicers	"	"	3 50				
" foremen	"	"	5 00				
Linemen	"	"	2 50	2 82	8, 10	48, 60	367
Station men	"	Month	75 00				
Trouble men	"	Day	2 50				
Linemen	"	"	4 50	4 50	8–9	44–54	368
Cable splicers and foremen	"	"	3 25	2 85	8, 9, 10	48, 54, 60	369
Linemen	"	"	2 75				
"	"	"	2 75	2 81	9	54	370
"	"	"	2 50–2 75	2 62	9, 10	54, 60	371
Constructors	"	"	3 40	2 79	8	48	372
Helpers	"	"	2 40				
Constructors	"	"	4 50	3 75	8	44	373
Helpers	"	"	3 00				
Framers	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	374
"	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	375
Gilders (frame shops)	"	"	3 50	4 02	8	44	376
" (furniture shops)	"	"	4 00–4 50				
Foremen	"	"	4 50	3 59	8	44	377
House shorers	"	"	3 50				
Laborers	"	"	2 65				

† not reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Housesmiths and Bridgemen.
378	Albany	International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 12
379	Buffalo	" " " " No. 6
380	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 35
381	" Manhattan	Industrial Bronze Workers and Erectors' Union
382	" "	International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 40
383	" "	" " " " " No. 52
384	Niagara Falls	" " " " " No. 9
385	Rochester	" " " " " No. 33
386	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 60
387	Utica	" " " " " No. 49
		Lathers.
388	Albany	International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 166
389	Binghamton	" " " " " " No. 57
390	Buffalo	" " " " " " No. 32
391	Mt. Vernon-N. Rochelle	" " " " " " No. 94
392	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " " No. 6
393	" Queens	" " " " " " No. 248
394	" Richmond	" " " " " " No. 16
395	Niagara Falls	" " " " " " No. 51
396	Rochester	" " " " " " No. 14
397	Schenectady	" " " " " " No. 120
398	Syracuse	" " " " " " No. 151
399	Troy	" " " " " " No. 186
400	Utica	" " " " " " No. 52
401	White Plains	" " " " " " No. 152
402	Yonkers	" " " " " " No. 226
		Lathers (Metal).
403	New York, Brooklyn	International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 273
404	" Manhattan	" " " " " " No. 46
		Millwrights.
405	Buffalo	Millwrights' Protective Union of America
406	New York, Brooklyn	International Union of Elevator Constructors, No. 2
407	" "	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 786
408	" "	" " " " " No. 1008
409	Niagara Falls	" " " " " No. 1555
		Painters and Decorators.
410	Albany	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 201
411	Albion	" " " " " No. 620
412	Amsterdam	" " " " " No. 32
413	Auburn	" " " " " No. 113
414	Baldwinsville	" " " " " No. 151
415	Batavia	" " " " " No. 619
416	Bath	" " " " " No. 358
417	Binghamton	" " " " " No. 103

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Iron workers, outside	M	Day	$4 00	$2 83	8	48	378
" shop men	"	"	2 25–2 50–3 75		9	54	
Bridge and structural iron workers	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	379
Housesmiths and bridgemen	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	380
Fitters (inside)	"	"	2 75 (average)	2 75	9	50	381
" (outside)	"	"	2 75 (average)		8	44	
Housesmiths	"	Hour	56¼ cents	4 41	8	44	382
Apprentices	"	"	31¼ cents				
Housesmiths	"	Day	$4 50	3 76	8	44	383
Erectors	"	"	3 00				
Housesmiths	"	Hour	45 cents	4 05	9	54	384
"	"	"	50 cents	3 76	8	48	385
Helpers	"	"	31¼ cents				
Iron workers	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	386
"	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	387
Lathers	"	"	50 cents	f	8	48	388
"	"	"	35 cents	3 15	9	54	389
"	"	Piece	15 cents per bunch				
"	"	Day	$3 50	3 46	8	48	390
Apprentices	"	"	2 50				
Lathers	"	Piece	2 75 per M	4 40	8	44	391
"	"	"	†	2 34	8	44	392
"	"	"	2 50 per M	3 25	8	44	393
"	"	"	2 00 per M	3 20	8	44	394
"	"	"	2 50 per M	3 50	8	48	395
"	"	"	2 25–2 50 per M	2 88	8	48	396
"	"	Day	3 40				
"	"	Piece	2 00 per M	4 00	8	44	397
"	"	Hour	50 cents				
"	"	Day	$3 60	3 39	8	47	398
"	"	Piece	2 25 per M				
"	"	†	†	3 36	8	44	399
"	"	Piece	2 50 per M	3 06	8	48	400
"	"	"	†	3 50	8	44	401
"	"	Day	4 50	4 50	8	44	402
Lathers	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	403
Foremen	"	"	5 00	4 07	8	44	404
Lathers	"	"	5 00				
Apprentices, first year	"	"	1 50				
" second year	"	"	2 00				
" third year	"	"	2 50				
Millwrights	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	48	405
" and constructors	"	Day	$4 50	4 50	8	44	406
"	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	407
Carpenters	"	"	4 50	4 37	8	44	408
Mill men	"	"	3 87				
Carpenters	"	"	3 20	3 20	8	48	409
Millwrights	"	"	3 15		9	54	
Painters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	410
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	54	411
" and paperhangers	"	"	2 25–2 50	2 40	8	48	412
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	413
" "	"	"	2 70	2 70	9	54	414
" (outside)	"	"	2 50	2 59	8	48	415
" (shop)	"	"	3 00		9	54	
"	"	"	2 25	2 25	9	54	416
"	"	Hour	35 cents	2 80	8	48	417

f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Painters and Decorators — Continued.
418	Buffalo	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 42
419	"	" " " " " No. 43
420	"	" " " " " No. 45
421	"	" " " " " No. 112
422	Canandaigua	" " " " " No. 202
423	Cohoes	" " " " " No. 71
424	Corinth-Palmer	" " " " " No. 835
425	Corning	" " " " " No. 232
426	Cortland	" " " " " No. 939
427	Dobbs Ferry	" " " " " No. 1054
428	Dunkirk	" " " " " No. 245
429	Elmira	" " " " " No. 324
430	Fishkill-on-Hudson	" " " " " No. 501
431	Freeport	" " " " " No. 824
432	Geneva	" " " " " No. 179
433	Glen Cove	" " " " " No. 822
434	Glens Falls	" " " " " No. 466
435	Gloversville	" " " " " No. 793
436	Hoosick Falls	" " " " " No. 463
437	Hornell	" " " " " No. 503
438	Hudson	" " " " " No. 829
439	Irvington	" " " " " No. 143
440	Islip	" " " " " No. 276
441	Ithaca	" " " " " No. 178
442	Jamestown	" " " " " No. 498
443	Kingston	" " " " " No. 255
444	Liberty	" " " " " No. 212
445	Lockport	" " " " " No. 133
446	Mamaroneck	" " " " " No. 291
447	Mechanicville	" " " " " No. 975
448	Middletown	" " " " " No. 207
449	Millbrook	" " " " " No. 900
450	Mount Morris	" " " " " No. 643
451	Mount Vernon	" " " " " No. 52
452	New Rochelle	" " " " " No. 73
453	New York, Bronx	" " " " " No. 454
454	" "	" " " " " No. 905
455	" Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 670
456	" "	" " " " " No. 716
457	" "	" " " " " No. 927
458	" "	" " " " " No. 942
459	" "	" " " " " No. 992
460	" "	" " " " " No. 1006
461	" Manhattan	" " " " " No. 51
462	" "	" " " " " No. 261
463	" "	" " " " " No. 499

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Painters	Male	Day	$3 00	$3 00	8	48	418
"	"	Hour	37½ cents	3 00	8	48	419
Sign painters	"	Day	$4 10	4 10	8	48	420
Painters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	421
" and paperhangers	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	422
"	"	Hour	35 cents	2 80	8	44	423
"	"	Day	$2 52	2 76	9	54	424
Paperhangers	"	"	3 00				
Painters	"	†	†	2 70	9	54	425
"	"	†	†	2 50	9	54	426
" and decorators	"	Day	3 50	3 50	8	44	427
"	"	"	2 25	2 25	9	54	428
"	"	†	†	2 50	8	48	429
" and paperhangers	"	Day	2 75	2 75	8	48	430
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	431
Paperhangers	"	"	3 25				
Painters	"	"	2 25–2 50	2 49	9	54	432
Paperhangers	"	"	2 75				
Painters	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	433
"	"	"	2 37½	2 57	8	48	434
Paperhangers	"	"	2 75				
Painters and decorators	"	†	†	2 25	8	48	435
" and paperhangers	"	Hour	30 cents	2 70	9	54	436
"	"	†	†	2 58	9	54	437
"	"	Day	$2 25	2 25	9	54	438
Paperhangers	"	"	2 50				
Painters	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	439
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	440
" and paperhangers	"	"	2 30, 2 60, 2 75	2 50	8	48	441
"	"	"	2 35–2 50	2 41	8	48	442
Paperhangers	"	"	2 75–3 00		8	48	
Painters and grainers	"	"	2 00–3 00		9	54	
"	"	"	2 75	2 76	8	48	443
Paperhangers	"	"	3 00				
Painters and paperhangers	"	†	†	2 48	9	53	444
" "	"	†	†	2 50	‡	‡	445
" and decorators	"	Day	3 50	3 50	8	48	446
" etc	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	54	447
"	"	"	2 50	2 69	8	48	448
Paperhangers	"	"	3 00				
Painters	"	†	†	2 75	9	53	449
"	"	Day	2 50	2 67	9	54	450
Paperhangers	"	"	3 00				
Painters, paperhangers, etc	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	451
"	"	"	3 52	3 57	8	44	452
Paperhangers	"	"	3 76				
Painters, decorators and paper hangers	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	453
Painters, decorators	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	454
"	"	"	3 50	3 27	8	44	455
Decorators	"	"	4 50–5 00				
Painters	"	"	3 50	3 72	8	44	456
Paperhangers	"	Piece	5 00–6 00				
Varnishers	"	"	3 50				
Decorators	"	Day	4 50				
Painters	"	"	4 00	4 03	8	44	457
Paperhangers	"	Piece	5 00				
Painters	"	Day	3 50	3 60	8	44	458
" (municipal work)	"	"	4 00				
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	459
" and paperhangers	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	460
Decorators	"	"	4 00				
Painters	"	"	4 00	4 07	8	44	461
Decorators	"	"	4 50				
Painters	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	462
Decorators	"	"	4 50				
Painters	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	463

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.					
		I. BUILDING, STONE					
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.					
		Painters and Decorators—Concluded.					
464	New York, Manhattan..	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America,					No. 848
465	" " ..	"	"	"	"	"	No. 892
466	" " ..	"	"	"	"	"	No. 1011
467	" " ..	Sign and Pictorial Painters of America					
468	" Queens.....	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America,					No. 121
469	" "	"	"	"	"	"	No. 504
470	" "	"	"	"	"	"	No. 633
471	" "	"	"	"	"	"	No. 1035
472	" Richmond...	"	"	"	"	"	No 472
473	" " ...	"	"	"	"	"	No. 659
474	Newburgh.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 122
475	Niagara Falls.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 65
476	Norwich.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 434
477	Nyack.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 664
478	Ogdensburg.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 657
479	Olean.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 415
480	Oneida.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 707
481	Ossining.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 577
482	Oswego.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 38
483	Peekskill.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 148
484	Penn Yan.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 600
485	Plattsburg.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 489
486	Pleasantville.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 366
487	Port Chester.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 497
488	Port Jefferson.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 340
489	Port Jervis.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 713
490	Port Washington.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 760
491	Poughkeepsie.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 155
492	Rochester.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 150
493	Rome.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 285
494	Roslyn.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 569
495	Salamanca.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 581
496	Saranac Lake.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 765
497	Saratoga Springs.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 580
498	Schenectady.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 62
499	Seneca Falls.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 593
500	Suffern.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 818
501	Syracuse.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 31
502	"	"	"	"	"	"	No. 408
503	Tarrytown.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 531
504	Troy.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 12
505	Utica.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 69
506	Warsaw.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 704
507	Waterford.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 993
508	Watertown.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 173
509	Watervliet.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 511
510	White Plains.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 250
511	Yonkers.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 187
		Paper Hangers.					
512	Albany.....	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America,					No. 310
513	Buffalo.....	"	"	"	"	"	No. 161

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Painters	Male	Day	$4 00	$4 00	8	44	464
Decorators	"	"	4 50				
Painters	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	465
Paperhangers	"	Piece	†				
Painters	"	Day	3 50–4 50	3 61	8	44	466
"	"	Week	22 00	3 67	8	48	467
"	"	Day	3 50	3 50	8	44	468
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	469
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	470
"	"	"	3 28	3 28	8	44	471
"	"	"	3 00	3 03	8	44	472
Paperhangers	"	"	3 25				
Painters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	473
"	"	Hour	40 cents	3 20	8	48	474
" etc	"	Day	$3 00	3 00	8	48	475
"	"	Hour	22½–25 cents	2 14	9	54	476
" and decorators	"	Day	$3 28	3 28	8	44	477
"	"	†	†	2 50	‡	‡	478
"	"	†	†	2 75	‡	‡	479
" etc	"	Day	2 75	2 75	9	54	480
" "	"	"	3 00	3 04	8	44	481
" and paperhangers	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	482
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	483
Paperhangers	"	"	3 25				
Painters	"	"	2 25	2 25	8	48	484
"	"	"	2 00–3 00	2 48	9	54	485
" and decorators	"	"	3 28	3 28	8	44	486
"	"	"	3 50	3 55	8	44	487
Paperhangers	"	"	4 00				
Painters	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	488
"	"	Hour	30 cents	2 65	9	53	489
"	"	Day	3 50	3 63	8	44	490
Paperhangers	"	"	3 75				
Painters, etc	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	491
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	492
" and paperhangers	"	"	2 75	2 75	8	48	493
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	494
"	"	"	2 50	2 60	9	54	495
Paperhangers	"	"	2 75				
Painters and paperhangers	"	"	2 50	2 52	9	54	496
Apprentices	"	"	2 00				
Painters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	497
Paperhangers	"	"	3 60				
Painters, etc	"	"	2 56	2 56	8	48	498
"	"	"	2 50	2 75	9	54	499
Paperhangers	"	Piece	3 00				
Painters, decorators and paper hangers	"	Hour	41 cents	3 28	8	44	500
Glaziers	"	Day	$2 50	2 98	8, 9	48, 53	501
Painters	"	"	3 00		8⅛	48	
Sign writers	"	†	†	3 20	8	48	502
Painters and decorators	"	Day	3 75	3 75	8	44	503
" "	"	†	†	3 20	8	44	504
" decorators and paperhangers	"	Day	2 75–3 00	2 98	8	48	505
" decorators and paperhangers	"	"	2 00–2 50	2 25	9	54	506
" and paperhangers	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	54	507
"	"	"	2 00	2 00	9	54	508
"	"	Hour	35 cents	2 69	8	48	509
" and paperhangers	"	Day	$3 76	3 76	8	44	510
"	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	511
Paperhangers	"	Day	3 50	2 68	8	48	512
"	"	Piece	†				
"	"	"	†	4 00	8	48	513

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Paper Hangers—Concluded.
514	New York, Manhattan..	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 490
515	Rochester.....	" " " " " No. 286
516	Utica.....	" " " " " No. 484
		Pavers and Rammermen.
517	Albany.....	International Union of Pavers and Rammermen, No. 33.....
518	Buffalo.....	" " " " No. 12.....
519	"	" " " " No. 38.....
520	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " No. 2.....
521	" "	" " " " No. 6.....
522	" Manhattan..	" " " " No. 1.....
523	" " ..	" " " " No. 3.....
524	" " ..	" " " " No. 4.....
525	" " ..	" " " " No. 7.....
526	" " ..	" " " " No. 9.....
527	Rochester.....	" " " " No. 23.....
		Pipe Calkers and Tappers.
528	New York, Manhattan..	Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union, No. 7348 A. F. L. of Greater New York and Vicinity.....
		Plasterers.
529	Binghamton.....	Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 151.....
530	Buffalo.....	" " " " No. 9.....
531	Lockport.....	" " " " No. 99.....
532	New York, Bronx.....	" " " " No. 43.....
533	" Brooklyn....	" " " " No. 30.....
534	" "	" " " " No. 316.....
535	" Manhattan..	" " " " No. 24.....
536	" " ..	" " " " No. 25.....
537	" " ..	" " " " No. 36.....
538	" " ..	" " " " No. 50.....
539	" " ..	" " " " No. 216.....
540	" Queens.....	" " " " No. 314.....
541	Niagara Falls.....	" " " " No. 173.....
542	Olean.....	" " " " No. 139.....
543	Syracuse.....	" " " " No. 51.....
		Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers.
544	Albany.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 7.....
545	Amsterdam.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 126.....
546	Auburn.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 187.....
547	Batavia.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 38.....
548	Binghamton.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 112.....
549	Buffalo.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 36.....
550	Cohoes.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 354.....
551	Corinth-Palmer.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 318.....
552	Corning.....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 462.....

† Rates not reported. § Hours irregular. ‡ Hours not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Paperhangers	Male	Piece	†	$3 55	8	44	514
"	"	Hour	75 cents				
"	"	Day	$3 25–3 50	3 43	8	48	515
Decorators	"	"	4 00				
Paperhangers	"	Piece	†	3 47	§	§	516
Pavers	"	Day	4 50	4 41	8	48	517
Rammermen	"	"	3 50				
Pavers and curb setters	"	Hour	40 cents	3 42	‡	‡	518
Pavers (asphalt)	"	Day	$3 00	a2 40	10	60	519
"	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	520
Rammermen	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	521
Pavers	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	522
"	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	523
"	"	"	5 00	4 66	8	44	524
Rammermen	"	"	4 00				
"	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	44	525
Pavers	"	Day	$5 00	5 00	8	44	526
" and curb setters	"	"	3 20	3 20	8	48	527
Calkers and tappers	"	Day	4 00	4 00	8	48	528
Plasterers	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	529
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	530
"	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	531
"	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	532
"	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	533
"	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	534
"	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	535
"	"	"	5 50	f	8	44	536
"	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	537
"	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	538
"	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	539
"	"	"	5 50	5 50	8	44	540
"	"	"	†	4 00	8	48	541
"	"	"	†	4 00	8	48	542
"	"	"	†	4 40	8	48	543
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	544
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 50	3 01	8	48	545
Juniors	"	"	2 50–2 75				
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	Hour	43¾ cents	3 50	8	48	546
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	Day	$2 50–3 50	3 00	9	54	547
Plumbers and gas fitters	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	548
" " "	"	"	3 00–4 00	3 55	8	48	549
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	550
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	2 50–3 00	2 56	9	54	551
Plumbers	"	†	†	3 00	9	54	552

a Includes laborers at $1.50 per day.

f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers—Concluded.
553	Cortland	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 198
554	Elmira	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 206
555	Geneva	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 74
556	Glens Falls	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 225
557	Gloversville	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 253
558	Hornell	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 194
559	Ithaca	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 109
560	Jamestown	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 232
561	Kingston	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 223
562	Little Falls	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 226
563	Lockport	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 242
564	Mechanicville	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 362
565	Middletown	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 382
566	Mount Vernon	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 86
567	New Rochelle	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 151
568	New York, Bronx	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 379
569	" Brooklyn	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 1
570	" "	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 96
571	" Manhattan	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 480
572	" "	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 498
573	" Queens	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 418
574	" Richmond	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 371
575	Newburgh	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 269

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING ETC.— Contd.							
Plumbers	Male	†	†	$2 75	9	54	553
" gas and steam fitters	"	Day	$3 50	3 50	8	48	554
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	†	†	3 07	‡	‡	555
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	Day	3 50	3 50	8	48	556
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	557
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	†	†	3 00	9	54	558
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	Day	3 50	3 32	8	48	559
Juniors	"	"	2 50–3 00				
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	†	†	3 00	‡	‡	560
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	Day	3 00	3 00	8	48	561
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	2 50–3 25	2 73	9	54	562
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	563
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	54	564
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	565
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	†	†	3 73	8	44	566
Juniors	"	†	†				
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	Day	4 00	4 00	8	44	567
Plumbers and gas fitters	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	568
Plumbers, gas, steam fitters and sprinkler pipe fitters	"	"	5 00	4 82	8	44	569
Helpers	"	"	3 00				
Plumbers and gas fitters	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	570
" " "	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	571
" " "	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	572
" " "	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	573
" gas and steam fitters	"	"	4 25	4 25	8	44	574
Helpers	"	"	2 50				
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	2 75–3 25	3 21	8	48	575

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers—Concluded.
576	Niagara Falls	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 129
577	Norwich	Tinners and Plumbers' Union, No. 12700 A. F. of L.
578	Nyack	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 409
579	Olean	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 500
580	Oswego	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 273
581	Peekskill	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 390
582	Plattsburg	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 497
583	Pleasantville	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 376
584	Poughkeepsie	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 180
585	Rochester	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 13
586	Rome	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 204
587	Salamanca	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S and Canada, No. 454
588	Saratoga Springs	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 288
589	Schenectady	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 105
590	Suffern	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 373
591	Syracuse	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 54
592	Tarrytown	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 255
593	Tonawanda	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 342
594	Troy	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 61
595	Utica	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 79
596	Watertown	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 117
597	White Plains	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 299
598	Yonkers	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 152

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING ETC.— Contd.							
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	Male	Day	$3 50	$3 52	8	48	576
Tinners and plumbers	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	54	577
Plumbers and steam fitters	"	"	3 28	3 20	8	44	578
" " "	"	"	3 50	3 27	9	54	579
" " "	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	580
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	581
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	2 00–3 00	2 71	8	48	582
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	583
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	584
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 25–4 00	3 38	8	48	585
Juniors	"	"	2 00–3 00				
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	586
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	2 75	2 75	9	54	587
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 25	3 25	8	48	588
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	†	†	4 00	‡	‡	589
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	Hour	41–62½ cents	3 99	8	44	590
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	8⅛	48	591
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	592
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	593
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 60	3 60	8	44	594
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 00, 3 25, 3 50	3 24	8	48	595
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	596
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	4 00	3 86	8	48	597
Helpers	"	"	2 50				
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	598

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.
		Rock Drillers, Tool Sharpeners, Etc.
599	Buffalo	Surface Rock and Drill Boat Workers' Union, No. 574, International Longshoremen M. and T. W. Association
600	New York, Manhattan	Emmett Association of Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, No. 11808, A. F. of L
		Roofers (Slate and Tile).
601	Buffalo	International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, No. 16
602	New York, Manhattan	" " " " " " No. 4
		Sheet Metal Workers.
603	Albany	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 83
604	Amsterdam	" " " " " " No. 49
605	Binghamton	" " " " " " No. 22
606	Buffalo	" " " " " " No. 71
607	Corning	" " " " " " No. 81
608	Dunkirk	" " " " " " No. 68
609	Elmira	" " " " " " No. 112
610	Geneva	" " " " " " No. 224
611	Glens Falls	" " " " " " No. 208
612	Ithaca	" " " " " " No. 26
613	Little Falls	" " " " " " No. 393
614	Lockport	" " " " " " No. 79
615	Middletown	" " " " " " No. 136
616	Mount Vernon	" " " " " " No. 29
617	New Rochelle	" " " " " " No. 64
618	New York, Brooklyn	United States Cornice Makers and Roofers' Union
619	" Manhattan	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 11
620	" Queens	" " " " " " No. 143
621	" Richmond	" " " " " " No. 76
622	Newburgh	" " " " " " No. 165
623	Niagara Falls	" " " " " " No. 69
624	North Tonawanda	" " " " " " No. 239
625	Ogdensburg	" " " " " " No. 148
626	Olean	" " " " " " No. 352
627	Oswego	" " " " " " No. 100
628	Peekskill	" " " " " " No. 291
629	Port Chester	" " " " " " No. 138
630	Port Jervis	" " " " " " No. 380
631	Poughkeepsie	" " " " " " No. 233
632	Rochester	" " " " " " No. 46
633	Rome	" " " " " " No. 214
634	Schenectady	" " " " " " No. 33
635	Syracuse	" " " " " " No. 58
636	Tarrytown	" " " " " " No. 209
637	Troy	" " " " " " No. 15
638	Utica	" " " " " " No. 23
639	White Plains	" " " " " " No. 287
640	Yonkers	" " " " " " No. 218
		Stair Builders.
641	New York, Manhattan	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 575
		Steam and Hot Water Fitters.
642	Albany	International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of America, No. 45
643	Binghamton	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada, No. 380
644	Buffalo	United Asscciation Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada, No. 395

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Blasters	Male	Day	$3 00				
Drillers	"	"	2 75				
Foremen	"	Month	90 00–110 00	$2 53	11	66	599
Helpers	"	Day	2 25				
Rock drillers and tool sharp'rs	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	600
Slate and tile roofers	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	601
" " "	"	"	4 75	4 75	8	44	602
Roofers and sheet metal w'krs	"	"	4 00	4 01	8	48	603
" " " "	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	604
" " " "	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	605
" " " "	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	48	606
" " " "	"	†	†	2 37	9	54	607
" " " "	"	Day	2 25–2 50	2 40	10	59	608
" " " "	"	†	†	2 46	9	54	609
" " " "	"	Day	3 00	2 86	9	54	610
" " " "	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	611
" " " "	"	"	2 00–2 75	2 35	8	48	612
" " " "	"	"	2 25, 2 50, 3 00	2 47	9	54	613
" " " "	"	"	2 25	2 25	9	54	614
" " " "	"	"	2 50	2 64	8	48	615
" " " "	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	616
" " " "	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	44	617
Cornice makers and roofers	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	618
Sheet metal workers	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	619
Roofers and sheet metal w'krs	"	"	4 50	4 50	8	44	620
" " " "	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	621
" " " "	"	"	2 75–3 50	2 89	8	48	622
" " " "	"	†	†	3 22	‡	‡	623
" " " "	"	Day	3 00	3 00	8	48	624
" " " "	"	"	2 50–2 75	2 56	9	54	625
" " " "	"	"	2 75	2 75	9	54	626
" " " "	"	"	3 00	2 99	8	48	627
" " " "	"	Month	85 00				
" " " "	"	Day	3 00	3 00	8	48	628
" " " "	"	"	3 25	3 25	8	44	629
Plumbers	"	"	2 50–3 25	2 34	9	54	630
Tinsmiths	"	"	2 00–2 75				
Roofers and sheet metal w'krs	"	"	3 00	2 97	8	48	631
" " " "	"	"	3 00–4 00	3 07	8	48	632
" " " "	"	†	†	2 50	8	48	633
" " " "	"	Day	3 20	3 20	8	48	634
" " " "	"	"	2 75, 3 00, 3 25	3 00	8	48	635
" " " "	"	"	2 50–3 75	3 44	8	44	636
" " " "	"	†	†	3 50	8	48	637
" " " "	"	†	†	3 00	8	48	638
" " " "	"	Day	4 00	4 00	8	48	639
" " " "	"	"	3 76	3 76	8	44	640
Stair builders	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	641
Steam and hot water fitters	"	"	4 00	3 10	8	48	642
Helpers	"	"	1 75–2 00				
Steam and hot water fitters	"	"	2 00–3 00	2 50	9	54	643
Steam fitters	"	"	4 00	3 78	8	48	644
Sprinkler fitters	"	"	3 50				
Helpers	"	"	1 50				

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(b) Building and Paving Trades — Concluded.
		Steam and Hot Water Fitters—Concluded.
645	Mount Vernon	International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of America, No. 57
646	New York, Manhattan	Enterprise Association, International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of America, No. 1
647	Schenectady	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada, No. 128
648	Yonkers	International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of America, No. 39
		Steam Fitters' Helpers.
649	New York, Manhattan	International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of America, No. 80
		Stone Masons.
650	Binghamton	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, No. 25
651	Buffalo	" " " " " No. 36
652	Mount Vernon	" " " " " No. 52
653	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 66
654	" Manhattan	" " " " " No. 74
655	Yonkers	" " " " " No. 59
		Stone Setters.
656	New York, Manhattan	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, No. 84
		Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.
657	New York, Manhattan	International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, No. 4
		Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.
658	Albany	International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, No. 61
659	Buffalo	International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, No. 5
660	New York, Manhattan	International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, No. 52
661	" "	Marble, Mosaic and Enamel Workers' Association
662	Rochester	International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, No. 59
663	Syracuse	International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, No. 10
		Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.
664	New York, Manhattan	International Ceramic Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, No. 53
665	" "	Marble Mosaic Workers' Laborers' Association
		Timbermen (Excavation Work).
666	New York, Manhattan	Sewer and Subway Timbermen's Union, No. 12669, A. F. of L.
		Tuck Pointers.
667	Buffalo	Tuck Pointers' Union, No. 10382, A. F. of L.
668	Rochester	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 609
		Varnishers and Polishers.
669	Buffalo	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 515
670	New York, Manhattan	" " " " " No. 442
671	Rochester	" " " " " No. 235

f Earnings not reported. † Rates

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Steam and hot water fitters	Male	Day	$4 25	$3 42	8	44	645
Helpers	"	"	2 50				
Steam and hot water fitters	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	646
Steam fitters and plumbers	"	"	3 00–3 25	2 57	10	59	647
Helpers	"	"	2 00–2 25				
Steam and hot water fitters	"	"	4 25	3 13	8	44	648
Helpers	"	"	1 75–2 50				
Helpers	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	649
Stone masons	"	Hour	44 cents	3 52	8	48	650
" "	"	"	50 cents	4 00	8	48	651
" "	"	Day	$4 24	4 24	8	44	652
" "	"	"	4 40	2 50	8	44	653
" "	"	"	4 40	4 40	8	44	654
" "	"	"	4 80	4 80	8	44	655
Stone masons	"	"	4 40	5 23	8	44	656
" setters	"	"	5 50				
Foremen	"	"	3 75	3 26	8	44	657
Roofers	"	"	3 00				
Tile layers	"	Hour	50 cents	f	8	48	658
" "	"	Day	$3 60	3 60	8	48	659
" "	"	"	5 00	5 00	8	44	660
Mosaic workers	"	"	3 75–4 00	3 95	8	44	661
Tile layers	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	48	662
" "	"	"	4 00	3 50	8½	48	663
Helpers	"	"	2 00				
Helpers	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	664
Mosaic workers' laborers	"	"	2 60	2 60	8	44	665
Timbermen	"	"	2 25	2 25	8–9	48–54	666
Tuck pointers	"	†	†	3 22	‡	‡	667
" " and stripers	"	Day	3 50	3 50	8	48	668
Wood finishers	"	"	2 50–3 00	2 67	9	54	669
" "	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	670
Painters	"	"	4 00				
Wood finishers and polishers	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	671

† not reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(c) Building and Street Labor.
		Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.
672	Albany	International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 190
673	Auburn	" " " " " " " No. 117
674	Binghamton	" " " " " " " No. 7
675	Geneva	" " " " " " " No. 103
676	Mamaroneck	" " " " " " " No. 24
677	Middletown	Independent Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union No. 8
678	Mount Vernon	International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 77
679	New Rochelle	" " " " " " " No. 106
680	New York, Bronx	First National Plasterers and Masons' Laborers' Union
681	" Brooklyn	International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 100
682	" "	Laborers' Union Protective Society, Division No. 1
683	" "	" " " " " No. 2
684	" "	" " " " " No. 3
685	" "	" " " " " No. 4
686	" "	" " " " " No. 5
687	" "	" " " " " No. 6
688	" "	" " " " " No. 7
689	" "	" " " " " No. 8
690	" Manhattan	International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 87
691	" "	Laborers' Union Protective Society, Division No. 1
692	" "	" " " " " No. 2
693	" "	" " " " " No. 3
694	" "	" " " " " No. 4
695	" "	" " " " " No. 5
696	" "	" " " " " No. 6
697	" "	" " " " " No. 7
698	" "	" " " " " No. 8
699	" "	" " " " " No. 9
700	" "	" " " " " No. 11
701	" "	Plasterers' Helpers' Society, No. 1
702	" "	Plasterers' Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association
703	" Queens	Laborers' Union Protective Society, Division No. 9
704	" "	" " " " " No. 10
705	" Richmond	" " " " " No. 1
706	Newburgh	International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 1
707	Nyack	" " " " " " " No. 20
708	Ossining	" " " " " " " No. 148
709	Port Chester	" " " " " " " No. 141
710	Rochester	" " " " " " " No. 15
711	"	" " " " " " " No. 60
712	Schenectady	" " " " " " " No. 157
713	Syracuse	" " " " " " " No. 30
714	"	" " " " " " " No. 40
715	"	" " " " " " " No. 88
716	Tarrytown	" " " " " " " No. 55
717	Troy	" " " " " " " No. 54
718	Utica	" " " " " " " No. 35
719	"	" " " " " " " No. 182
720	White Plains	" " " " " " " No. 9
721	Yonkers	" " " " " " " No. 292
		Building Material Handlers.
722	New York, Brooklyn	Building Material Handlers, No. 1, L. A.2609, K. of L.
723	" "	International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 61
		Cement and Asphalt Laborers.
724	New York, Manhattan	American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, No. 34
		Excavators.
725	New York, Manhattan	Excavators' Protective Union of Greater New York, No. 12711, A. F. of L.
726	" "	Independent Excavators' Protective Union
727	Yonkers	Rockmen and Excavators' Union, No. 12438, A F. of L.

‡ Hours

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Building laborers	Male	Hour	32 cents	$2 56	8	48	672
" "	"	"	27½ cents	2 20	8	44	673
" "	"	Day	$2 25	2 25	8	48	674
" "	"	"	1 75–2 00	2 00	9	54	675
Hod carriers	"	"	2 50				
" " and building laborers	"	"	2 25	2 25	8	48	676
Hod carriers	"	"	2 40	2 40	8	48	677
" "	"	"	2 80	2 80	8	44	678
Building laborers	"	Hour	30 cents	2 40	8	44	679
Plasterers and masons' laborers	"	Day	$3 50	3 00	8	44	680
Plasterers' laborers	"	"	3 25	3 25	8	44	681
Laborers	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	682
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	683
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	684
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	685
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	686
"	"	Hour	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	687
"	"	Day	$3 00	3 00	8	44	688
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	689
"	"	"	3 25	3 25	8	44	690
"	"	Hour	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	691
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	692
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	693
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	694
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	695
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	696
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	697
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	698
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	699
"	"	"	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	700
Plasterers' laborers	"	"	$3 25	3 25	8	44	701
" "	"	"	3 25	3 25	8	44	702
Building laborers	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	703
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	44	704
" "	"	"	35 cents	2 47	8	44	705
Hod carriers	"	"	30 cents	2 40	8	48	706
" "	"	Day	$2 25	2 12	8	44	707
Excavators	"	"	2 00				
Masons' laborers	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	48	708
Hod carriers	"	"	2 25	2 12	8	44	709
Building laborers	"	Hour	25-26 cents	2 07	8	48	710
" "	"	"	25-26 cents	2 08	8	48	711
" "	"	Day	$1 50–1 75	1 67	8	48	712
" "	"	"	2 08	2 08	8⅓	48	713
" "	"	"	2 08	2 08	‡	‡	714
" "	"	"	2 08	2 08	8	47	715
" " and hod carriers	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	44	716
Building laborers	"	Hour	40 cents	2 40	8	44	717
" "	"	Day	$1 75	1 75	8	48	718
" "	"	"	2 00	2 00	8	48	719
Hod carriers	"	"	2 60	2 60	8	44	720
Building laborers	"	Hour	37½ cents	3 00	8	44	721
Building material handlers	"	Piece	$4 00 (average)	4 00	11	65	722
" " "	"	"	4 00 "	4 00	11	66	723
Cement laborers	"	Hour	35 cents	2 80	8	44	724
Excavators	"	Day	$1 75	1 75	9	54	725
"	"	"	1 62	1 62	9	54	726
"	"	"	2 25	1 92	8	48	727
Rockmen	"	"	1 76				

not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		I. BUILDING, STONE
		(c) Building and Street Labor — Concluded.
		Plumbers' Laborers.
728	New York, Brooklyn....	International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 155
		Rockmen.
729	New York, Manhattan..	Independent Rockmen's Protective Union.....
730	" " ..	Rockmen's Protective Union of Greater N. Y., No. 12712, A. F. of L.....
		General Building and Street Laborers.
731	Middletown.....	Laborers' Protective Union, No. 8856, A. F. of L.....
732	Plattsburg.....	Federal Labor Union, No. 12565.....
733	Port Jervis.....	Laborers' Protective Union, No. 10295, A. F. of L.....
734	Rochester.....	Street, Sewer and General Excavating Laborers' Union, No. 11603 A. F. of L.
		II. TRANS
		(a) Railways.
		Car and Locomotive Painters.
1	Albany.....	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 535.
2	Middletown.....	" " " " " No. 397.
		Car Workers.
3	Binghamton.....	Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 35.....
4	Buffalo.....	International Association of Car Workers, No. 1.....
5	"	" " " " No. 2.....
6	Elmira.....	Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 63.....
7	Hopewell Junction.....	International Association of Car Workers, No. 37.....
8	Hornell.....	Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 359.....
9	Malone.....	International Association of Car Workers, No. 172.....
10	Mechanicville.....	" " " " No. 157.....
11	Middletown.....	" " " " No. 66.....
12	New York, Bronx.....	" " " " No. 72.....
13	" Queens.....	" " " " No. 117.....
14	Niagara Falls.....	" " " " No. 42.....
15	Norwich.....	" " " " No. 24.....
16	Troy.....	" " " " No. 181.....
		Clerks (Railway).
17	Albany.....	Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, No. 87.....
18	"	" " " No. 117.....
19	Buffalo.....	" " " No. 8.....
20	Corning.....	" " " No. 207.....
21	Geneva.....	" " " No. 61.....
22	Hopewell Junction.....	" " " No. 162.....
23	Maybrook.....	" " " No. 111.....

q In railroad train service wages are usually paid by the mile or trip and working time is either not specified a "day's work." The word "day" in connection with those trades, therefore, is used only in a technical sense, work by agreement. † Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.— Contd.							
Plumbers' laborers	Male	Day	$3 00	$3 00	8	44	728
Rockmen	"	"	2 48	2 48	9	54	729
"	"	"	2 25	2 25	9	54	730
Laborers	"	"	2 00	2 00	8	48	731
"	"	"	1 75–2 00	1 81	9	54	732
"	"	"	1 75	1 75	9	54	733
"	"	"	1 68–2 00	1 75	8	48	734
PORTATION.				Average earnings per day q			
Car cleaners	Male	Hour	15–18 cents	$1 91	9	50	1
Painters	"	"	20–23 cents				
Stripers	"	"	23–24½ cents				
Painters	"	Day	$1 60, 2 00, 2 20, 2 55 2 65	2 22	10⅙	60	2
Car workers	"	"	1 60, 1 70, 2 10	1 66	10	70	3
Air brake inspectors	"	Hour	27½ cents	2 34	10, 12	70, 84	4
Yard men	"	Month	$62 00, 64 00, 70 00				
Air brake inspectors	"	"	66 50	2 22	12	84	5
Car inspectors	"	"	64 00				
Oilers and repairers	"	"	62 00				
Car workers	"	†	†	1 49	10	70	6
Car inspectors	"	Hour	22 cents	2 39	12	84	7
Car repairers	"	"	22 cents		10	70	
Car workers	"	†	†	1 76	‡	‡	8
Car repairers	"	Day	$1 35–1 70	1 48	10	59	9
Car workers	"	Hour	21–22 cents	1 73	8	56	10
Air brake adjusters	"	"	18–24 cents	2 16	10	60	11
Car carpenters	"	"	19–24 cents				
Car helpers and laborers	"	"	17–18 cents				
Coach finishers	"	"	22–27½ cents				
Machinists	"	"	17–22 cents				
Car inspectors	"	"	22 cents	2 44	10, 11, 12	70, 77, 84	12
Car inspectors	"	"	20 cents	1 75	10	60	13
" repairers	"	"	15 cents				
Air brake inspectors	"	Month	$64 00	1 93	9–12	63–84	14
Car inspectors	"	"	64 00				
" repairers	"	Piece	2 00				
Running repairers	"	Month	62 00				
Laborers	"	Day	1 62				
Oilers	"	Month	58 50				
Inspectors	"	"	55 00	1 74	11	77	15
All others	"	Hour	14–23 cents		10⅕	60	
Car inspectors and repairers	"	†	†	2 08	10	69	16
Railway clerks	"	†	†	2 22	8–12	48–72	17
" "	"	Month	$35 00–65 00	2 04	8	44	18
" "	"	"	45 00–75 00	1 84	11	72	19
" "	"	"	40 00–88 33	2 00	8	49	20
" "	"	†	†	2 02	10	60	21
" "	"	Day	1 75–2 50	1 94	12	84	22
" "	"	"	†	1 85	8¾	61¼	23

at all or is fixed only to the extent of a stipulation that a certain number of miles or trips shall be regarded as being equivalent to the number of miles or trips ordinarily made in a calendar day or stipulated as a " day's "

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Continued.
		Clerks (Railway)—Concluded.
24	Mechanicville	Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, No. 12
25	Oneonta	" " " No. 228
26	Plattsburg	" " " No. 204
27	Port Chester	" " " No. 195
28	Rochester	" " " No. 56
29	Rotterdam Junction	" " " No. 124
30	Rouses Point	" " " No. 209
31	Schenectady	" " " No. 44
32	Syracuse	" " " No. 126
33	Troy	" " " No. 72
34	Utica	" " " No. 116
35	Whitehall	" " " No. 191
		Conductors.
36	Albany	Order of Railway Conductors of America, No. 56
37	Binghamton	" " " " No. 154
38	Buffalo	" " " " No. 2
39	Corning	" " " " No. 176
40	East Syracuse	" " " " No. 43
41	Elmira	" " " " No. 9
42	"	" " " " No. 374
43	Hornell	" " " " No. 225
44	Kingston	" " " " No. 524
45	Mechanicville	" " " " No. 171
46	Middletown	" " " " No. 104
47	New York, Manhattan	" " " " No. 54
48	" Queens	" " " " No. 391
49	" Richmond	" " " " No. 384
50	Norwich	" " " " No. 341
51	Ogdensburg	" " " " No. 25
52	Olean	" " " " No. 444
53	Oneonta	" " " " No. 45
54	Oswego	" " " " No. 167
55	Port Jervis	" " " " No. 52
56	Rensselaer	" " " " No. 359
57	Rochester	" " " " No. 8
58	Salamanca	" " " " No. 465
59	Syracuse	" " " " No. 155
60	Utica	" " " " No. 150
61	Watertown	" " " " No. 469
62	Whitehall	" " " " No. 461
		Engineers (Locomotive).
63	Albany	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 46
64	Binghamton	" " " No. 311
65	"	" " " No. 709
66	Buffalo	" " " No. 15
67	"	" " " No. 328
68	"	" " " No. 382

q See note on first page of Group II. † Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Railway clerks	Male	Day	$1 65–3 00	$2 18	10	70	24
" "	"	Month	50 00				
" "	"	"	45 00–65 00	1 88	8–10	48–70	25
" "	"	Day	1 50–2 70	1 56	‡	†	26
" "	"	Month	35 00–90 00	2 08	10	59½	27
" "	"	Week	†		8½	59½	
Checkers	"	Month	45 00–75 00	2 07	10	60	28
Tallymen	"	"	52 50				
Railway clerks	"	"	57 50				
" "	"	Day	†	2 00	10	70	29
" "	"	†	†	1 80	10	60	30
" "	"	†	†	f	8–10	48–60	31
" "	"	Month	60 00	2 31	10	60	32
" "	"	Day	2 50				
Chief clerk	"	Month	90 00	2 23	10	70	33
Cashier	"	Day	3 00				
Railway clerks	"	†	†	2 04	§	§	34
" "	"	Month	45 00–52 50	1 80	10	60	35
Conductors	"	†	†	4 58	‡	‡	36
"	"	Day	3 75	3 75	§	§	37
"	"	†	†	3 97	‡	‡	38
"	"	†	†	3 15	10	70	39
"	"	†	†	2 97	‡	‡	40
"	"	†	†	3 84	‡	‡	41
"	"	†	†	4 15	‡	‡	42
"	"	†	†	3 52	10	70	43
"	"	Day	3 50	3 55	§	§	44
"	"	Month	100 00–117 00				
"	"	†	†	3 61	‡	‡	45
"	"	Day	3 45, 3 60, 4 20	3 53	12	84	46
Trainmen	"	"	2 25				
Conductors	"	Mileage	3 cents per mile	4 73	§	§	47
"	"	†	†	3 75	‡	‡	48
"	"	Day	$3 00–3 20	2 70	12	84	49
"	"	Month	77 00–87 00				
"	"	†	†	3 29	‡	‡	50
"	"	Month	60 00–130 00	3 70	10	70	51
"	"	Day	†	4 00	§	§	52
"	"	†	†	3 26	‡	‡	53
"	"	Day	3 25–3 80	3 51	10	70	54
" freight	"	"	3 20				
" local	"	"	3 60	3 24	10	70	55
" passenger	"	"	3 70				
"	"	†	†	3 31	‡	‡	56
"	"	†	†	4 00	‡	‡	57
"	"	†	†	3 00	§	§	58
"	"	†	†	3 68	§	§	59
"	"	Day	3 50–4 25	3 83	10	70	60
" freight	"	"	3 00	3 10	10	70	61
" passenger	"	"	3 80		§	§	
"	"	†	†	3 48	‡	‡	62
Engineers, freight	"	R'd trip	12 60	4 37	§	§	63
" passenger	"	"	12 55		§	§	
" switch	"	Day	3 75–4 50		10	70	
"	"	†	†	3 93	‡	‡	64
"	"	†	†	4 02	‡	‡	65
"	"	Day	2 50–4 60	4 06	10	70	66
"	"	"	3 75, 3 85, 4 30	3 99	10	70	67
"	"	"	4 50	4 18	10	70	68
Firemen	"	"	2 60				

‡ Hours not reported. f Earnings not reported. § Hours irregular.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Continued.
		Engineers Locomotive—(Concluded).
69	Buffalo	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 421
70	"	" " " No. 533
71	"	" " " No. 544
72	"	" " " No. 659
73	Corning	" " " No. 244
74	East Syracuse	" " " No. 288
75	Elmira	" " " No. 41
76	"	" " " No. 434
77	Hornell	" " " No 47
78	"	" " " No. 641
79	Mechanicville	" " " No. 418
80	Middletown	" " " No. 292
81	New York, Bronx	" " " No. 145
82	" "	" " " No. 589
83	" Brooklyn	" " " No. 419
84	" "	" " " No. 639
85	" Queens	" " " No. 269
86	" Richmond	" " " No. 541
87	Norwich	" " " No. 560
88	Ogdensburg	" " " No. 377
89	Olean	" " " No. 345
90	Oneonta	" " " No. 58
91	Oswego	" " " No. 152
92	Port Jervis	" " " No. 54
93	"	" " " No. 732
94	Rensselaer	" " " No. 59
95	"	" " " No. 752
96	Rochester	" " " No. 18
97	"	" " " No. 35
98	Salamanca	" " " No. 254
99	Schenectady	" " " No. 172
100	Syracuse	" " " No. 169
101	"	" " " No. 367
102	"	" " " No. 441
103	Troy	" " " No. 87
04	Utica	" " " No. 14
05	Watertown	" " " No. 227
06	Whitehall	" " " No. 217

q See note on first page of Group II. † Rates not reported

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Engineers	Male	Mileage	$3 75–4 50 per 100 miles	$4 27	10	70	69
"	"	Day	3 75–6 82	3 84	10	70	70
"	"	†	†	3 95	‡	†	71
"	"	Day	4 96–5 10	5 08	10	70	72
"	"	†	†	4 36	10	70	73
"	"	Hour	45 cents	4 50	10	70	74
"	"	†	†	5 04	†	‡	75
"	"	†	†	3 83	10	70	76
"	"	†	†	4 06	10	70	77
" freight	"	Hour	40–42½ cents	4 92	10	70	78
" passenger	"	"	37–39½ cents				
"	"	†	†	3 69	‡	‡	79
Firemen	"	†	†				
Engineers	"	Mileage	$4 25–4 40 per 100 miles	4 28	10	70	80
"	"	Day	3 85	4 41	10	70	81
"	"	†	†	3 97	†	‡	82
"	"	Day	3 00	3 00	10	70	83
"	"	"	†	4 00	§	§	84
" passenger (locom.)	"	Month	140 00				
" " (electric)	"	"	140 00				
" construct'n & switch	"	"	111 50	4 28	10	70	85
" freight	"	"	135 00				
" extra	"	"	100 00				
"	"	Day	3 50	3 50	10–12	60–72	86
"	"	†	†	4 10	‡	‡	87
"	"	Day	2 90–5 28	3 87	10	70	88
"	"	†	†	4 17	‡	‡	89
" hogback	"	Day	4 25				
" passenger	"	"	3 75	3 88	§	§	90
" switch	"	"	3 60				
" freight	"	Mileage	4 10 per 100 miles	3 96	10	70	91
" passenger	"	"	3 85 per 100 miles				
" freight	"	"	4 00–4 25 per 100 miles	4 02	10	60–70	92
" passenger	"	"	3 70–3 75 per 100 miles				
"	"	Day	4 00–4 25	4 18	§	§	93
"	"	†	†	4 13	‡	‡	94
"	"	Mileage	†	4 07	‡	‡	95
" switch	"	Day	3 75		10	70	
Engineers, freight (heavy)	"	Mileage	4 50 per 100 miles		§	§	
" " (light)	"	"	4 40 per 100 miles	4 28	§	§	96
" passenger	"	"	3 85 per 100 miles		§	§	
" switch	"	"	3 75 per 100 miles		10	70	
" freight (local)	"	Day	5 25				
" " (through)	"	"	4 75				
" passenger	"	"	4 12	4 51	§	§	97
" "	"	"	†				
" switch	"	"	3 75				
"	"	†	†	3 98	‡	‡	98
"	"	Day	3 75–4 50	4 16	10	70	99
"	"	Mileage	†	5 02	‡	‡	100
" yard	"	Day	3 75		10	60–70	
"	"	†	†	3 98	‡	‡	101
"	"	Mileage	†	4 60	§	§	102
" yard	"	Day	3 75		10	70	
"	"	†	†	3 73	‡	‡	103
" freight	"	Mileage	4 50 per 100 miles	3 98	§	§	104
" passenger	"	"	3 85 per 100 miles				
"	"	Day	3 00, 3 50, 3 75, 3 85, 4 40	3 94	10	70	105
"	"	"	3 60–5 00	4 80	11	77	106

‡ Hours not reported. § Hours irregular.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Continued.
		Firemen and Engineers (Locomotive).
107	Albany	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 230
108	"	" " " " No. 699
109	"	" " " " No. 708
110	Binghamton	" " " " No. 227
111	Buffalo	" " " " No. 12
112	"	" " " " No. 85
113	"	" " " " No. 101
114	"	" " " " No. 241
115	"	" " " " No. 276
116	"	" " " " No. 316
117	"	" " " " No. 472
118	"	" " " " No. 614
119	Corning	" " " " No. 121
120	East Syracuse	" " " " No. 334
121	Elmira	" " " " No. 242
122	"	" " " " No. 463
123	Green Island	" " " " No. 315
124	Hornell	" " " " No. 169
125	Mechanicville	" " " " No. 74
126	Middletown	" " " " No. 232

q See note on first page of Group II. † Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Engineers, yard	Male	Day	$3 85	$3 01	10	70	107
Firemen "	"	"	2 10				
Engineers, road	"	Mileage	†		§	§	
Firemen "	"	"	†				
Engineers	"	Month	†	2 85	§	§	108
Firemen	"	"	75 00				
Engineers, switch	"	Day	3 75	2 29	10–11	70–77	109
Firemen	"	"	2 20–2 25				
"	"	R'd trip	4 95				
Engineers	"	Day	3 60, 4 10, 4 25	3 04	11	77	110
Firemen	"	"	2 20, 2 25, 2 40, 2 55, 2 65, 2 75				
Engineers	"	"	3 75, 3 85, 4 40, 4 50, 6 10	3 21	10	70	111
Firemen	"	"	2 20, 2 40, 2 50, 2 60				
Conductors	"	"	4 00	3 35	10	70	112
Engineers, road	"	"	4 60				
" yard	"	"	3 80				
Firemen, road	"	"	2 70				
" yard	"	"	2 40				
Engineers	"	"	4 50	2 72	10	70	113
Firemen	"	"	2 10–2 75				
Hostlers	"	"	2 58				
Engineers, freight	"	Mileage	4 50 per 100 miles		10	70	114
" passenger	"	"	4 20 per 100 miles				
" yard	"	Hour	37 cents		12	84	
Firemen, freight	"	Mileage	2 75 per 100 miles	2 72	10	70	
" passenger	"	"	2 20 per 100 miles				
" yard	"	Day	2 10–2 31–2 52		10	70	
Hostlers	"	"	2 60		12	84	
Engineers, road	"	Mileage	4 00 per 100 miles	2 83	§	§	115
" yard	"	Day	3 50		10–12	70–84	
Firemen, road	"	Mileage	2 60 per 100 miles		§	§	
" yard	"	Day	2 25		10–12	70–84	
Engineers, road	"	"	5 20	2 93	10	70	116
" switch	"	"	3 75				
Firemen, road	"	"	2 70				
" yard	"	"	2 65				
Hostlers	"	"	3 75				
Engineers	"	"	3 50	2 68	10–12	70–84	117
Firemen	"	"	2 20–2 50				
Engineers	"	Mileage	4 25 per 100 miles	3 09	§	§	118
Firemen	"	Day	2 60				
Helpers	"	Mileage	2 40 per 100 miles				
Hostlers	"	"	2 50 per 100 miles				
Engine dispatchers	"	Month	75 00				
Engineers	"	†	†	2 99	‡	‡	119
Firemen	"	†	†		10	70	
Hostlers	"	†	†		‡	‡	
Engineers	"	†	†	2 82	‡	‡	120
Firemen	"	‡	†		‡	‡	
Engineers	"	†	†	2 64	‡	‡	121
Firemen	"	†	†		10	70	
Engineers	"	†	†	2 42	‡	‡	122
Firemen	"	†	†		10	70	
Engineers	"	†	†	2 75	11	77	123
Firemen	"	†	†				
"	"	Hour	21–26 cents	2 35	‡	‡	124
"	"	Mileage	$2 25–2 60 per 100 miles	2 60	§	§	125
Engineers	"	"	4 25–4 40 per 100 miles	3 01	§	§	126
Firemen	"	"	2 30, 2 35, 2 60, 2 80 per 100 miles				

§ Hours irregular. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Continued.
		Firemen and Engineers (Locomotive)—Concluded.
127	New York, Bronx.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 363.....
128	" "	" " " " No. 666.....
129	" Queens.....	" " " " No. 309.....
130	" Richmond..	" " " " No. 339.....
131	Niagara Falls.....	" " " " No. 362.....
132	Norwich.....	" " " " No. 216.....
133	Ogdensburg.....	" " " " No. 524.....
134	Olean.....	" " " " No. 398.....
135	Oneonta.....	" " " " No. 71.....
136	Oswego.....	" " " " No. 92.....
137	Plattsburg.....	" " " " No. 180.....
138	Port Jervis.....	" " " " No. 1.....
139	Rensselaer.....	" " " " No. 215.....
140	Rochester.....	" " " " No. 99.....
141	Salamanca.....	" " " " No. 681.....
142	Saratoga Springs.....	" " " " No. 732.....
143	Schenectady.....	" " " " No. 210.....
144	Syracuse.....	" " " " No. 120.....
145	"	" " " " No. 213.....
146	"	" " " " No. 509.....
147	Utica.....	" " " " No. 229.....
148	Watertown.....	" " " " No. 212.....
149	West Seneca.....	" " " " No. 668.....
150	Whitehall.....	" " " " No. 209.....

q See note on first page of Group II. § Hours irregular.

Labor Organization on September 30 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly	
Continued.							
Engineers, freight	Male	Day	$4 40				
" passenger	"	"	3 85				
Firemen, freight	"	"	2 50	$3 23	10–16	70–112	127
passenger	"	"	2 10–2 20				
Hostlers	"	Hour	19½–21 cents				
" road	"	Day	$3 25				
Firemen, road	"	Mileage	2½ cents per mile	2 33	10 / 8	70 / 56	128
" yard	"	Day	$1 85				
" passenger	"	"	2 40				
" local freight	"	"	2 60	2 50	10–12	60–72	129
" through "	"	"	2 40				
" switch engines	"	"	2 10				
"	"	"	1 85, 2 04, 2 30	2 12	12	84	130
Engineers	"	"	4 50	2 75	10	70	131
Firemen	"	"	2 20–2 75				
Engineers	"	"	4 25–4 40				
Firemen, milk	"	"	2 35	2 71	§	§	132
" passenger	"	"	2 30				
" through	"	"	2 60				
" freight	"	"	2 25, 2 35, 2 40	2 14	§	§	133
" passenger	"	"	2 25				
Engineers	"	Hour	44–46 cents				
Firemen, passenger	"	Mileage	$2 52 for 110 miles	3 45	§	§	134
" road	"	Hour	24–26½ cents				
" yard	"	"	22–26½ cents				
Engineers	"	Mileage	$3 75–4 10 per 100 miles	2 82	§	§	135
Firemen	"	"	2 25, 2 55, 2 65, 2 75 per 100 miles				
Engineers	"	Day	4 10	2 65	10	70	136
Firemen	"	"	2 45–2 75				
Engineers	"	"	3 90	2 60	11	77	137
Firemen	"	"	2 00–2 75				
Engineers	"	"	3 60				
Firemen, heavy	"	"	2 50	2 82	§	§	138
" light	"	"	2 35				
" medium	"	"	2 45				
"	"	†	†	3 02	‡	‡	139
"	"	Day	2 05, 2 12, 2 15, 2 45, 2 50, 2 75	2 39	10	70	140
Engineers	"	Mileage	4 45 per 100 miles		§	§	
Firemen, road	"	"	2 55 per 100 miles		§	§	
" yard	"	Day	2 20	2 77	10	70	141
Hostlers	"	Hour	22 cents		12	84	
Trainmen	"	Mileage	$2 20 per 100 miles		§	§	
Firemen	"	Day	2 20–2 50	2 39	11	77	142
Engineers	"	"	3 75	2 52	10	70	143
Firemen	"	"	2 25–2 60				
" road	"	Mileage	2¾ cents per mile	3 12	§	§	144
" yard	"	Hour	22½ cents		10	70	
Engineers, freight	"	Day	$4 50		§	§	
" passenger	"	"	3 75		§	§	
" yard	"	"	3 75	2 84	10	70	145
Firemen, freight	"	"	2 60		§	§	
" passenger	"	"	2 20		§	§	
Engineers	"	Mileage	†		§	§	
" yard	"	Day	3 50	2 37	10	70	146
Firemen, road	"	Mileage	†		§	§	
" yard	"	Day	2 10		10	70	
"	"	"	2 20–2 50	2 44	‡	‡	147
Engineers, freight	"	"	4 40	3 04	10	70	148
Firemen	"	"	2 25–2 75				
Engineers	"	Hour	35 cents				
Firemen	"	"	22 cents	3 18	12	84	149
Hostlers	"	"	18¾ cents				
Engineers	"	Day	$3 90	2 65	11	77	150
Firemen	"	"	2 20–2 50				

Rates not reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Continued.
		Motormen, Guards, Etc. (Electric Trains).
151	New York, Brooklyn....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 291.....
152	" Manhattan..	" " " " No. 149.....
153	" " ..	" " " " No. 155.....
		Railroad Interlockers.
154	Buffalo.....	Order of Railroad Interlockers of North America, No. 1.....
155	Poughkeepsie.....	" " " " No. 7.....
156	Rochester.....	" " " " No. 2.....
157	Yonkers.....	" " " No. 8.....
		Street Railway Employees.
158	Albany.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 148.....
159	Binghamton.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 463.....
160	Elmira.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 179.....
161	Glens Falls.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 304.....
162	Ithaca.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 201.....
163	New York, Brooklyn....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 283.....
164	Newburgh.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 388.....
165	Oswego.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 92.....
166	Port Chester.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 481.....
167	Rensselaer.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 506.....
168	Rochester.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 282.....
169	Stillwater.....	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 307.....

q See note ou first page of Group II † Rates not reported. ‡ Hours not reported. § Hours

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Motormen	Male	Hour	30 cents	$3 00	10	70	151
"	"	Day	$3 50	3 50	10	70	152
"	"	"	3 50	3 31	10	70	153
Trainmen	"	"	2 00				
Interlockers	"	†	†	2 22	‡	‡	154
Electrical repairers	"	Month	67 00	2 21	10	70	155
Mechanical "	"	"	65 00				
Batterymen	"	"	52 00				
Foremen	"	"	75 00–85 00				
Construction men	"	Hour	18–25 cents	1 99	9	54	156
Electrical maintainers	"	Month	$70 00		§	§	
Mechanical "	"	"	65 00		§	§	
Lampmen	"	"	42 50		10	70	
Batterymen	"	"	52 50	1 75	12	84	157
Electrical repairmen	"	"	67 50		12	84	
Foremen	"	"	75 00		‡	‡	
Helpers	"	"	45 00		12	72	
Mechanical repairmen	"	"	65 00		12	84	
Conductors and motormen	"	Hour	25 cents	2 50	10	70	158
Street railway employees	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	159
Conductors and motormen	"	†	†	1 73	7½–10½	52½–71	160
Street railway employees	"	Hour	22 cents	2 02	8–10	56–70	161
" " "	"	†	†	1 93	‡	‡	162
Conductors and motormen	"	Day	$2 30	2 23	10	70	163
Switchmen	"	"	2 00				
Conductors and motormen, first year	"	Hour	18 cents	1 87	8–10	56–70	164
Conductors and motormen, second year	"	"	20 cents				
Conductors and motormen, after third year	"	"	21 cents				
Street railway employees	"	†	†	2 24	‡	‡	165
Conductors and motormen, first year	"	Hour	20 cents	2 20	10	69	166
Conductors and motormen, second year	"	"	21 cents				
Conductors and motormen, third year	"	"	22 cents				
Conductors and motormen, after third year	"	"	24 cents				
Street railway employees	"	†	†	2 50	10	70	167
Street railway employees, first six months	"	Hour	20 cents	2 32	10	70	168
Street railway employees, second six months	"	"	22 cents				
Street railway employees, after first year	"	"	24 cents				
Street railway employees, suburban	"	"	26 cents				
Engineers, power house	"	Month	$70 00	2 20	12	84	169
Conductors and motormen	"	Hour	22 cents		10	70	

irregular. f Earnings not reported, member being permanently employed at other work

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Continued.
		Street Railway Employees — Concluded.
170	Troy	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 132
171	Yonkers	Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 490
		Switchmen.
172	Binghamton	Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 114
173	Buffalo	" " " " No. 4
174	"	" " " " No. 39
175	"	" " " " No. 99
176	"	" " " " No. 201
177	"	" " " " No. 209
178	"	" " " " No. 220
179	"	" " " " No. 226
180	Elmira	" " " " No. 144
181	Hornell	" " " " No. 108
182	Lyons	" " " " No. 191
183	Middletown	" " " " No. 228
184	New York, Bronx	" " " " No. 56
185	Niagara Falls	" " " " No. 177
186	Rochester	" " " " No. 60
187	Salamanca	" " " " No. 176
188	Syracuse	" " " " No. 152
189	Utica	" " " " No. 44
190	West Seneca	" " " " No. 221
		Trackmen (Railway).
191	Saranac Lake	Maintenance of Way Employees

q See note on first page of Group II.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Street railway employees....	Male	†	†.....	$2 25	9	63	170
Conductors and motormen, first year.....	"	Hour	21 cents.....	2 24	10	70	171
Conductors and motormen, after first year.....	"	"	24 cents.....				
Foremen, day.....	"	Day	$3 00.....	2 73	10	70	172
" night.....	"	"	3 20.....				
Helpers, day.....	"	"	2 40–2 70.....				
" night.....	"	"	2 52–2 90.....				
Switch tenders.....	"	"	1 85.....				
Switchmen.....	"	"	3 40.....	3 40	10	70	173
"	"	"	3 10, 3 30, 3 50....	3 27	10	70	174
"	"	"	3 41, 3 63, 3 85....	3 44	10	70	175
Switch tenders.....	"	Month	47 50–52 50.....				
Foremen, day.....	"	Hour	34 cents.....	3 27	10	70	176
" night.....	"	"	36 cents.....				
Helpers, day.....	"	"	31 cents.....				
" night.....	"	"	33 cents.....				
Switchmen, day.....	"	"	31–34 cents.....	3 30	10	70	177
" night.....	"	"	33–36 cents.....				
"	"	"	31, 33, 34, 36 cents..	3 65	11	77	178
"	"	Day	$3 10–3 40.....	3 15	10	70	17
"	"	†	†.....	2 81	10	70	180
"	"	†	†.....	2 83	10	70	181
Brakemen, day.....	"	Hour	28 cents.....	2 93	10	70	1
" night.....	"	"	31 cents.....				
Conductors, day.....	"	"	31 cents.....				
" night.....	"	"	33 cents.....				
Brakemen.....	"	Day	$2 55.....	2 74	10	70	18
Conductors, freight, day.....	"	"	3 00.....				
" " night....	"	"	3 10.....				
Switchmen.....	"	"	2 60.....				
Assistant yard masters.....	"	"	3 25.....	2 60	8	56	18
Foremen, second shift.....	"	"	2 85.....				
" third shift.....	"	"	2 90.....				
Helpers, second shift.....	"	"	2 45.....				
" third shift.....	"	"	2 50.....				
Conductors, night.....	"	Hour	34 cents.....	3 10	10	70	18
Helpers, day.....	"	"	29 cents.....				
" night.....	"	"	31 cents.....				
Conductors, day.....	"	"	32 cents.....				
" night.....	"	"	34 cents.....				
Helpers, day.....	"	"	29 cents.....	2 94	10	60–70	186
" night.....	"	"	30 cents.....				
Switchmen.....	"	"	28 cents.....				
Conductors, day.....	"	"	30 cents.....				
" night.....	"	"	31 cents.....				
Helpers, day.....	"	"	25 cents.....	2 50	10	70	187
" night.....	"	"	26 cents.....				
Switch tenders.....	"	Month	$50 00.....				
Foremen.....	"	Day	3 00.....	2 85	10	70	188
Helpers.....	"	"	2 70.....				
Drill masters.....	"	"	3 00.....	2 77	10	70	189
Drill men.....	"	"	2 70.....				
Switch tenders.....	"	Month	60 00.....				
Switchmen, day.....	"	Day	3 72–4 08.....	3 85	12	84	190
" night.....	"	"	3 96–4 32.....				
Yard masters.....	"	Month	120 00.....				
Section boss.....	"	"	50 00.....	1 55	10	60	191
Trackmen.....	"	Day	1 45.....				

† Rates not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Continued.
		Trainmen (Road and Yard).
192	Albany	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 3
93	"	" " " No. 37
194	Auburn	" " " No. 745
195	Binghamton	" " " No. 36
196	Buffalo	" " " No. 187
197	"	" " " No. 417
198	"	" " " No. 572
199	Corning	" " " No. 195
00	East Syracuse	" " " No. 143
201	Elmira	" " " No. 229
202	"	" " " No. 413
203	Fishkill-on-Hudson	" " " No. 287
204	Hornell	" " " No. 186
205	Kingston	" " " No. 468
206	Mechanicville	" " " No. 311
207	Middletown	" " " No. 40
208	New York, Bronx	" " " No. 197
209	" Manhattan	" " " No. 163
210	" "	" " " No. 598

q See note on first page of Group II. ‡ Hours not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Foremen, day	Male	Day	$3 00				
" night	"	"	3 10				
Trainmen, day	"	"	2 70				
" night	"	"	2 80	$2 74	11	77	192
" milk train	"	"	2 30				
" passenger	"	"	2 30				
Yard masters	"	Month	100 00		10	70	
Brakemen, road	"	Hour	30 cents		12	84	
" yard	"	"	31 cents		10	70	
Conductors, road	"	"	35 cents	3 46	12	84	193
" yard	"	"	33 cents		10	70	
Conductors and motormen	"	"	28½ cents		‡	‡	
Trainmen, freight	"	Trip	$2 10–2 60		§	§	
" passenger	"	"	2 10, 2 60, 3 13	2 83	§	§	194
Yard men	"	Day	2 60		12	84	
Trainmen	"	"	†	2 50	10	70	195
Conductors	"	†	†		‡	‡	
Switchmen	"	†	†	2 93	‡	‡	196
Trainmen	"	†	†		10	70	
"	"	Hour	25, 31, 33, 34, 36 cents	3 14	§	§	197
Brakemen	"	Day	$2 60		10	70	
Conductors, road	"	Hour	32 cents		12	84	
Switchmen	"	"	32, 34, 36 cents	3 33	10	70	198
Stationary engineers	"	Day	$3 00		10	60	
Yard masters	"	Month	115 00		12	84	
Brakemen	"	Day	2 25				
Conductors	"	"	3 30				
Flagmen	"	"	2 45	2 56	‡	‡	199
Switchmen	"	"	2 60				
Brakemen, day	"	"	3 00				
" night	"	"	3 20				
" local	"	"	2 50				
" rounds	"	"	2 15				
Conductors, day	"	"	3 20	2 52	§	§	200
" night	"	"	3 50				
"	"	"	3 00				
Trainmen, fast freight	"	"	2 05				
"	"	†	†	2 83	§	§	201
Brakemen, road	"	Day	2 42		11	77	
" yard	"	Hour	28–29 cents		‡	‡	
Conductors, road	"	Day	$3 81	2 76	11	77	202
" yard	"	Hour	33–34 cents		‡	‡	
Flagmen	"	Day	$2 54		11	77	
Baggage master	"	"	2 70				
Brakemen	"	"	2 40				
" through freight	"	"	2 35				
" way freight	"	"	2 65				
" day, yard	"	"	2 45	2 43	§	§	203
" night, yard	"	"	2 50				
Conductors, freight	"	"	3 60				
" day, yard	"	"	2 85				
" night, yard	"	"	2 90				
Trainmen	"	†	†	2 44	10	70	204
"	"	†	†	2 41	‡	‡	205
"	"	†	†	2 60	‡	‡	206
"	"	†	†	2 25	‡	‡	207
"	"	†	†	2 39	8	56	208
Brakemen	"	†	†				
Conductors	"	†	†	3 50	10	70	209
Switchmen	"	†	†				
Yard men	"	Hour	35 cents				
Brakemen, yard	"	Day	$3 10				
Conductors	"	"	3 40	2 80	10	70	210
Trainmen	"	Month	66 00				

§ Hours irregular. † Rates not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Continued.
		Trainmen (Road and Yard)—Continued.
211	New York, Queens	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 517
212	" Richmond	" " " No. 560
213	Newark	" " " No. 291
214	Newburgh	" " " No. 623
215	Niagara Falls	" " " No. 639
216	Norwich	" " " No. 252
217	Ogdensburg	" " " No. 279
218	Olean	" " " No. 133
219	Oneonta	" " " No. 1
220	Oswego	" " " No. 69
221	Plattsburg	" " " No. 540
222	Port Jervis	" " " No. 253
223	Ravena	" " " No. 565
224	Rensselaer	" " " No. 250
225	Rochester	" " " No. 289
226	"	" " " No. 681
227	Rotterdam Junction	" " " No. 300
228	Rouses Point	" " " No. 795
229	Salamanca	" " " No. 137
230	Schenectady	" " " No. 166
231	Syracuse	" " " No. 230
232	"	" " " No. 705

q See note on first page of Group II. § Hours irregular. † Rates

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Brakemen, night	Male	Day	$3 00				
" passenger	"	"	2 15				
" yard	"	"	2 80	2 51	§	§	211
Conductors, night	"	"	3 40				
" yard	"	"	3 20				
Collectors, passenger	"	"	2 40				
Brakemen	"	Hour	28–30 cents				
" freight	"	Day	$2 40–3 00				
" passenger	"	Month	50 00	2 27	§	§	212
Conductors, "	"	"	75 00				
" yard	"	Hour	32–34 cents				
Trainmen	"	"	25 cents	2 50	§	§	213
"	"	†	†	2 50	12	84	214
Switchmen, yard	"	Hour	29, 31, 32, 34 cents	2 95	10	70	215
Trainmen	"	†	†	2 57	‡	‡	216
"	"	Day	$2 50	2 50	10	70	217
Conductors, day	"	Hour	33 cents				
" night	"	"	34 cents				
" road	"	"	34 cents	2 69	§	§	218
Helpers, day	"	"	28 cents				
" night	"	"	30 cents				
Trainmen	"	"	24 cents				
Switchmen	"	†	†	2 39	11	77	219
Trainmen	"	†	†				
Baggagemen	"	Month	$55 00		‡	‡	
Brakemen	"	"	55 00		‡	‡	
" freight and pass'ger	"	Day	2 25–2 50	2 28	10	70	220
Conductors, yard	"	Hour	30–33 cents		‡	‡	
Helpers, "	"	"	28–30 cents		‡	‡	
Conductors, freight	"	Day	$3 20				
" local	"	"	3 50				
" passenger	"	"	4 15	2 61	§	§	221
Trainmen	"	"	2 30				
" local freight	"	"	2 00				
" yard	"	"	2 70–2 80				
Brakemen	"	"	2 15				
Conductors	"	"	3 20	2 43	10	60–70	222
Switchmen	"	"	2 50, 2 60, 3 00, 3 10				
Brakemen, day	"	Hour	28 cents				
" night	"	"	30 cents		10	70	
Conductors, day	"	"	31 cents	2 69			223
" night	"	"	33 cents				
Road men	"	Day	$2 50		§	§	
Trainmen	"	†	†	2 12	§	§	224
"	"	†	†	2 62	§	§	225
"	"	†	†	3 09	§	§	226
"	"	†	†	2 50	§	§	227
Brakemen	"	†	†	¶	10	70	228
Assistant yard masters	"	Day	3 00				
Conductors, yard, day	"	"	2 75–3 02				
" " night	"	"	3 08–3 24	2 42	10	70	229
Helpers, day	"	"	2 50–2 78				
" night	"	"	2 76–2 96				
Trainmen	"	Mileage	2 cents per mile		§	§	
Conductors	"	†	†		11	75	
Inspectors	"	†	†	2 46	10	70	230
Trainmen	"	†	†		11	75	
Road men, freight	"	Day	$2 85				
" " passenger	"	"	3 30	3 08	§	§	231
Yard " day	"	"	2 81				
" " night	"	"	3 42				
Baggagemen	"	Month	66 00–80 00				
Trainmen, freight	"	"	70 00				
" head-end	"	"	74 50	2 69	§	§	232
" through passenger	"	"	74 50–77 00				
Yard men	"	Hour	26–31 cents				

not reported. ‡ Hours not reported. ¶ Earnings not reported

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(a) Railways — Concluded.
		Trainman (Road and Yard)—Concluded.
233	Troy	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 90
234	Utica	" " " No. 164
235	Walton	" " " No. 75
236	Watertown	" " " No. 480
237	Whitehall	" " " No. 296
		(b) Navigation.
		Boatmen.
238	New York, Manhattan	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 437
239	Whitehall	International Seamen's Union
		Cooks and Stewards (Marine).
240	Buffalo	Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union of the Great Lakes, No. 54, I. S. U. of A
241	New York, Manhattan	" " " " of the Atlantic Coast, I. S. U. of A
242	Ogdensburg	" " " " of the Great Lakes, I. S. U. of A
		Engineers (Marine).
243	Albany	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 63
244	Alexandria Bay	" " " " No. 75
245	Buffalo	" " " " No. 1
246	"	Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, No. 4
247	Clayton	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 46
248	Dunkirk	Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, No. 765
249	Kingston	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 57
250	New York, Manhattan	" " " " No. 33
251	Ogdensburg	" " " " No. 89
252	Oswego	" " " " No. 72
253	Tonawanda	Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, No. 7, I. M. and T. W.
		Firemen (Marine).
254	Buffalo	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Protective Association of America, No. 452

q See note on first page of Group II. † Rates not reported. ‡ Hours not reported. * Hours board reckoned at $15 per month. c Average earnings include board reckoned at $6 per week. reckoned at $4 per week. b Average earnings include board reckoned at 75 cents per day.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day. q	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Trainmen	Male	†	†	$2 23	10, 11	60–77	233
"	"	†	†	2 33	‡	‡	234
"	"	†	†	2 60	‡	‡	235
"	"	†	†	2 62	‡	‡	236
"	"	†	†	2 68	‡	‡	237
Boatmen	"	Month	$40 00	1 33	*	*	238
"	"	†	†	3 00	‡	‡	239
Cooks	"	Month	75 00–86 00 and board	d2 32	12	84	240
" second	"	"	34 00 and board				
Porters	"	"	25 00 and board				
Waiters	"	"	34 00 and board				
Cooks, stewards and waiters	"	†	†	e1 41	16	112	241
"	"	Month	75 00	2 50	14	98	242
Porters and waiters	"	"	35 00				
Chief engineers	"	Month	100 00 and board	c3 39	12	84	243
Engineers	"	"	75 00–80 00 and board				
"	"	Season	500 00 and board (July 1st to September 30th)	d6 09	12	84	244
"	"	Month	75 00–150 00 and board	d4 45	12	84	245
Tugmen	"	†	†	a3 98	12	84	246
Engineers	"	Month	90 00–175 00 and board	d3 85	12 8	84 56	247
" waterworks	"	Annum	600 00				
"	"	Month	105 00	3 51	12	84	248
Captains	"	"	110 00				
Engineers	"	"	60 00–95 00 and board	§3 19	12	84	249
"	"	"	120 00-130 00-135 00-137 50–150 00	§3 72	8, 12, 15	56, 84, 105	250
"	"	"	60 00-70 00-75 00-80 00-85 00-90 00				
"	"	"	100 00-105 00-110 00-115 00–125 00-135 00				
"	"	"	150 00-165 00-175 00-200 00 and board				
"	"	†	†	§ 3 00	12	84	251
"	"	Month	90 00–175 00 and board	d3 30	12	84	252
" and masters	"	"	80 00–130 00 and board	b3 71	*	*	253
Firemen, harbor tugs	"	"	60 00 and board	b2 63	19	133	254
" dredge "	"	"	55 00 and board				
Linemen, harbor tugs	"	"	60 00 and board				
" dredge "	"	"	55 00 and board				

irregular. d Average earnings include board reckoned at $20 per month. e Average earnings include
a Average earnings include board reckoned at $25 per month. § Average earnings include board

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(b) Navigation — Concluded.
		Firemen (Marine)—Concluded.
255	Buffalo	Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Benevolent Association, I. S. U. of A
256	New York, Brooklyn	Atlantic Coast Marine Firemen's Union, I. S. U. of A
257	Ogdensburg	Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Benevolent Association of the Great Lakes, I. S. U. of A
		Masters and Pilots.
258	Albany	American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 7
259	Clayton	" " " " " No. 67
260	New York, Manhattan	" " " " " No. 1
		Seamen.
261	Buffalo	Lake Seamen's Union, I. S. U. of A
262	North Tonawanda	" " " "
263	Ogdensburg	" " " "
		(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.
		Building Material Drivers.
264	New York, Manhattan	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 506
265	" "	" " " " No. 654
		Cabmen and Coach Drivers.
266	Albany	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 104
267	Binghamton	" " " No. 378
268	Buffalo	" " " No. 62
269	"	" " " No. 158
270	New York, Brooklyn	" " " No. 762
271	" "	" " " No. 763
272	" Manhattan	Grand Central Depot Hackmen's Union
273	" "	Stablemen and Grooms' Protective Union, No. 12015, A. F. of L
274	" "	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 607
275	Ogdensburg	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 533
276	Rochester	" " " No. 264
277	Troy	" " " No. 5
		Coal Wagon Drivers and Helpers.
278	Albany	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 352
279	Buffalo	" " " No. 49
280	New York, Manhattan	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 553
281	Troy	Coal Handlers' Union, No. 6580, A. F. of L
		Commission Drivers and Helpers.
282	New York, Manhattan	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 449
		Delivery Wagon Drivers.
283	Buffalo	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 83
284	"	" " " No. 652
285	New York, Manhattan	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 98

b Average earnings include board reckoned at $20 per month. * Hours irregular. c Average per month. † Rates not reported. f Earnings not reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Firemen, water tenders and oilers	Male	Month	$50 00 and board	b2 28	12	84	255
Firemen	"	"	40 00 and board	b1 96	*	*	256
" etc	"	"	50 00 and board	b2 28	12	84	257
Masters	"	"	100 00 and board	c3 34	*	*	258
Pilots	"	"	75 00 and board				
Masters	"	"	100 00–150 and b'rd	b4 35	12	84	259
Mates	"	"	75 00 and board				
Pilots	"	Day	6 00 and board				
"	"	Month	100 00-125 00-135 00				
Sea captains and masters.. Captains, mates and pilots.	"	"	60 00–65 00–70 00–80 00–85 00–90 00–100 00–120 00–125 00–130 00–150 00–165 00–200 00–215 00– and board	d3 84	*	*	260
Able seamen	"	"	50 00 and board	b 2 09	12	84	261
Donkey men	"	"	55 00 and board				
Mates	"	"	65 00 and board				
Ordinary seamen	"	"	30 00 and board				
Seamen	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	262
"	"	†	†	§2 13	‡	‡	263
Excavating and sand teamsters	"	Day	2 25–2 50	2 38	9	54	264
Teamsters	"	Week	15 00	2 50	10	60	265
Hack drivers	"	"	12 00	1 71	11	77	266
Cab "	"	"	10 00	1 54	12	84	267
Washers	"	"	14 00–17 00				
Cab drivers	"	"	12 00	1 71	12	84	268
Team owners	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	269
Coach drivers	"	Day	2 00	2 00	12	72	270
" and cab drivers	"	"	2 00	2 00	11	77	271
Hackmen	"	Week	14 00	2 00	*	*	272
Stablemen and grooms	"	"	14 00	2 00	15	105	273
Coach drivers	"	"	15 00	2 14	12	84	274
Team owners	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	275
Cabmen	"	Week	8 00–12 00	1 43	12	84	276
"	"	†	†	1 71	12	84	277
Coal handlers	"	Week	13 00	2 17	10	60	278
Teamsters	"	Day	2 00	2 00	10	60	279
Coal drivers (3 horse)	"	Week	17 00	2 59	10–12	60–72	280
" "	"	"	13 00	2 17	10	59	281
Truck drivers, single	"	Day	3 00	2 83	12	72	282
" " double	"	"	2 50				
Delivery drivers	"	Week	12 00	2 00	10	60	283
Laundry "	"	"	17 00–30 00	3 08	*	*	284
Teamsters	"	Day	2 50	2 50	10	60	285

earnings include board reckoned at $18 per month. d Average earnings include board reckoned at $15
§ Average earnings include board at 50 cents per day.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(c) Teaming and Cab Driving — Concluded.
		Express and Mail Wagon Drivers.
286	New York, Manhattan..	United Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of the U. S., No. 424.....
287	" " ..	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 537.....
288	" " ..	" " " " No. 645.....
		Funeral Coach Drivers.
289	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 164.....
290	" " ..	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 643.....
		Ice Handlers.
291	Auburn.....	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 94.....
292	Rochester.....	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 398.....
		Milk Wagon Drivers.
293	New York, Manhattan..	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 584.....
		Piano Movers.
294	New York, Manhattan..	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 642.....
		Team Drivers and Owners.
295	Albany.....	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 294.....
296	"	Team Owners' Association of Albany.....
297	Auburn.....	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 497.....
298	"	" " " No. 676.....
299	Buffalo.....	Independent Team Owners' Union.....
300	Elmira.....	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 273.....
301	Geneva.....	" " " No. 186.....
302	Ithaca.....	" " " No. 681.....
303	Middletown.....	" " " No. 18.....
304	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " No. 375.....
305	" "	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 592.....
306	" "	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 718.....
307	" Manhattan..	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 342.....
308	" " ..	" " " " No. 453.....
309	" " ..	" " " No. 507.....
310	" " ..	" " " " No. 644.....
311	" " ..	" " " No. 669.....
312	" " ..	" " " No. 707.....
313	" " ..	" " " " No. 708.....
314	Newburgh.....	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 578.....
315	Ogdensburg.....	" " " No. 536.....
316	Olean.....	" " " No. 135.....
317	Oswego.....	" " " No. 558.....
318	Peekskill.....	" " " No. 552.....
319	Poughkeepsie.....	" " " No. 101.....
320	Rochester.....	" " " No. 304.....
321	"	United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, No. 304.....
322	Troy.....	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 227.....
323	White Plains.....	" " " No. 280.....
324	Yonkers.....	" " " No. 306.....

* Hours irregular. ‡ Hours not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Drivers	Male	Month	$62 50-82 50	$2 48	12-13	75	285
Mail wagon drivers	"	Day	2 25	1 92	11	77	287
" " 1 horse	"	"	1 65				
Drivers	"	Week	10 00-14 30	1 70	*	*	288
Helpers	"	"	6 60				
Drivers	"	"	14 00	2 00	12	84	289
"	"	Day	2 00	2 00	12	84	290
Ice handlers	"	Week	16 00	2 67	*	*	291
" "	"	"	16 00	2 53	15⅔	92	292
" " helpers	"	"	14 00				
Drivers	"	"	12 00	1 71	*	*	293
Piano movers	"	Day	2 50-3 00	2 85	‡	‡	294
Team drivers	"	Week	12 00	2 00	10	61	295
" owners	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	296
" "	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	297
" "	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	298
" "	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	299
Teamsters	"	†	†	1 67	10	60	300
" double	"	Week	12 00	1 98	10	60	301
" single	"	"	11 00				
"	"	†	†	1 83	9	54	302
Team owners	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	303
Teamsters	"	Day	2 25	2 25	10	60	304
Asphalt teamsters, 2 horse	"	Week	15 00	2 19	10	60	305
" " 3 "	"	"	18 00				
Coal 1 "	"	"	11 50				
" " 2 "	"	"	13 00				
" " 3 "	"	"	14 50				
Teamsters	"	Day	2 50	2 50	12	72	306
"	"	Week	14 00-16 00	2 45	10	60	307
" 1 horse	"	"	15 00	3 00	*	*	308
" 2 "	"	"	18 00				
" 4 "	"	"	20 00				
"	"	Day	2 25-2 50	2 36	10	60	309
"	"	Week	15 00-16 00-17 00	2 54	10	60	310
"	"	"	12 00-13 50	2 23	10	60	311
" 1 horse	"	"	14 00	2 65	10	60	312
" 2 "	"	"	16 00				
" 3 "	"	"	18 00				
"	"	Day	2 50	2 50	10	60	313
Team owners	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	314
" "	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	315
Teamsters	"	Week	11 00	1 91	*	*	316
Team owners	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	317
Teamsters	"	Day	2 00	1 91	10	60	318
Team owners	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	319
Teamsters, 1 horse	"	Week	10 00-10 50	2 00	10	60	320
" 2 " dray	"	"	11 00				
" 2 " " and heavy truck	"	"	11 50-14 00				
Teamsters	"	"	10 50-11 50-12 00-13 00	1 93	10	55	321
" single	"	"	10 00				
"	"	Day	2 17	2 17	10	58	322
"	"	Week	12 00	1 97	10	60	323
" 1 horse	"	"	11 00	2 06	10	60	324
" 2 "	"	"	13 00				
" 3 "	"	"	14 50				

† Rates not reported. f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(d) Freight Handling.
		Coal Heavers.
325	Buffalo	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 110
326	New York, Manhattan	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 492
		Freight and Baggagemen.
327	Albany	Interior Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks' International Union, No. 129
328	Amsterdam	Brotherhood of Railroad Freight and Baggagemen of America, No. 116
329	Buffalo	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 744
330	"	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 751
331	Elmira	Brotherhood of Railroad Freight and Baggagemen of America, No. 15
332	New York, Brooklyn	Interior Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks' International Union, No. 126
333	" Manhattan	" " " " " " " No. 108
334	Rotterdam Junction	Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees, No. 11
335	Syracuse	Interior Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks' International Union, No. 130
336	Troy	" " " " " " " No. 131
		Grain Handlers.
337	Buffalo	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 109
338	"	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 495
339	"	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 565
340	Ogdensburg	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 629
		Longshoremen.
341	New York, Brooklyn	Longshoremen's Union Protective Association, No. 4
342	" "	" " " " No. 6
343	" "	" " " " No. 8
344	" "	" " " " No. 17
345	" "	" " " " No. 18
346	New York, Manhattan	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 783
347	" "	Longshoremen's Union Protective Association, No. 2

† Rates not reported. * Hours

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Coal handlers	Male	Ton	†	$2 50	*	*	325
" trimmers	"	Hour	30 cents	3 50	*	*	326
" handlers, boat	"	Piece					
Freight handlers	"	Hour	16 cents	1 60	10	60	327
Baggagemen	"	Month	$52 50	1 53	10	60	328
Freight handlers	"	Hour	15 cents				
Dock laborers	"	Day	$1 75	1 75	10	60	329
Freight and package	"	"					
Freight handlers	"	Hour	20 cents	2 00	10	60	330
" "	"	†	†	1 77	11	77	331
Foremen	"	Week	$18 00	2 51	10	60	332
Fruit packers	"	"	15 00				
Ice house men	"	"	12 00–15 00	2 41	‡	‡	333
Weighers and truckers	"	"	14 00–18 00				
Railroad station employees	"	†	†	1 83	10	60	334
Freight handlers	"	Hour	16 cents	1 91	10	60	335
Clerks, receiving and delivery	"	Month	$52 50				
Talleymen	"	"	57 50				
	"	†	†	1 76	10	60	336
Grain shovelers	"	Per 1,000 bushels	†	2 14	*	*	337
" elevator employees	"	†	†	2 50	‡	‡	338
Weigh masters	"	Per 1,000 bushels	8 cents	4 04	10	60	339
Grain scoopers	"	"	$1 20, steam shovel	1 67	*	*	340
" "	"	"	3 00, hand				
Longshoremen, day	"	Hour	30 cents	3 00	10	60	341
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
" day	"	"	30 cents	3 00	10	60	342
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
" day	"	"	30 cents	3 00	10	60	343
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
" day	"	"	30 cents	3 00	10	60	344
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
Oil handlers	"	"	40–45 cents	3 35	8	48	345
Longshoremen and riggers, day	"	"	30 cents	3 00	10	60	346
Longshoremen, night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
" day	"	"	30 cents	3 00	*	*	347
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				

† Irregular. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	LOCALITY.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(d) Freight Handling — Concluded.
		Longshoremen—Concluded.
348	New York, Mauhattan..	Longshoremen's Union Protective Association, No. 3.....
349	" " ..	" " " " No. 12.....
350	" " ..	" " " " No. 15.....
351	" " ..	Longshoremen's Union, No. 791, A. F. of L.....
352	Ogdensburg.....	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 202.....
353	Oswego.....	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 140.....
		Lumber Handlers.
354	Albany.....	Lumber Handlers' Union, No. 1.....
355	Buffalo.....	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 127.....
356	North Tonawanda.....	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 175.....
357	Ogdensburg.....	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 217.....
358	"	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 238.....
359	"	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 429.....
360	Tonawanda.....	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 176.....
361	Troy.....	Lumber Handlers' Union, No. 8449, A. F. of L.....
		Ore Handlers.
362	Buffalo.....	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 111.....
		Scow Trimmers.
363	New York, Manhattan..	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 738.....
		Transfer Messengers.
364	" " ..	Transfer Companies' Employees' Protective Union, No. 11824, A. F. of L.
		Telegraphs.
		Telegraphers (Commercial).
365	Albany.....	Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 39.....
366	Buffalo.....	" " " " No. 41.....

* Hours irregular. † Rates not

Labor Organization on September 30 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Longshoremen, day	Male	Hour	30 cents	$3 00	10	60	348
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
" day	"	"	30 cents	3 00	10	60	349
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
" day	"	"	30 cents	3 00	10	60	350
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
" day	"	"	30 cents	3 00	10	60	351
" night	"	"	45 cents				
" Sunday	"	"	60 cents				
Coal heavers, day	"	"	32½–40 cents	2 11	10	60	352
" Sunday	"	"	5 cents extra per hour				
Freight handlers, day	"	"	30 cents		*	*	
Longshoremen	"	Piece	†	2 00	*	*	353
Lumber handlers, loading	"	Hour	30 cents	2 25	10	60	354
" " unloading	"	"	40 cents				
" " yard men	"	"	22 cents				
" "	"	Piece	†	4 06	‡	‡	355
" " unloading	"	"	30 cents per M feet	4 02	11	66	356
" "	"	†	†	1 88	‡	‡	357
" inspectors	"	Day	$2 25–2 73	2 50	10	60	358
Tally boys	"	"	85 cents–$1 65	1 13	10	60	359
Lumber handlers	"	"	†	2 00	*	*	360
" "	"	†	†	2 00	9	54	361
Ore shovelers	"	Piece	†	2 71	10	60	362
Forkers	"	Week	9 00	1 46	10	60	363
Paper pickers	"	"	7 50				
Sorters and packers	"	"	10 50				
Clerks	"	"	15 00	1 87	10	70	364
Tabbers	"	"	13 50				
Messengers, first	"	"	13 50				
" second	"	"	12 50				
" third	"	"	11 50				
Telegraphers	"	†	†	2 52	‡	‡	365
"	"	Month	$25 00–60 00	1 92	9	63	366
" broker and newspaper	"	Week	20 00				
" railroad	"	Month	50 00				

reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. TRANSPORTATION —
		(e) Telegraphs—Concluded.
		Telegraphers (Commercial) Concluded.
367	New York—Manhattan..	Commerical Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 16
368	Utica	" " " " No. 46
		Telegraphers (Railroad).
369	Albany	Order of Railroad Telegraphers, No. 78
370	Blasdell	" " " No. 129
371	Chili Station	" " " No. 8
372	Elmira	" " " No. 100
373	Hunter	" " " No. 113
374	Kingston	" " " No. 20
375	New Rochelle	" " " No. 37
376	New York..Manhattan..	" " " No. 26
377	New York—Queens	" " " No. 44
378	Olean	" " " No. 135
379	Rochester	" " " No. 92
380	Salamanca	" " " No. 42
381	Whitehall	" " " No. 122
		III. CLOTHING
		(a) Garments.
		Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers.
1	New York—Manhattan.	Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers' Union, No. 12249, A. F. of L.
		Buttonhole Makers.
2	New York—Brooklyn...	United Garment Workers of America, No. 216
3	" Manhattan.	" " " " No. 94
4	Syracuse	" " " " No. 112
		Cloak and Suit Cutters.
5	New York—Manhattan.	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 10
		Cloak and Suit Makers.
6	New York—Brooklyn...	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 11
7	" Manhattan..	" " " " " No. 1
8	" "	" " " " " No. 9
9	" "	" " " " " No. 62

† Rates not reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Concluded.							
"	Male	†	†	f	‡	‡	367
"	Female						
"	Male	†	†	$3 33	*	*	368
"	Female			3 33			
Telegraphers	Male	Month	$45 00–70 00	1 86	8	56	369
"	"	"	40 00–53 00	1 55	9	63	370
"	"	†	†	f	8–9	56–63	371
"	Female						
"	Male	Month	54 45–66 55	1 80	8	56	372
Telephone operators	"	"	49 50				
Telegraphers	Female	"	54 45–66 55	1 70			
Telephone operators	"	"	49 50				
Telegraphers	Male	†	†	f	‡	‡	373
"	"	Month	45 00–100 00	1 84	8–9–12	56–63–84	374
"	Female	"	45 00–50 00	1 55			
" signal tower	Male	Week	15 80–18 80	2 41	8	56	375
" station service	"	"	13 50–18 50				
" "	Female	"	13 50	1 93			
"	Male	Day	2 40	2 40	12	84	376
" signalmen	"	Month	52 50–115 00	2 06	8	56	377
" station men	"	"	52 50–130 00				
" signal	Female	"	52 50–115 00	1 93	13	91	
" station	"	"	52 50–130 00				
"	Male	"	54 45–72 00	1 79	8–9–12	56–63–84	378
"	Female	"		1 79			
"	"	"	50 00–55 00	1 63	8–9–12–13	56–63–84–90	379
"	Male	"	60 00–80 00	1 85			
Agent	"	"					
Agent and telegrapher	"	"	60 00–80 00				
Telegraphers	"	"	35 00–65 00	1 63	6–8–9–12	42–56–63–84	380
"	Female	"		1 43			
"	Male	"	45 00–75 00	1 78	8–9	56–63	381

AND TEXTILES.				Average earnings per week.			
Badge and regalia makers	F.–M.	†	†	$7 79	8	48	1
Banner makers	Male			11 00			
Buttonhole makers	Male	Piece	16, 20, 30 cents per 100	12 39	10	59	2
" "	"	"	†	13 50	9	53	3
" "	Female	"	†	9 72	9	54	4
" "	"	Week	$8 00				
Cutters	Male	Week	24 00	24 00	9	53	5
Makers	Male	Piece	†	12 00	10	60	6
"	Female	"	†	6 00			
Operators	Male	"	†	15 00	9	53	7
Tailors	"	"	†	18 00	9	53	8
"	Female	"	†	12 00			
Rain coat makers	Male	"	†	11 04	9	54	9

f Earnings not reported * Hours irregular.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	LOCALITY.	Trade and organization
		III. CLOTHING AND
		(a) Garments — Continued.
		Cloth Examiners, Spongers and Helpers.
10	New York—Manhattan..	Amalgamated Cloth Examiners and Spongers of Greater New York,.....
		Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.
11	Buffalo.....	United Garment Workers of America, No. 46.....
12	New York—Brooklyn...	" " " " No. 5.....
13	" Manhattan, Bronx.....	" " " " Nos. 4 and 9.....
14	Newburgh.....	" " " " No. 22.....
15	Rochester.....	" " " " No. 136.....
16	Syracuse.....	" " " " No. 128.....
17	Utica.....	" " " " No. 141.....
		Clothing Finishers.
18	New York—Brooklyn...	United Brotherhood of Tailors of America, No. 9.....
		Clothing Pressers.
19	Buffalo.....	United Garment Workers of America, No. 20.....
20	New York—Brooklyn...	United Brotherhood of Tailors of America, No. 8.....
21	" "	United Garment Workers of America, No. 58.....
22	" Manhattan..	" " " " No. 3.....
23	" "	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 35.....
24	" "	United Garment Workers of America, No. 155.....
		Coat Makers.
25	Buffalo.....	United Garment Workers of America, No. 119.....
26	New York—Brooklyn...	United Brotherhood of Tailors of America, No. 7.....
27	Syracuse.....	United Garment Workers of America, No. 85.....
28	"	" " " " No. 95.....
29	"	" " " " No. 135.....
30	"	" " " " No. 142.....
31	"	" " " " No. 143.....
		Jacket Makers.
32	New York, Brooklyn....	Children's Jacket Turners' Union.....
33	" "	United Garment Workers of America, No. 133.....
34	" "	" " " " No. 175.....
35	" Manhattan..	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 17.....
36	" " ..	Unbasted Jacket Makers' Union No. 1.....
37	" " ..	United Garment Workers of America, No. 10.....
		Knee Pants Makers.
38	New York, Manhattan..	United Garment Workers of America, No. 19.....

† Rates not reported. ‡ Hours

ıbor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
EXTILES — Continued.							
oth examiners	Male	Week	$16 00, 19 00, 24 00.	$19 93	9	52	10
ıtters	"	"	11 00–20 00	17 33	8½	51	11
rimmers	"	"	7 00–20 00				
ıtters	"	"	15 00, 18 00, 20 00, 24 00	19 51	8¾	48	12
ıtters and trimmers	"	"	†	20 00	9¼	48	13
"	"	†	†	15 82	8	48	14
"	"	Week	16 00–20 00	18 40	9	54	15
rimmers	"	"	16 00–18 00				
ıtters	"	"	20 00–25 00	17 82	8	48	16
rimmers	"	"	9 00–18 00		9	54	
ıtters	"	"	20 00–24 00	19 76	8, 9, 10	48, 53, 55	17
rimmers	"	"	18 00–20 00				
pprentices	"	"	15 00				
ead trimmer	"	"	25 00				
ınishers		"	11 00–14 00	12 20	10	60	18
ressers	"	"	13 00–16 00	11 85	9	54	19
dge pressers	"	"	10 00–12 00				
nder "	"	"	7 00–10 00				
ressers	"	Piece	†	15 00	9–9½	52–53	20
"	"	Week	13–00–18 00 per w'k				
"	"	Piece	†	12 00	‡	‡	21
"	"	Week	†	14 00	9	53	22
"	"	"	†	15 00	9	53	23
"	"	"	†	15 00	9	53	24
asters	"	"	9 00–18 00	12 08	9	54	25
ushelers	"	"	9 00–14 00				
perators	"	"	10 00–21 00				
rimmers	"	"	12 00–16 00				
asters, bushelers and operators	"	Piece	†	17 20	10	60	26
ressers, edge	"	Week	10 00–12 00	f	9	54	27
" seam	"	"	6 00–10 00				
" top	"	"	12 00–16 00				
asters and operators	"	"	12 00–15 00	13 23	9	54	28
oat finishers	Female	"	†	5 94	9	54	29
asters, finishers, pressers and trimmers	Male	"	9 00–15 00	10 90	9	54	30
oat makers	Female	"	3 00–11 00	5 77	9⅛	54	31
cket turners	Male	Day	2 50–3 00	15 38	9	54	32
perators, head	"	Week	20 00	14 20	9½	53	33
"	"	"	15 00–16 00				
ressers	"	"	10 00–15 00				
elpers, first class	"	"	15 00	13 25	9½	56	34
" second class	"	"	12 00				
perator	"	"	18 00				
ılors and pressers	"	"	13 00				
ıildren's cloak and reefer makers	"	Piece	†	12 00	10	59	35
ıildren's cloak and reefer makers	Female	"	†	9 50			
cket makers	Male	"	†	12 00	9	53	36
" "	"	"	†	14 00	9	53	37
" "	Female	"	†	14 00			
nee pants makers	Male	"	†	10 00	9	54	38

ıt reported. f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		III. CLOTHING AND
		(a) Garments — Continued.
		Neckwear Cutters.
39	New York, Manhattan..	United Neckwear Cutters, No. 6939, A. F. of L.....
		Neckwear Makers.
40	New York, Brooklyn....	United Neckwear Makers, No. 11016, A. F. of L.....
41	" Manhattan..	" " " " " .....
		Overall Workers.
42	Binghamton.....	United Garment Workers of America, No. 44.....
43	Buffalo.....	" " " " No. 13.....
44	New York, Manhattan..	" " " " No. 92.....
45	Newburgh.....	" " " " No. 18.....
46	"	" " " " No. 50.....
47	Port Jervis.....	" " " " No. 89.....
48	Wappingers Falls.....	" " " " No. 84.....
		Pants Workers.
49	Albany.....	United Garment Workers of America, No. 177.....
50	Buffalo.....	" " " " No. 147.....
51	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " No. 43.....
52	" " ...	" " " " No. 159.....
53	" Manhattan..	" " " " Nos. 8 and 40.....
54	Potsdam.....	" " " " No. 149.....
		Pants and Vest Makers.
55	Syracuse.....	United Garment Workers of America, No. 111.....
56	Utica.....	" " " " No. 37.....
57	Warrensburg.....	" " " " No. 184.....
		Skirt Makers.
58	New York, Manhattan..	International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, No. 23.....
		Tailors.
59	Albany.....	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 198.....
60	Binghamton.....	" " " " No. 52.....
61	Buffalo.....	" " " " No. 46.....
62	"	United Garment Workers of America, No. 231.....

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TEXTILES — Continued.							
Cutters	Male	Week	$21 00	$21 00	9	53	39
Makers	"	Piece	†	18 00	9	54	40
"	Female	"	†	6 66			
"	"	Week	9 00				
"	Male	Piece	†	14 00	9	54	41
"	Female	"	†	8 50			
Cutters	Male	Week	20 00–25 00	18 36	8	48	42
Buttonhole makers	Female	Piece	†	10 20			
Operators	"	"	†				
Overall workers	"	"	†	8 70	9	49	43
" "	"	"	†	9 00	9	54	44
" "	Male	"	†	12 43	$8\frac{3}{4}$	48	45
" "	"	Week	3 00–19 00				
" "	Female	Piece	†	7 72			
" "	"	Week	3 00–11 00				
Pressers	Male	†	†	10 35	$8\frac{2}{3}$	48	46
Shippers	"	†	†				
Day help	"	†	†				
" "	Female	†	†	6 94			
Operators	"	†	†				
Cutters	Male	Week	15 00	15 00	8	48	47
Operators	Female	Piece	1 25 per dozen	13 38			
"	Male	Day	1 50	11 94	$8\frac{3}{4}$	48	48
Pressers	"	"	2 00–3 00				
Shippers	"	"	1 75	9 00			
Operators	Female	"	2 00				
Pants makers	Male	Piece	†	16 38	10	59	49
" "	Female	"	†	9 66			
" "	"	Week	8 00				
Operators	Male	Piece	12 00–20 00	15 60	9	54	50
Pressers	"	"	9 00–16 00				
Pants makers	"	"	†	18 00	10	60	51
" "	"	"	7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 20, 25 cents per pair	12 84	10	59	52
Operators	"	"	15 cents	16 37	$9\frac{1}{2}$	53	53
Pressers	"	"	6 cents				
Cutters	"	"	†	12 14	$9\frac{5}{6}$	54	54
Pressers	"	"	†				
Pocketers	Female	"	†	7 14			
Sewers	"	"	†				
Pants and vest makers	Female	Week	3 50–10 00	6 48	9	54	55
" " " "	Male	"	†	10 20	10	54	56
" " " "	Female	"	†	8 52			
" " " "	Male	†	†	13 08	$9\frac{5}{6}$	54	57
" " " "	Female	†	†	10 03			
Skirt makers	Male	Piece	†	12 00	9	53	58
" "	Female	"	†	8 86			
Bushelmen	Male	Week	13 50–18 00	15 70	9	$57\frac{1}{2}$	59
Tailors	"	Piece	†		§	§	
"	Female	"	†	12 00			
"	Male	"	†	20 00	10	60	60
" helpers	Female	Day	1 50–3 00	12 60			
"	Male	Week	13 00	15 70	9	54	61
"	"	Piece	†				
"	Female	"	†	10 00			
"	"	Week	3 00–12 00	7 32	9	54	62

§ Hours irregular.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		III. CLOTHING AND
		(a) Garments — Concluded.
		Tailors—Concluded.
63	Cortland	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 396
64	Elmira	" " " " No. 91
65	Gloversville	" " " " No. 326
66	Ithaca	" " " " No. 93
67	Jamestown	" " " " No. 80
68	New York, Brooklyn	United Garment Workers of America, No. 54
69	" "	" " " " No. 213
70	" Manhattan	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 390
71	Olean	" " " " No. 289
72	Poughkeepsie	" " " " No. 18
73	Rochester	" " " " No. 259
74	Rome	" " " " No. 87
75	Salamanca	" " " " No. 176
76	Schenectady	" " " " No. 69
77	Syracuse	" " " " No. 45
78	"	United Garment Workers of America, No. 170
79	Troy	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 14
		Theatrical Costumers.
80	New York, Manhattan	Theatrical Tailors and Dressers' Union, No. 12719, A. F. of L
		Vest Makers.
81	New York, Manhattan	United Garment Workers of America, No. 16
		Waist Makers.
82	New York, Manhattan	Boys' Waist Makers' Union
83	" "	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 25
		Wrapper Makers.
84	New York, Manhattan	Ladies' Wrapper Makers' Union, No. 1
		(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.
		Collar and Cuff Makers.
85	Albany	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 19
		Laundry Workers.
86	Elmira	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 126
87	Kingston	" " " " " " No. 166
88	Middletown	" " " " " " No. 179
89	Poughkeepsie	" " " " " " No. 50
90	Troy	" " " " " " No. 13

† Rates not reported. § Hours irregular.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TEXTILES — Continued.							
Tailors	Male	Piece	†	$20 00	9	54	63
"	Female	"	†	10 00			
"	Male	"	†	18 00	10	60	64
"	Female	"	†	15 00			
"	Male	†	†	10 50	12	74	65
"	Female	†	†	10 50			
"	Male	Piece	†	15 00	§	§	66
"	Female	"	†	7 50			
"	Male	"	†	12 00	§	§	67
"	"	Day	$1 25	7 50	10	55	68
Basters, finishers and operators	"	"	1 50, 2 00, 2 50, 3 00	15 00	9½	56	69
Basters, finishers and operators	Female	"	1 00–1 25	6 75			
Tailors	Male	Piece	†	f	§	§	70
"	Female	"	†	f			
"	Male	"	†	15 00	‡	‡	71
"	Female	"	†	7 50			
"	Male	"	†	15 00	§	§	72
"	"	"	†	18 00	§	§	73
"	"	"	†	15 00	§	§	74
"	"	"	†	10 84	‡	‡	75
"	Female	"	†	9 48			
"	Male	"	†	17 55	10	60	76
"	"	Day	2 50				
"	"	Piece	†	18 00	§	§	77
Bushelers	"	Week	14 00–22 00	16 85	9	57	78
Tailors	"	Piece	†	15 00	§	§	79
"	Female	"	†	9 00			
Tailors and dressers	Male	"	†	18 00	§	§	80
" "	Female	"	†	9 60			
Vest makers	Male	"	†	13 00	9½	56	81
" "	Female	"	†	8 00			
Boys' waist makers	Male	"	†	12 00	9	53	82
Ladies' waist makers	"	†	†	12 00	9½	55½	83
" " "	Female	†	†	10 00			
Wrapper makers	Male	Piece	†	12 00	9	54	84
" "	Female	"	†	9 00			
Cutters	Male	Week	15 00–18 00	9 12	9½	52	85
Helpers	"	"	5 00–8 00				
Operators	Female	"	5 00–8 00	13 00			
"	"	Piece	†				
Machine ironers and washers	Male	Week	10 00	10 20	10	60	86
Washers and engineers	"	"	12 50				
Hand ironers	Female	"	6 00–7 50	6 12			
Shirt "	Male	Piece	†	12 32	§	§	87
" "	"	"	†	15 00	9	54	88
Starchers	Female	"	†	9 00			
Shirt ironers	Male	"	†	17 86	8	48	89
" "	"	Week	12 00–18 00				
Laundry workers	"	†	†	15 00	9	50	90
" "	Female	†	†	10 00			

f Earnings not reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		III. CLOTHING AND
		(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry — Concluded.
		Shirt Cutters.
91	New York, Manhattan..	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 115.....
		Shirt Makers.
92	New York, Brooklyn....	Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York (Brownsville Branch).....
93	" "	" " " " " (Williamsburgh Branch).....
94	" Manhattan..	" " " " " .....
95	" " ..	" " " of New York, No. 1.....
		Underwear Makers.
96	Peekskill.....	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 32.....
		(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.
		Cloth Hat and Cap Blockers.
97	New York, Manhattan..	United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 3.....
		Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters.
98	New York, Manhattan..	United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 2.....
		Cloth Hat and Cap Finishers and Trimmers.
99	New York, Manhattan..	United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 30.....
100	" " ..	" " " " " " " No. 39.....
		Cloth Hat and Cap Lining Makers.
101	New York, Manhattan..	United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 23.....
		Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.
102	Albany.....	United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 25.....
103	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " " " " No. 32.....
104	" Manhattan..	" " " " " " " No. 1.....
		Cloth Hat and Cap Packers.
105	New York, Manhattan..	United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 17.....
		Fur Workers.
106	New York, Brooklyn....	Fur Skin Dressers' Union of New York.....
107	" Manhattan..	International Association of Fur Workers of U. S. and Canada, No. 8.....
		Hat and Cap Sweat Band Cutters.
108	New York, Manhattan..	Hat and Cap Leather Sweat Band Cutters, No. 11307, A. F. of L.....
		Hat Finishers.
109	Matteawan.....	United States Wool Hat Finishers' Association.....
110	New York, Brooklyn....	United Hatters of North America, No. 8.....
111	" Manhattan..	New York Silk and Fur Hat Finishers' Association.....
112	Newburgh.....	Hat Finishers' Association.....
		Hat Makers.
113	New York, Brooklyn....	United Hatters of North America, No. 7.....
114	Newburgh.....	Hat Makers' Association.....
		Hat Trimmers.
115	Newburgh.....	Hat Trimmers' Association.....
		Millinery Workers.
116	New York, Brooklyn....	Wire Sewers' Protective Association, No. 12600, A. F. of L.....
117	" Manhattan..	United Millinery Workers, No. 53.....
		Straw Hat Makers.
118	New York, Manhattan..	Ladies' Straw Hat Operators' Union of New York and Vicinity.....
119	" " .	Straw Hatters' Union of New York and Vicinity.....

† Rates not reported. * Hours irregular.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TEXTILES — Continued.							
Cutters	Male	Week	$20 00–22 00	$ 20 67	8, 9	48, 54	91
Shirt makers	"	Day	1 00, 1 34, 1 67	8 22	10	59	92
" "	"	"	1 00, 1 34, 2 00, 3 00	10 13	10	59	93
" "	"	Piece	†	8 00	10	59	94
" "	Female	"	†	5 00			
" "	Male	Week	7 00, 8 00, 9 00	7 25	*	*	95
" "	Female	"	6 00	6 00			
Underwear makers	"	Piece	†	f	10	55	96
Blockers	Male	"	†	12 00	10	60	97
Cutters	"	Day	3 50	20 40	9	53	89
Trimmers	Female	Piece	†	8 00	10	59	99
Finishers	Male	"	†	12 00	10	59	100
Lining makers	Female	"	†	10 00	10	59	101
Cap makers	Male	"	†	12 00	10	60	102
Cutters	"	Week	22 00	18 80	9	53	103
Operators	"	"	18 00				
Finishers, trimmers and lining makers	Female	"	9 00	9 00			
Operators	Male	Piece	†	12 00	10	59	104
Packers	"	"	†	12 00	10	59	105
Fur skin dressers	"	Day	3 00	18 00	10	55	106
" cutters	"	Week	20 00, 25 00, 35 00	28 02	9	53	107
Leather cutters	"	Day	3 00	16 98	9	52½	108
Wool hat finishers	"	Piece	†	21 72	10	60	109
Curling and finishing	"	"	†	17 34	9	50	110
Silk hat finishers	"	Day	4 00	24 00	8	47	111
Hat finishers	"	Piece	2 00–3 25 per day	18 36	9	50	112
Sizers and stiffeners	"	"	†	18 20	9	50	113
Hat makers	"	"	†	16 44	9	50	114
Hat trimmers	Female	"	†	13 86	9	50	115
Wire sewers	"	Week	3 00, 4 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 75, 9 00, 10 00	6 88	8½	46½	116
Millinery workers	Male	"	8 00	8 00	9	53	117
" "	Female	Piece	†	6 00			
Straw hat makers	"	"	†	35 00	9	54	118
Blockers and pressers	Male	"	1 60–4 50 per dozen	§	9	49	119

f Earnings not reported. § Membership idle entire quarter.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		II. CLOTHING AND
		(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.
		Boot and Shoe Workers.
120	Auburn	Shoe Cutters' Assembly, L. A. 1558, K. of L.
121	Buffalo	Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 13
122	"	" " " " " No. 305
123	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 160
124	" "	Goodyear Operators' Protective Union
125	" "	Shoe Cutters' Protective and Mutual Aid Association, L. A. 1553, K. of L.
126	" "	United Shoemakers' Union of America, No. 4
127	" "	United Shoeworkers of America, No. 1
128	" Manhattan	Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 309
129	" "	Ladies' Custom Shoemakers' Society
130	" "	Manhattan Society Custom Shoe Makers
131	Rochester	Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 15
132	"	" " " " " No. 150
133	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 159
		Glove Cutters.
134	Gloversville	Independent Table Glove Cutters' Union
		Suspender Makers.
135	New York, Manhattan	Suspender Makers' Union
136	Syracuse	Suspender Workers' Union, No. 11251, A. F. of L.
		(e) Textiles.
		Calico Engravers, Printers, Etc.
137	Garnerville	Friendly Society of Engravers
138	"	Machine Printers' Beneficial Association of the United States
139	Newburgh	Block Printers' Protective Association
140	Wappingers Falls	Friendly Society of Engravers
141	" "	Machine Printers' Beneficial Association
142	" "	Sketchmakers' Mutual Association
		Carders.
143	Cohoes	United Textile Workers of America, No. 520
		Carpet Workers.
144	Amsterdam	United Textile Workers of America, No. 332
145	"	" " " " No. 592
146	Newburgh	" " " " No. 547
147	Rifton	" " " " No. 502
148	"	" " " " No. 551
		Knit Goods Boarders.
149	Cohoes	United Textile Workers of America, No. 552
		Knit Goods Cutters.
150	Cohoes	United Textile Workers of America, No. 499
		Knitters.
151	Cohoes	United Textile Workers of America, No. 472

† Rates not reported. f Earnings not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TEXTILES — Continued.							
Shoe cutters	Male	Piece	†	$15 00	10⅛	60	120
" workers	"	"	$6 00–15 00 per week	10 60	10	60	121
Custom shoe makers	"	Day	2 00–2 50	13 91	10	60	122
Machine workers	"	Piece	†	15 00	10	55	123
" "	Female	"	†	8 00			
Sewing, rounding, stitching and chandling	Male	"	†	24 00	8½	47½	124
Shoe cutters	"	"	†	21 00	9–10	49½, 55, 56	125
" "	"	Week	21 00				
Edge trimmers and setters, heelers and heel trimmers	"	Piece	†	18 00	9	50	126
Lasting	"	"	†	18 00	9	50	127
"	Female	"	†	9 00			
Boot and shoe workers	Male	†	†	‡	‡	‡	128
" " makers	"	Piece	†	13 50	§	§	129
" " "	"	"	†	15 00	§	§	130
" " workers	"	"	†	15 00	10	59	131
" " "	Female	"	†	8 00	10	59	132
Edge makers	Male	"	†	13 33	10	59	133
Bottomers and lasters	"	"	†				
Fitters	Female	"	†	9 00	9½	56½	
Glove cutters	Male	"	†	12 00	9–10	54–60	134
Suspender makers	"	"	†	14 44	8	48	135
" "	Female	"	†	12 00			
" "	Male	†	†	9 00	8	48	136
" "	Female	†	†	6 60			
Clamper and machine, hand engraving	Male	Week	28 00	27 44	9½	53	137
Die cutters	"	"	32 00				
Plate cutters	"	"	25 00				
Calico printers	"	"	28 00	28 00	‡	58	138
Block printers	"	Piece	†	22 00	8	44	139
Engraving	"	Day	4 41	26 46	9	53	140
Calico machine printing	"	Week	28 00	28 00	10½	60	141
Sketchmakers	"	Day	5 00	30 00	9¼	51½	142
Carders	"	Week	9 00	9 00	11	60	143
Brussels carpet workers	"	Piece	†	16 39	10¾	59½	144
Apprentices	"	Day	1 25				
Weaving	"	Piece	†	14 44	10¼	60	145
Printing	"	"	†		9½	55½	
Rug and weft weavers	"	"	†	12 37	10	55	146
Weavers, velvet	"	"	5⅕ cents per yard	19 34	‡	‡	147
" wilton	"	"	10¼ cents per yard				
Burlers, finishers, passers and setters	Female	"	†	10 02	10¾	60	148
Boarders	Male	Day	$2 00	12 00	9	50	149
Cutters	"	†	†	12 00	11	60	150
Rib knitters	"	Day	2 00	12 00	11	60	151
Textile workers	"	Week	12 00				

‡ Hours not reported. § Membership idle entire quarter.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		III. CLOTHING AND
		(e) Textiles — Concluded.
		Lace Curtain Makers.
152	Gouverneur	The Chartered Society of Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, No. 10
153	Kingston	" " " " " " " No. 8
154	Newburgh	" " " " " " " No. 7
		Loom Fixers.
155	Cohoes	United Textile Workers of America
156	Utica	" " " " No. 65
		Passementerie Workers.
157	New York, Manhattan	Industrial Textile Workers' Union
		Shoddy Workers.
158	Cohoes	United Textile Workers of America, No. 577
		Silk Workers.
159	Amsterdam	United Textile Workers of America, No. 479
160	Hornell	" " " " No. 558
161	New York, Brooklyn	American Textile Workers' Union, No. 49
162	" "	Industrial Textile Workers of North America, No. 2
163	" "	United Textile Workers of America, No. 508
164	" Manhattan	Industrial Textile Workers of North America, No. 1
165	Saratoga Springs	United Textile Workers of America, No. 656
		Spinners (Jack).
166	Cohoes	United Textile Workers of America, No. 446
167	Little Falls	" " " " No. 488
168	Utica	" " " " No. 597
		Spinners (Mule).
169	Utica	United Textile Workers of America, No. 14
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY
		(a) Iron and Steel.
		Architectural Iron Workers.
1	Buffalo	International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 61
2	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " " No. 104
3	Rochester	" " " " " " No. 115
		Blacksmiths.
4	Buffalo	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 117
5	"	" " " No. 128
6	Dunkirk	" " " No. 123
7	Green Island	" " " No. 227
8	Middletown	" " " No. 289
9	New York, Manhattan	American Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 1
10	Norwich	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 279
11	Olean	" " " No. 187
12	Schenectady	" " " No. 135
		Blacksmith's Helpers.
13	Buffalo	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 333
14	Dunkirk	" " " " No. 336
15	New York, Manhattan	U. S. Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union of New York and Vicinity

† Rates

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TEXTILES — Concluded.							
Lace curtain makers	Male	†	†	$16 50	9	50	152
" " "	"	Piece	†	21 00	9	54	153
" " "	"	"	†	22 00	10	55	154
Loom fixers	"	†	†	11 00	11	60	155
" "	"	Week	13 00	13 00	10⅙	60	156
Spinners and weavers	"	Piece	†	11 22	9	49	157
Weavers	Female	"	†	7 50			
Shoddy workers	Male	†	†	10 60	11	60	158
Silk workers	"	Piece	†	22 00	10	55	159
Weavers	"	"	†	15 00	10	55	160
Warpers and warp hands	"	"	†	21 00	10	55	161
Weavers	"	"	†	13 68	8–10	40–55	162
Glove cutters	"	Week	12 50, 14 50, 18 50, 21 50	18 75	10½	60	163
Apprentices	"	"	9 00–12 00				
Weavers	"	Piece	†	11 00	10	55	164
"	"	Week	23 00–25 00	24 07	10	55	165
Jack spinners	"	†	†	13 56	11	60	166
Spinners	"	Piece	†	12 00	10	60	167
Jack spinners	"	"	†	13 50	10⅙	60	168
Mule spinners	"	"	†	14 60	10⅙	60	169
AND SHIPBUILDING.				Average earnings per day.			
Iron workers	Male	Hour	40 cents	$3 20	8	48	1
Finishers	"	Week	$18 00	2 73	9½	53	2
Helpers	"	"	15 00				
Iron workers	"	Day	2 75–3 00	2 71	8–9	48–54	3
Helpers	"	Week	10 00–12 00				
Blacksmiths	"	Hour	20–40 cents	2 70	9	54	4
"	"	"	25–40 cents	3 07	9	54	5
"	"	Piece	†	3 64	10	55	6
"	"	†	†	1 93	10	59	7
"	"	Day	$2 00–3 35	2 16	10⅙	60	8
Helpers	"	"	1 55–1 90				
Blacksmiths	"	"	3 50–7 00	4 67	9	53	9
"	"	Hour	23, 24, 25, 26, 27 cents	2 37	10⅙	60	10
Flue welders	"	"	19 cents				
Apprentices	"	"	16 cents				
Blacksmiths	"	Day	†	2 87	10	59	11
Helpers	"	"	†				
Blacksmiths	"	Hour	30 cents	3 00	10	55	12
Helpers	"	"	20–22 cents	2 10	10	59	13
"	"	Piece	†	2 00	10	55	14
"	"	†	†	2 59	9	53	15

not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND
		(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.
		Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.
16	Albany	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 197..
17	Buffalo	" " " " " " " No. 7..
18	Corning	" " " " " " " No. 234..
19	Dunkirk	" " " " " " " No. 125..
20	Geneva	" " " " " " " No. 188..
21	Green Island	" " " " " " " No. 73..
22	Hornell	" " " " " " " No. 186..
23	Mechanicville	" " " " " " " No. 388..
24	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " " " No. 36..
25	" "	" " " " " " " No. 338..
26	" "	United Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of North America, No. 2....
27	" "	" " " " " " " " No. 3....
28	" Manhattan	" " " " " " " " No. 1....
29	" Queens	" " " " " " " " No. 10....
30	" Richmond	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 200..
31	Newburgh	United Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of North America, No. 11...
32	Norwich	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, No. 396..
33	Olean	" " " " " " " No. 231..
34	Oneonta	" " " " " " " No. 414..
35	Oswego	" " " " " " " No. 175..
36	Schenectady	" " " " " " " No. 202..
37	Syracuse	" " " " " " " No. 157..
38	Utica	" " " " " " " No. 223..
		Boilers Makers' Helpers.
39	Buffalo	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Helpers, No. 15
40	Olean	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Helpers, No. 168
		Core Makers.
41	Buffalo	International Molders' Union of North America, No. 436
42	Depew-Lancaster	" " " " No. 442
43	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " No. 445
44	" Manhattan	" " " " No. 437
45	Schenectady	" " " " No. 440
46	Troy	" " " " No 439
		Cranemen and Motormen.
47	Schenectady	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 267
48	"	" " " " No. 536
		Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.
49	New York, Manhattan	International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, No. 300

† Rates not reported f Earnings not reported

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
SHIPBUILDING — Contd.							
Boiler makers	Male	Hour	32½ cents	$2 92	9	54	16
" "	"	Day	$2 95–3 60	3 07	9	54	17
" "	"	†	†	2 74	10	70	18
" "	"	Hour	31–32 cents	3 15	10–11½	55–69	19
" "	"	Day	$2 25–2 50	2 60	9	54	20
Foremen	"	"	3 00				
Boiler makers	"	†	†	3 20	10	59	21
" "	"	†	†	f	‡	‡	22
" "	"	†	†	2 45	9	53	23
" " ship yard	"	Day	3 25	3 26	8	48	24
" " outside	"	"	3 50				
Fitters, machine men, riveters and calkers	"	"	3 25	4 53	8–9	48–54	25
Flange turners	"	"	4 96				
" "	"	"	3 50				
Helpers	"	"	2 00				
Holders-on	"	"	2 60	2 86	8 –9	48–53	26
Layers-out	"	"	4 00				
Riveters and calkers	"	"	3 25				
Boiler makers	"	"	3 25–3 50	3 16	8	48	27
" "	"	"	3 25	3 25	8	48	28
" "	"	Hour	27½–30 cents				
Handy men	"	"	22½ cents	1 90	9	50	29
Helpers	"	"	17½ cents				
Laborers	"	"	15 cents				
Boiler makers	"	Day	$3 25–3 50	3 33	8	48	30
" " helpers	"	"	2 50–2 75				
" "	"	"	2 75				
Iron ship calkers	"	"	2 75	2 60	9	54	31
" " riveters	"	"	2 50				
Boiler makers	"	Hour	26½–27½ cents	2 71	10	60	32
" "	"	Piece	30–42 cents per hour	3 50	10	59	33
" "	"	Day	$2 75, 2 90, 3 10	2 90	8	48	34
" "	"	Hour	28, 29, 30, 31, 32 cents	2 68	9	54	35
" "	"	"	†	4 25	10	55	36
"	"	"	†	3 09	‡	‡	37
" " railroad shops	"	"	31½ cents	2 79	9–10	54–70	38
" " other "	"	"	27½, 29½, 31½ cents				
Boiler makers' helpers	"	"	20 cents	1 78	9	54	39
Holders-on	"	"	23 cents				
Rivet heaters	"	"	15 cents				
Boiler makers' helpers	"	Day	$1 57–2 90	2 25	10	59	40
" " "	"	Piece	†				
Core makers	"	Hour	27½ cents	2 87	10	60	41
" "	"	Day	$2 75, 3 25	3 14	10	55	42
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	54	43
" "	"	"	3 00, 3 15, 3 25, 3 65	3 06	9	54	44
" "	"	"	3 00	3 83	9	49½	45
" "	"	Piece	†				
" "	"	Day	2 50	2 50	‡	‡	46
Cranemen	"	"	2 35	2 72	10	55	47
Motormen	"	"	3 00				
Cranemen	"	"	2 25	2 54	10	55	48
Motormen	"	"	2 75				
Blacksmiths	"	"	5 00–7 00	4 49	9–9½	50	49
"	"	Week	20 00				
Finishers	"	"	14 00, 18 00, 24 00	¶			

‡ Hours not reported. ¶ Earnings for finishers not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND
		(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.
		Drop Forgers.
50	Auburn	International Association of Machinists, No. 714
51	New York, Brooklyn	" " " No. 669
		Electrical Apparatus Makers.
52	New York, Manhattan	International Association of Machinists, No. 313
53	" "	" Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 270
54	Schenectady	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 85
55	"	" " " " No. 247
56	"	" " " " No. 254
57	"	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 78
		Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).
58	Buffalo	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 665
59	New York, Brooklyn	" " " No. 593
	" "	" " " No. 663
61	" Manhattan	" " " No. 679
62	Schenectady	" " " No. 668
63	Tarrytown	" " "
64	Troy	" " " No. 691
65	Yonkers	" " " No. 694
		Foundry Laborers and Molders' Helpers.
66	New York, Brooklyn	Iron Dressers and Chippers' Union of North America
67	" "	International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, No. 9
68	" Manhattan	" " " " No. 2
69	Painted Post	Federal Labor Union, No. 11459, A. F. of L.
70	Rochester	International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, No. 13
71	Schenectady	" " " " No. 19
72	Troy	" " " " No. 5
		Gas Meter Makers.
73	Albany	Gas Meter Makers' Union, No. 1
		Horse Nail Makers.
74	Ausable Chasm	Horse Nail Makers, No. 10550, A. F. of L.
75	Keeseville	" " " No. 9656, A. F. of L.
		Horseshoers.
76	Albany	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 55
77	Auburn	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 57
78	Binghamton	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 103
79	Buffalo	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada No. 23
80	Cortland	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada No. 211

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
SHIPBUILDING — Contd.							
Drop forgers	Male	Piece	†	$2 25	9–10	54–60	50
Die sinkers	"	Day	$3 75	3 78	9	54	51
Drop forgers	"	"	3 25–5 00				
Machinists	"	"	3 00, 3 50, 4 00	3 47	9	54	52
Winders and repairmen	"	"	4 00	3 91	8	48	53
" " (railroad shops)	"	"	3 50				
Shop men	"	Piece	†	3 00	10	55	54
Armature winders	"	Day	3 00–3 50	3 00	10	55	55
Coil "	"	"	3 00				
Helpers	"	"	2 35				
Switch board assemblers	"	Hour	30 cents	3 00	10	55	56
Machine hands and dippers	"	†	†	3 00	10	55	57
Machinists, etc	"	†	†	2 66	‡	‡	58
Blacksmiths	"	Day	$3 75	3 08	9	54	59
Machinists	"	"	3 00				
Pattern makers	"	"	4 00				
Blacksmiths	"	"	3 75	3 08	9	54	60
Machinists	"	"	3 00				
Pattern makers	"	"	4 00				
Blacksmiths and pattern m'k's	"	"	3 75				
Engineers	"	"	3 50	3 60	8–9	44–54	61
Machinists	"	"	3 00				
Engineers and machinists	"	"	3 50–4 25	3 98	10	55	62
Chief engineers	"	"	10 00				
" draughtsmen	"	"	7 50				
Machinists	"	"	2 75	2 75	9	54	63
"	"	"	2 60	2 60	10	59	64
"	"	"	†	2 75	9¾	54	65
Chippers	"	"	2 50–2 60	2 51	12	72	66
Foundry employees	"	"	1 90–2 00	1 92	9	54	67
Melters	"	"	3 00	2 08	9	54	68
Helpers	"	"	2 00				
Laborers	"	†	†	1 60	10	60	69
Foundry employees	"	Day	1 85–2 25	2 00	9	54	70
Chippers	"	"	2 00	2 00	10	55	71
Foundry employees	"	†	†	1 85	9	54	72
Meter makers	"	Piece	†	3 18	10	55	73
Horse nail makers	"	Day	3 25	2 25	10	55	74
Laborers	"	"	1 25				
Sorters	Female	"	1 00	1 00			
Horse nail makers	Male	†	†	1 81	10	54	75
" "	Female	†	†	86			
Horseshoers	Male	Week	17 00–18 00	2 96	9	53	76
"	"	Day	2 50	2 50	9	54	77
" firemen	"	"	2 50	2 37	9	54	78
" floor men	"	"	2 25				
"	"	"	2 75, 3 00, 3 25	2 84	9	53	79
"	"	†	†	2 39	9	54	80

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND
		(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.
		Horseshoers — Concluded.
81	Elmira	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 230
82	New Rochelle	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 84
83	New York, Brooklyn	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 7
84	" Manhattan	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 1
85	Newburgh	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 251
86	Rochester	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 44
87	Syracuse	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 36
88	Troy	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 46
89	Utica	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 133
90	White Plains	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 93
91	Yonkers	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U. S. and Canada, No. 73
		Iron Molders and Coremakers.
92	Albany	International Molders' Union of North America, No. 8
93	"	" " " " " No. 292
94	Amsterdam	" " " " " No. 57
95	Auburn	" " " " " No. 107
96	Batavia	" " " " " No. 123
97	Binghamton	" " " " " No. 274
98	Buffalo	" " " " " No. 13
99	"	" " " " " No. 84
100	"	" " " " " No. 100
101	Cold Spring	" " " " " No. 381
102	Corning	" " " " " No. 282
103	Depew-Lancaster	" " " " " No. 260
104	Dunkirk	" " " " " No. 90
105	Elmira	" " " " " No. 289
106	Frankfort	" " " " " No. 246
107	Geneva	" " " " " No. 109
108	"	" " " " " No. 149
109	Hoosick Falls	" " " " " No. 451
110	Hornell	" " " " " No. 408
111	Lockport	" " " " " No. 238
112	Medina	" " " " " No. 351
113	Middletown	" " " " " No. 268
114	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 22

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
SHIPBUILDING — Contd.							
Horseshoers	Male	†	†	$2 05	9	54	81
" firemen	"	Day	$3 50	3 27	9	53	82
" floormen	"	"	3 00				
" firemen	"	"	4 00	3 67	9	53	83
" floormen and fitters	"	"	3 50				
" firemen	"	"	4 00	3 75	9	53	84
" floormen	"	"	3 50				
"	"	"	2 00–2 50	2 12	10	59	85
" firemen	"	"	3 00	2 80	9	54	86
" floormen	"	"	2 75				
" firemen	"	"	3 50	3 10	9	53	87
" floormen	"	"	3 00				
" firemen	"	Week	17 50	2 73	9	53	88
" floormen	"	"	16 00				
" firemen	"	"	21 00	2 94	9	54	89
" floormen	"	"	16 00				
" firemen	"	"	21 00	3 29	9	53	90
" floormen	"	"	18 00				
"	"	Day	3 00	3 00	9	50	91
Coremakers	"	"	2 75	2 15	9	54	92
Molders, day	"	"	3 75		10	60	
" stove	"	Piece	†				
Coremakers	"	Day	3 00	3 19	9	54	93
Molders	"	"	3 25				
"	"	†	†	2 71	‡	‡	94
Coremakers	"	Day	2 90	2 86	9	54	95
Molders	"	"	2 50–2 65				
"	"	Piece	†	2 75	9	54	96
"	"	"	†				
"	"	Day	2 75	2 75	9	54	97
"	"	Piece	†				
" bench and floor	"	"	†	3 50	10	60	98
" bench, dry, floor and loam	"	Day	3 00–3 25	3 04	10	60	99
" metal	"	"	3 00	3 00	10	60	100
"	"	Piece	†				
"	"	Day	3 00	3 10	9	54	101
"	"	Piece	†				
"	"	†	†	2 80	9–10	54–60	102
"	"	Day	3 00	3 00	9	54	103
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	10	59	104
"	"	†	†	2 75	9	54	105
" iron and brass	"	Day	3 10	3 82	9	54	106
"	"	Piece	†				
"	"	"	†	4 00	9	54	107
"	"	Day	2 75	2 75	9	54	108
"	"	†	†	2 50	9	54	109
"	"	†	†	3 00	9	54	110
"	"	Day	3 00	3 00	10	60	111
"	"	Piece	†	2 50	‡	‡	112
"	"	Day	2 50	2 50	10	60	113
"	"	"	2 25, 3 50, 3 75, 4 00	2 57	9	54	114

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND
		(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.
		Iron Molders and Coremakers— Concluded.
115	New York, Brooklyn	International Molders' Union of North America, No. 96
116	" Manhattan	" " " " " No. 25
117	Newburgh	" " " " " No. 228
118	Niagara Falls	" " " " " No. 380
119	Olean	" " " " " No. 92
120	Palmyra	" " " " " No. 419
121	Peekskill	" " " " " No. 6
122	Plattsburg	" " " " " No. 393
123	Port Chester	" " " " " No. 197
124	Poughkeepsie	" " " " " No. 50
125	Rochester	" " " " " No. 11
126	"	" " " " " No. 12
127	Sandy Hill	" " " " " No. 130
128	Saratoga Springs	" " " " " No. 417
129	Schenectady	" " " " " No. 120
130	Seneca Falls	" " " " " No. 49
131	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 80
132	Troy	" " " " " No. 2
133	"	" " " " " No. 108
134	Utica	" " " " " No. 112
135	Watertown	" " " " " No. 78
136	Yonkers	" " " " " No. 175
		Iron Molders and Coremakers' Apprentices.
137	Buffalo	Iron Molders' Apprentices Benevolent Association
		Knife Makers (Pocket).
138	Walden	Spring and Pocket Knife Makers' Union, No. 12229, A. F. of L.
		Machinists.
139	Albany	International Association of Machinists, No. 426
140	Amsterdam	" " " No. 100
141	Auburn	" " " No. 153
142	Binghamton	" " " No. 374
143	Buffalo	" " " No. 330
144	"	" " " No. 480
145	Cohoes	" " " No. 509
146	Cold Spring	" " " No. 524
147	Corinth-Palmer	" " " No. 482
148	Corning	" " " No. 372
149	Depew-Lancaster	" " " No. 816
150	Dunkirk	" " " No. 324
151	Elmira	" " " No. 421
152	Fishkill-on-Hudson	" " " No. 558
153	Green Island	" " " No. 369
154	Hornell	" " " No. 201
155	Little Falls	" " " No. 444
156	Lockport	" " " No. 439
157	Mechanicville	" " " No. 614

a As reported by secretary. † Rates not

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
SHIPBUILDING — Contd.							
Molders	Male	Day	$3 25–3 60	$3 46	9	54	115
"	"	"	3 25	3 25	9	54	116
"	"	"	2 75–3 25	3 02	9	54	117
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	10	60	118
"	"	"	2 75–3 00	2 82	9	54	119
"	"	†	†	2 75	‡	‡	120
"	"	Day	3 45–3 60	3 50	a7½	a45	121
"	"	Piece	†				
" and coremakers	"	Day	2 50	2 50	9	54	122
"	"	Piece	†	2 50	10	60	123
Coremakers	"	Day	2 75–3 00				
Molders, bench	"	"	2 75–3 00	3 84	9	54	124
" floor	"	"	3 00, 3 25, 3 50				
"	"	"	3 00–3 50	3 25	9	54	125
"	"	†	†	3 00	9½	57	126
Coremakers	"	Hour	22–30 cents	2 99	9	54	127
Molders	"	"	33⅓ cents				
Coremakers	"	Day	$2 75	3 01	9	54	128
Molders	"	"	3 00–3 50				
"	"	†	†	3 86	9	49½	129
"	"	Day	2 90–3 25	3 00	9	54	130
"	"	Piece	†				
Coremakers	"	Day	2 50	3 24	9	54	131
Molders	"	"	3 00				
"	"	Piece	†	2 50	9	54	132
"	"	Day	3 25	3 25	9	54	133
Coremakers	"	"	2 50				
Molders	"	"	2 85–3 75	3 32	9	54	134
"	"	Piece	†				
Coremakers	"	Day	2 00				
Molders	"	"	2 75–3 00	2 65	10	60	135
"	"	Piece	†				
"	"	Day	3 00	3 00	9	54	136
"	"	Piece	†				
Molders' apprentices	"	Day	2 00	2 00	10	60	137
" "	"	Piece	†				
Knife makers	"	"	†	2 00	10	59	138
Machinists	"	Hour	26–40 cents	3 10	9	54	139
"	"	Piece	†				
"	"	Day	$2 50–3 00	2 80	9½–10	57–60	140
"	"	†	†	2 63	10⅙	60	141
"	"	Day	2 50	2 82	9	54	142
Tool makers	"	Hour	33–40 cents				
Machinists	"	Day	$3 00–3 50	2 99	8–10	48–60	143
" apprentices	"	"	2 00				
" "	"	"	2 75	2 75	10	60	144
"	"	†	†	2 75	10	59	145
"	"	Hour	27½ cents	2 75	10½	60	146
"	"	Day	$2 20–3 00	2 60	9	54	147
"	"	†	†	2 66	10	60	148
" general	"	Hour	25 cents	4 90	10	60	149
" locomotive building	"	Piece	†		9	54	
"	"	Hour	18–28 cents	2 40	10	55	150
"	"	†	†	2 50	9–10	54–60	151
"	"	†	†	2 62	9	54	152
"	"	Hour	22½–28 cents	2 40	10	59	153
"	"	"	27 cents	2 66	10	60–70	154
"	"	Day	$2 25–2 50	2 36	9	54	155
"	"	"	2 50, 2 75, 3 00, 3 50	3 00	‡	‡	156
"	"	Hour	26, 30, 31 cents	2 72	9–10	53–59	157

reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY AN
		(a) Iron and Steel—Continued.
		Machinists—Concluded.
158	Middletown	International Association of Machinists, No. 601
159	New York, Bronx	" " " No. 405
160	" Brooklyn	" " " No. 323
161	" "	" " " No. 401
162	" "	" " " No. 449
163	" "	" " " No. 516
164	" "	" " " No. 556
165	" "	Metal and Machinery Workers, No. 15, I. W. W., Branch No. 2
166	" Manhattan	International Association of Machinists, No. 320
167	" "	" " " No. 335
168	" "	" " " No. 402
169	" "	" " " No. 406
170	" "	" " " No. 434
171	" "	" " " No. 721
172	" Richmond	" " " No. 417
173	Newburgh	" " " No. 318
174	Niagara Falls	" " " No. 316
175	Norwich	" " " No. 526
176	Olean	" " " No. 559
177	Oneonta	" " " No. 74
178	Oswego	" " " No. 240
179	Pearl River	" " " No. 467
180	Plattsburg	" " " No. 644
181	Port Jervis	" " " No. 658
182	Poughkeepsie	" " " No. 462
183	Rochester	" " " No. 93
184	Rome	" " " No. 445
185	Salamanca	" " " No. 454
186	Schenectady	" " " No. 204
187	"	" " " No. 646
188	Seneca Falls	" " " No. 375
189	Syracuse	" " " No. 381
190	"	" " " No. 687
191	Tarrytown	" " " No. 415
192	Troy	" " " No. 365
193	Utica	" " " No. 425
194	Watervliet	" " " No. 196
195	Yonkers	" " " No. 60
		Machinists' Helpers and Apprentices.
196	New York, Manhattan	International Association of Machinists, No. 1
197	Yonkers	Machinists' Helpers' Union, No. 12550, A. F. of L
		Pattern Makers.
198	Albany	Pattern Makers' League of North America
199	Auburn	" " " " " "
200	Buffalo	" " " " " "
201	Dunkirk	" " " " " "
202	Elmira	" " " " " "

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
SHIPBUILDING — Contd.							
Machinists, floor hands	Male	Hour	28½ cents	$2 68	10	60	158
" machine hands	"	"	27½ cents				
"	"	Day	†	3 00	9	54	159
"	"	Hour	30 cents	2 70	9	54	160
"	"	Day	$3 00, 3 25, 3 50, 3 75, 4 50	3 50	9	54	161
"	"	"	3 25	3 25	9	54	162
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	54	163
" first class	"	Hour	47 cents				
" second class	"	"	44 cents	3 59	8	44	164
" third class	"	"	39 cents				
Machinery workers and tool makers	"	Day	$3 00	3 00	9⅔	53	165
Machinists	"	"	3 50	3 50	8–10	48–59	166
"	"	"	2 50–3 00	2 75	9	54	167
"	"	"	2 50–4 00	2 93	9	54	168
" automobile	"	Week	21 00		8	48	
" building	"	"	24 75		8	44	
" city departments	"	"	27 00	3 28	8	44	169
" general	"	"	18 00		9	53	
" marine	"	"	19 50		8	48	
"	"	Day	3 25	3 25	9	54	170
"	"	Hour	23, 25, 28 cents	2 27	9	54	171
"	"	Day	†	3 26	8–9	45–53	172
"	"	"	†				
"	"	"	$2 50–2 75	2 80	9	54	173
" machine, bench and fitters	"	Hour	27½–30 cents	2 89	9–10	54–60	174
"	"	"	23–27½ cents	2 57	10–10⅛	60	175
"	"	Day	$2 50	3 66	9–10	54–59	176
"	"	Piece	†				
"	"	Hour	22–28 cents	2 49	8	48	177
"	"	"	24, 25, 26, 28, 31 cents	2 36	9–10	54–60	178
"	"	Day	$2 75	2 75	9	54	179
"	"	"	2 25–3 00	2 69	9–10	54–60	180
"	"	Hour	26 cents	2 12	10	70	181
"	"	Day	$2 50–2 75	2 63	9	54	182
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	54	183
"	"	†	†	2 71	10	59	184
"	"	Hour	25–27½ cents	2 65	10	70	185
"	"	"	25–42½ cents	2 92	10	55	186
"	"	"	30 cents	3 00	10	55	187
"	"	"	22½–28½ cents	2 50	10	59	188
"	"	Day	$2 50–2 75	2 73	10	59	189
Tool makers	"	"	3 50				
Machinists, railroad work	"	Hour	27½ cents	2 75	10	70	190
"	"	Day	$2 75	2 75	9	53	191
"	"	†	†	2 49	9	54	192
" machine, vise and floor hands	"	Day	2 00–2 75	2 53	10	60	193
" repair	"	"	2 50–3 00				
Tool makers	"	"	2 75–3 50				
Machinists	"	†	†	3 04	‡	‡	194
"	"	†	†	3 01	9¾	54	195
Machinists' apprentices	"	Week	$3 50, 4 50, 5 00, 6 50, 7 50	98	8–9	40–54	196
" helpers and lab'rs	"	Hour	25 cents	1 97	9¾	54	197
Pattern makers	"	"	39 cents	3 51	9	54	198
" "	"	"	30–35 cents	2 80	9	54	199
" "	"	†	†	3 64	9–10	54–55	200
" "	"	Day	$2 40–3 25	3 00	10	55	201
" "	"	†	†	2 93	9–10	54–60	202

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND
		(a) Iron and Steel—Concluded.
		Pattern Makers—Concluded.
203	New York, Manhattan..	Pattern Makers' League of North America.....
204	Rochester.....	" " " " " .....
205	Schenectady.....	" " " " " .....
206	Syracuse.....	" " " " " .....
207	Utica.....	" " " " " .....
208	Watertown.....	" " " " " .....
		Rolling Mills and Steel Works Employees.
209	Lockport.....	Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1.....
210	Poughkeepsie.....	" " " " " " No. 2.....
		Saw and Tool Makers.
211	Canastota.....	Tool Makers' Union, No. 11200, A. F. of L.....
212	Ilion.....	International Association of Machinists, No. 497.....
213	New York, Brooklyn....	Sawsmiths' Union of North America, No. 2.....
214	" Manhattan..	International Association of Machinists, No. 460.....
215	Port Jervis.....	" " " No. 703.....
216	Syracuse.....	" " " No. 514.....
		Sheet Metal Workers.
217	Cold Spring.....	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 370.....
218	Jamestown.....	" " " " " " No. 170.....
219	Schenectady.....	" " " " " " No. 210.....
220	Troy.....	" " " " " " No. 340.....
		Steam Engine Makers.
221	New York, Brooklyn....	Steam Engine Makers' Society, New York Branch, No. 68.....
		Stove Mounters.
222	Albany.....	Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union of North America, No. 77.....
223	Buffalo.....	Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union of North America, No. 18.....
224	Geneva.....	Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union of North America, No. 37.....
225	Rochester.....	Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union of North America, No. 39.....
226	Troy.....	Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union of North America, No. 10.....
		Wire Workers and Bed Spring Makers.
227	New York, Brooklyn....	American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.....
228	" Manhattan..	Bed Spring Makers, No. 12103, A. F. of L.....
229	" " ..	Wire Workers' Protective Union.....
		(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel
		Beer Pump Makers.
230	New York, Manhattan..	United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada, No. 241.....
		Brass Molders and Core Makers.
231	New York, Manhattan..	Brass Molders' Union of North America, No. 1.....
232	Troy.....	International Molders' Union of North America, No. 469.....

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
SHIPBUILDING — Contd.							
Pattern Makers	Male	†	†	$4 25	9	54	203
" "	"	Hour	37 cents	3 33	9	54	204
" "	"	Day	$4 00–4 10	4 01	10	55	205
" "	"	"	3 00–3 50	3 10	10⅙	60	206
" "	"	†	†	2 85	9–10	45–60	207
" "	"	Day	3 00–3 25	2 92	10	59	208
Iron and steel workers	"	†	†	3 97	10	59	209
Heaters and helpers	"	Day	3 50–6 00	3 72	9	53	210
Catchers	"	"	2 50				
Rollers	"	"	6 50				
Roughers and finishers	"	"	2 50–3 00				
Tool makers	"	†	†	2 37	10	60	211
" "	"	Hour	32½–40 cents	3 65	10	55–59	212
Anvil work	"	Day	$3 25, 3 50, 3 75, 4 00, 4 25	3 98	9	54	213
Machinists	"	"	3 25–3 50	3 49	9	54	214
Handle making	"	"	2 50	2 67	‡	‡	215
Hardening	"	"	2 25				
Press room	"	"	2 50				
Polishing and filing	"	"	2 75				
Smithing	"	"	3 00				
Tool makers	"	Hour	32–37½ cents	3 50	10	59	216
Case makers	"	Day	$4 00	3 65	10	55	217
Light metal workers	"	"	3 80				
Pressmen	"	"	3 00				
Metal doors, casings, jams, sills and windows	"	"	1 50, 2 00, 2 75	2 00	9	54	218
Sheet metal workers	"	"	3 00	3 47	10	55	219
" " "	"	Piece	†				
Foundry workers	"	Day	2 80	2 50	8	48	220
Stamping works	"	"	2 10				
Machinists	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	53	221
Stove mounters	"	Piece	2 00–2 62	2 00	10	60	222
" "	"	Day	3 75	3 75	9	54	223
" "	"	"	2 00–3 00	3 17	10	59	224
" "	"	†	†	3 09	10	59	225
" "	"	†	†	2 00	9	54	226
Wire weavers	"	Piece	†	4 00	9	50	227
Bed spring makers	"	Day	2 50	2 50	9	50	228
Wire workers	"	Week	16 00, 18 00, 19 00	2 82	9	54	229
" " helpers	"	"	13 00				
Beer pump plumbers	"	Day	4 00	4 00	8	44	230
Brass molders	"	"	†	3 50	9	53	231
" "	"	"	2 75	2 75	9	54	232

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND
		(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel—Continued.
		Brass Workers.
233	Albany	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 246
234	New York, Manhattan	Chandelier Brass and Metal Workers' Union of North America, No. 7
235	" "	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 46
236	" "	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 296
237	Southfields	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 337
		Chandelier Filers and Makers.
238	New York, Manhattan	Brotherhood of Chandelier, Brass and Metal Workers of North America, No. 2
239	" "	Brotherhood of Chandelier, Brass and Metal Workers of North America, No. 3
240	" "	Brotherhood of Chandelier, Brass and Metal Workers of North America, No. 4
		Chasers.
241	New York, Manhattan	Chasers' League of North America
		Coppersmiths.
242	Elmira	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 70
243	New York, Manhattan	Coppersmiths' Union of New York and Vicinity, No. 53
		Gold Pen Makers.
244	New York, Manhattan	Gold Pen Makers' Union
		Jewelers.
245	Buffalo	International Jewelry Workers of America, No. 3
246	New York, Manhattan	" " " " No. 23
		Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.
247	Albany	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 29
248	Buffalo	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 17
249	Dunkirk	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 41
250	Elmira	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 57
251	Geneva	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 156
252	Ilion	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 42
253	Jamestown	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 38
254	New York, Brooklyn	Independent Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, No. 1
255	" "	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 12
256	" Manhattan	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 34
257	Rochester	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 113

† Rates

abor Organization on September 30 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
HIPBUILDING — Contd.							
rass workers	Male	Day	$2 50, 2 75, 3 00	$2 80	8–10	48–60	233
" finishers	"	"	2 50, 2 75, 3 00	2 74	9	54	234
olishers	"	"	2 75–3 00	2 98	9	54	235
rass pump workers	"	†	†	2 34	9	45, 49½, 53	236
letal polishers and molders	"	Piece	†	2 89	10	60	237
handelier makers	"	Day	3 00	3 00	9	53	238
ilers and lacquerers	"	†	†	2 43	9	53	239
nside fitters	"	Week	†	2 50	9	54	240
hasers	"	Day	2 50–5 00	3 12	9–10	53–59	241
oppersmiths	"	Hour	34 cents	2 94	9	54	242
"	"	Day	$4 00	4 00	9	53	243
old pen makers	"	†	†	3 32	9–10	53–59	244
ewelry workers	"	Day	2 00–3 50	2 48	9	54	245
" apprentices	"	Week	7 00				
" workers	"	"	12 00–32 00	2 00	9	53½	246
olishers, etc	"	Day	2 50–3 00	2 90	9	54	247
"	"	Piece	†				
rass workers	"	Day	2 50	3 10	9	54	248
uffers	"	"	2 50–3 50				
laters	"	"	3 50				
olishers	"	"	2 50–3 50				
rass workers and polishers	"	"	2 50–2 75	2 60	10	55	249
letal polishers	"	†	†	2 71	8–9	48–54	250
uffers and platers	"	Day	2 75	2 52	10	59	251
olishers	"	Piece	†				
letal polishers	"	Day	3 00	3 19	9–10	54–59	252
" "	"	Piece	†				
" "	"	Day	2 50	3 29	8–10	48–60	253
" "	"	Piece	†				
uffers	"	Day	2 75–3 00	2 84	9–10	49½–55	254
laters	"	Week	15 00–30 00				
olishers	"	Day	3 33–3 50				
letal polishers, etc	"	"	2 75–3 75	3 24	9	54	255
laters on buildings	"	Hour	50 cents	2 75	8	44	256
olishers "	"	Week	$16 50				
ll branches in shops	"	"	†		9	53	
uffers, platers and polishers	"	Day	2 75	3 00	9	54	257
tove work	"	Piece	†				

not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IV. METALS, MACHINERY AN
		(b) Other Than Iron and Steel—Concluded.
		Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers—Concluded.
258	Schenectady	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 76
259	Syracuse	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 15
260	Troy	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 79
261	Watertown	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 125
		Metal Spinners.
262	New York, Manhattan	Metal Spinners of New York and Vicinity
		Silver and Britannia Workers.
263	New York, Manhattan	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, No. 282
		Surgical Instrument Makers.
264	New York, Brooklyn	Surgical Instrument Makers' Union of New York and Vicinity
		(c) Shipbuilding.
		Sail Makers.
265	New York, Manhattan	Sail Makers and Canvas Workers of the Port of New York
		Ship and Machinery Riggers.
266	New York, Manhattan	Riggers' Protective Union, No. 11561, A. F. of L
		Ship Painters.
267	New York, Brooklyn	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 679
		Ship Plumbers and Steam Fitters.
268	New York, Brooklyn	Marine Plumbers' Union of New York
		Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers.
269	New York, Brooklyn	Ship Joiners and Grain Ceilers' L. A. 10055, K. of L
270	" "	United Shipwrights' Association of the Port of New York
271	" Manhattan	Manhattan Ship Joiners' Association
272	Tonawanda	National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America, No. 44
		Spar and Derrick Makers.
273	New York, Brooklyn	Spar and Derrick Makers' Union of the Port of New York
		V. PRINTING,
		Bookbinders.
1	Albany	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 10
2	Buffalo	" " " No. 17
3	Utica	" " " No. 82
		Bookbinders (Blank Book).
4	New York, Manhattan	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 6

† Rates not reported. f Earnings

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
SHIPBUILDING — Concld.							
Platers	Male	Day	$3 25	$3 92	10	55	258
Polishers and buffers	"	"	4 00				
Polishers	"	"	2 00, 2 50, 2 75	2 80	10	59	259
Platers	"	"	3 00				
Polishers and buffers	"	Piece	†				
" "	"	"	†	3 11	9½	52½–56½	260
Platers	"	Hour	33½ cents				
Polishers and buffers	"	Day	$2 25	2 25	10	60	261
Metal spinners	"	†	†	3 15	9	54	262
Silver finishers	"	Day	†	3 00	9	54	263
Surgical instrument makers	"	Week	12 00, 14 00, 16 00, 18 00	2 57	10	59	264
Navy yard men	"	Day	3 28	3 09	8	48	265
Outside beach hands	"	"	3 00				
Rigging	"	Hour	44 cents	f	§	§	266
Bottom work	"	"	40 cents	3 50	10	60	267
Inside "	"	Day	$3 50		8	44	
Plumbers	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	48	268
Ship ceilers	"	"	3 25	3 25	8	48	269
Shipwrights	"	"	3 50–3 75	3 72	8	48	270
Ship joiners	"	"	3 82–4 00	3 84	8	44	271
Shipwrights	"	"	2 75–3 00	2 75	9	54	272
Derrick makers	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	44	273
Spar "	"	"	4 00				
BINDING, ETC.				Average earnings per week.			
Bookbinders	Male	Week	$17 00	$17 00	8	48	1
Finishers	"	"	18 00	16 86	9	54	2
Forwarders	"	"	15 50–17 00				
Paper cutters	"	"	15 00–16 00				
Paper rulers	"	"	17 00				
Bookbinders	"	"	12 00–17 00	13 20	8	48	3
Finishers	"	"	18 00–21 00	18 73	8	48	4
Forwarders	"	"	18 00–21 00				

† Not reported. § Hours irregular.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		V. PRINTING, BINDING,
		Bookbinders (Book Cover Stampers and Gold Leaf Layers).
5	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 22
		Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc).
6	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 43
		Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers).
7	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 11
		Bookbinders (Paper Cutters).
8	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 119
		Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).
9	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 9
		Bookbinders (Printed Work).
10	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 1
11	" " ..	" " " No. 77
		Check Book Makers.
12	Niagara Falls	Federal Labor Union, No. 7479, A. F. of L.
		Compositors.
13	Albany	International Typographical Union, No. 4
14	Amsterdam	" " " No. 274
15	Auburn	" " " No. 536
16	Batavia	" " " No. 511
17	Binghamton	" " " No. 232
18	Buffalo	" " " No. 9
19	"	" " " No. 9
20	"	" " " No. 517
21	Canandaigua	" " " No. 396
22	Cohoes	" " " No. 325
23	Deposit	" " " No. 499
24	Elmira	" " " No. 19
25	Glens Falls	" " " No. 96
26	Gloversville	" " No. 268

† Rates not reported.

bor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TC.— Continued.							
ook stampers	Male	Week	$20 00	$20 00	8	48	5
old layers	Female	"	10 00	10 00			
ookbinders	"	"	†	8 00	8	48	6
dge gilders	Male	Hour	45 cents	24 86	8	48	7
"	"	Piece	2, 2½, 4½, 6 cents per sheet				
aper cutters	"	Week	$18 00	18 00	8	48	8
aper rulers	"	"	18 00–21 00	19 23	8	48	9
ookbinders	"	"	18 00–21 00	19 36	8¾	48	10
"	"	Piece	†				
"	"	Week	20 00	20 00	8¾	48	11
heck book makers	"	"	9 50–14 00	10 55	9⅚	54	12
ompositors	"	"	17 00–22 00	19 05	8	48	13
perators, linotype and monotype	"	"	20 00–25 00				
roofreaders	"	"	17 00–25 00				
"	Female	"	17 00–25 00	17 00			
ompositors	Male	†	†	15 60	8	48	14
lachine operators	"	†	†				
ylinder pressmen	"	†	†				
ompositors	"	†	†	15 06	‡	‡	15
"	Female	†	†	11 29			
"	Male	Week	12 00	13 47	8	48	16
lachine operators, (day)	"	"	14 00				
" " (night)	"	"	16 00				
oremen	"	"	18 00				
inotype operators	"	"	18 00–20 00				
landy men (newspapers)	"	"	17 00	17 95	8	48	17
ompositors, (job)	"	"	16 50				
roofreaders	"	"	18 00				
"	Female	"	18 00	18 00			
ompositors	Male	"	16 00	16 26	8	48	18
perators	"	"	17 00				
oremen	"	"	28 00–31 00				
ssistant foremen	"	"	23 00–26 50				
lachinists	"	"	26 00	21 36	8	48	19
ompositors	"	"	18 00–23 00				
roofreaders	Female	"	20 50	20 50			
ompositors	Male	"	12 00, 14 00, 15 00 20 00	14 25	9	54	20
"	"	"	12 00	13 14	8	48	21
ressmen	"	"	12 00				
ompositors	Female	"	12 00	13 33			
"	Male	†	†	15 72	8	48	22
"	"	Week	18 00–22 00	20 16	8	48	23
lachine operators	"	"	23 00				
ompositors	"	†	†	18 21	8	48	24
"	"	†	†	15 60	8	48	25
"	Female	Day	2 00	12 00			
"	Male	Week	15 00	16 08	8	48	26
oremen	"	"	17 00				
perators, machine, (day)	"	"	17 00				
" " (night)	"	"	19 00				

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		V. PRINTING, BINDING
		Compositors—Continued.
27	Ithaca	International Typographical Union, No. 379
28	Jamestown	" " " No. 205
29	Kingston	" " " No. 322
30	Lockport	" " " No. 67
31	Middletown	" " " No. 463
32	Mount Vernon	" " " No. 387
33	New York, all boroughs	" " " No. 6
34	" Manhattan	" " " No. 7

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TC.— Continued.							
ompositors	Male	Piece	17 cents per 1,000 ems				
" (ad and job)	"	Week	$10 00	$13 87			
achine operators	"	"	18 00		8	48	27
" "	Female	"	18 00				
ompositors	Male	"	†	8 64			
" (day)	"	"	13 50				
" (night)	"	"	15 50	15 90	8	48	28
inotype operators (day)	"	"	15 00				
" " (night)	"	"	18 00				
ompositors	"	"	12 00–14 00	12 66	8	48	29
"	"	†	†	16 32	8	48	30
"	"	Week	13 00				
perators	"	"	15 50	13 98	8	48	31
achine operators	"	"	18 00				
ompositors	"	"	16 00	16 26	8	48	32
perators	"	"	18 00–20 50				
and compositors, (afternoon papers)	M. F.	Day	4 66⅔				
and compositors, (afternoon papers)	"	Piece	40 cents per 1,000 ems				
and compositors, (book, job and weekly papers)	"	"	44–50 cents per 1,000 ems (English)				
and compositors, (book, job and weekly papers)	"	"	57 cents–$1 87½ per 1,000 ems (foreign)				
and compositors, (morning papers)	"	Day	$5 16⅔				
and compositors, (piece)	"	Piece	50 cents per 1,000 ems				
and compositors, proofreaders, etc., (book, job and weekly papers)	"	Day	$3 50				
achine operators, (afternoon papers)	"	"	4 66⅔				
achine operators, (afternoon papers with Sunday morning editions)	"	"	4 83⅓–5 66⅔ (Saturday nights)				
achine operators, (book, job and weekly papers)	"	"	3 83⅓				
achine operators, (third shift)	"	"	5 66⅔	Men, $23.10 Women, $22.08	8	48	33
achine tenders (book and job):							
1–2 machines	Male	Week	21 00 (day) – 26 00 (nights)				
3–4 machines	"	"	23 00 (day) – 28 00 (nights)				
5–8 machines	"	"	26 50 (day) – 31 50 (nights)				
9–12 machines	"	"	29 50 (day) – 34 50 (nights)				
13 or more	"	"	31 50 (day) – 36 50 (nights)				
achine tenders (newspapers):							
1–2 machines	"	"	19 50 (day) – 24 50 (nights)				
3–4 machines	"	"	21 00 (day) – 26 00 (nights)				
5–8 machines	"	"	25 00 (day) – 30 00 (nights)				
9–12 machines	"	"	28 00 (day) – 33 00 (nights)				
13 or more	"	"	30 00 (day) – 35 00 (nights)				
ompositors, (newspapers, day)	"	*	20 00–28 00	23 38	8	40	34
ompositors (newspapers, night)	"	*	25 00–30 00		8	44	
ompositors, (job)	"	"	22 00–28 00				

* Working week comprises five days.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		V. PRINTING BINDING
		Compositors—Continued.
35	New York, Manhattan..	International Typographical Union, No. 83
36	" " ..	" " " No. 131
37	" " ..	" " " No. 261
38	" " ..	" " " No. 440
39	Newburgh	" " " No. 305
40	Niagara Falls	" " " No. 233
41	Norwich	" " " No. 453
42	Oneida	" " " No. 336
43	Oneonta	" " " No. 135
44	Ossining	" " " No. 523
45	Peekskill	" " " No. 269
46	Poughkeepsie	" " " No. 315
47	Rochester	" " " No. 5
48	"	" " " No. 15
49	Rome	" " " No. 44
50	Saratoga Springs	" " " No. 149
51	Schenectady	" " " No. 167
52	Syracuse	" " " No. 55
53	Troy	" " " No. 52
54	Utica	" " " No. 62
55	Watertown	" " " No. 308
56	Waverly	" " " No. 530

* Idle entire quarter

abor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TC.— Continued.							
ompositors, newspapers (day)	Male	Week	$26 00		6	36	
" newspapers (night)	"	"	26 00	$23 50	4½	27	35
ompositors. (job)	"	"	21 00		8	48	
"	"	"	15 00		8	48	
inotype operators	"	"	16 00	15 55	7	42	36
ompositors	"	†	†	13 94	8	48	37
"	"	Week	15 00				
lachine operators (day)	"	"	18 00	16 91	8	48	38
" " (night)	"	"	20 00				
ompositors (job) (day)	"	"	15 00		9	54	
" " (night)	"	"	16 00	15 30			39
lachine operators (day)	"	"	16 00		8	48	
" " (night)	"	"	17 00				
ompositors	"	"	16 50–19 00	16 74	8	48	40
"	"	"	10 00–15 00	11 94	8	48	41
"	Female	"	10 00–15 00	10 50			
"	Male	"	12 00	13 33	8	48	42
"	Female	"	12 00	*			
"	Male	"	12 00–15 00	12 84	8, 9, 10	48–59	43
ressmen	"	"	12 00–15 00				
ompositors (job and makeup)	"	"	16 50				
oremen	"	"	19 50	18 48	8	48	44
inotype operators	"	"	19 50				
" machinist	"	"	20 00				
ompositors	"	"	15 00	15 84	8	48	45
lachine operators	"	"	18 00				
ompositors (job)	"	"	15 00				
lachine operators	"	"	15 00	15 00	8	48	46
oremen	"	"	16 00				
pprentices	"	"	10 00				
ompositors	"	"	17 00				
inotype operators	"	"	18 00	17 50	8	48	47
oremen	"	"	18 00				
ompositors (day)	"	"	16 00				
" (night)	"	"	19 00				
" (job)	"	"	16 00				
lachine operators (day)	"	"	19 00	18 19			
" " (night)	"	"	22 00				
oremen (night)	"	"	†		8	48	48
" (day)	"	"	†				
lachine operators (day)	Female	"	19 00				
" " (night)	"	"	22 00	18 09			
ompositors	"	"	16 00				
" (job)	Male	"	12 00				
lachine operators	"	"	16 00	12 72	8	48	49
ompositors	"	Piece	†				
"	"	†	†	17 16	‡	‡	
"	Female	†	†	18 00			50
" (day)	Male	Week	17 00				
" (night)	"	"	19 00	18 06	8	48	51
lachine operators (day)	"	"	19 00				
" " (night)	"	"	22 00				
ompositors (day)	"	"	20 00				
" (night)	"	"	23 00				
" (job)	"	"	15 00	17 88	8	48	52
lachine operators (day)	"	"	20 00				
" " (night)	"	"	23 00				
oremen	"	"	25 00, 26 00, 37 00				
ompositors	Female	"	20 00	19 98			
"	Male	†	†	20 57	8	48	53
" (day)	"	Day	3 17				
" (night)	"	"	3 67	18 23	8	48	54
" (job)	"	"	2 50				
"	Female	"	2 50	15 00			
"	Male	Week	13 00–16 00	14 86	8–9	48–54	55
"	"	"	12 00	11 64	8	48	56
"	Female	"	12 00	11 64			

† Rates not reported. ‡ Hours not reported

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		V. PRINTING, BINDING
		Compositors—Concluded.
57	White Plains	International Typographical Union, No. 585
58	Yonkers	" " " No. 468
		Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
59	Albany	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 28
60	Binghamton	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 20
61	Buffalo	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 25
62	"	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 76
63	Deposit	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 81
64	Elmira	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 69
65	New York, Manhattan	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 1
66	" "	New York Electrotypers' Union, No. 1
67	Rochester	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 49
68	Syracuse	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 23
69	Utica	International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America No. 46
		Hat Tip Printers.
70	New York, Manhattan	International Brotherhood of Tip Printers
		Lithographers.
71	Buffalo	Lithographers' International Protective and Benefit Association, No. 2
72	"	Poster Artists' Association of America, No. 2
73	New York, Manhattan	International Association of Lithographic Stone and Plate Preparers of United States and Canada, No. 1
74	" "	International Union of Lithographic Workmen
75	" "	Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, No. 1

‡ Rates not reported

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
ETC.— Continued.							
Compositors	Male	week	$15 00	$16 02	8	48	57
Machine operators	"	"	18 00				
Compositors (job and ad)	"	"	18 00	19 77	8	48	58
Linotype operators	"	"	20 00				
Foremen (job)	"	"	20 00				
" (newspaper)	"	"	22 00				
Compositors	Female	"	18 00	19 50			
Linotype operators	"	"	20 00				
Electrotypers	Male	"	19 00	19 75	8	48	59
Stereotypers	"	"	21 00				
"	"	Day	3 00	19 12	8	48	60
Electrotypers	"	"	3 50				
Stereotypers	"	"	1 50, 2 00, 2 25, 2 50, 3 00, 3 75	17 56	8	48–56	61
Electrotypers	"	"	2 50, 3 00, 3 50	19 03	9	54	62
Finishers	"	"	4 00	22 80	8	48	63
Molders	"	"	4 00				
Foundrymen	"	"	3 00				
Stereotypers (day)	"	†	†	18 66	8	48	64
" (night)	"	†	†		6	36	
"	"	Day	4 50	27 00	8	48	65
Electrotypers	"	"	4 50				
Molder	"	Week	27 00	21 59	8	44	66
Builder-up	"	"	21 00				
Backer-up	"	"	21 00				
Battery man	"	"	21 00				
Stereotypers	"	"	18 00	18 60	7	42	67
" (foremen)	"	"	22 00–24 00				
Electrotypers (molders)	"	"	20 00		9	54	
" (finishers)	"	"	18 00				
" (helpers)	"	"	16 00				
Stereotypers	"	"	12 00–28 00	17 66	8	48–56	68
" (helpers)	"	"	10 00–12 00				
"	"	†	†	17 67	8	48	69
Electrotypers	"	†	†				
Foremen	"	Day	3 00				
Hat tip printers	"	"	3 00	18 00	9	50	70
Lithographers	"	Week	22 00	22 00	9	53	71
Color men	"	"	24 00	*	8½	47	72
Black men	"	"	32 00				
Letter men	"	"	28 00				
Plate preparers	"	"	18 00	15 76	9¾	53	73
Stone polishers	"	"	16 00				
" grainers	"	"	18 00				
" grinders (by hand)	"	"	17 00				
Artists	"	"	20 00	23 21	8½	47½	74
Engravers	"	"	20 00				
"	"	"	23 00		8	47½	75
Pressmen	"	"	23 00	22 98	9	53	
Provers	"	"	24 00				
Transferrers	"	"	23 00				

* Idle entire quarter.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		V. PRINTING BINDIN
		Lithographers—Continued.
76	New York, Manhattan..	Poster Artists' Association of America, New York Council, No. 4.....
77	Rochester.....	Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, No. 11.
		Mailers.
78	New York, Manhattan..	International Typographical Union, Mailers, No. 6.....
		Music Engravers.
79	New York, Manhattan..	Music Engravers, No. 11809, A. F. of L.....
		Newspaper and Mail Deliverers.
80	New York, Manhattan..	Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, No. 9463, A. F. of L.....
		Paper Handlers.
81	New York, Manhattan..	Paper Handlers' Union, No. 11234. A. F. of L.....
		Photo-Engravers.
82	Albany.....	International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, No. 21.....
83	Buffalo.....	" " " " " No. 4.....
84	New York, Manhattan..	" " " " " No. 1.....
85	Rochester.....	" " " " " No. 22.....
86	Syracuse.....	" " " " " No. 20.....

‡ Hou

.abor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
:TC.— Continued.							
Sketch men	Male	week	$25 00–70 00				
Black men	"	"	18 00–60 00	$35 28	8½	47	76
Color men	"	"	14 00–40 00				
Letter men	"	"	17 50–35 00				
Lithographers	"	"	22 00	23 50	9	53	77
Day men	"	"	18 00	18 63	8	48	78
Night men	"	"	20 50		7	51	
Engravers	"	"	18 00	19 25	9	49	79
Distributors	"	"	17 00		10	60	
Distributors (newspaper districts), night	"	"	17 00		7	53	
Distributors (news companies' districts), night	"	"	17 00		8	56	
Relay and deliverers	"	"	15 00	17 05	10	60	80
Relay and deliverers (newspaper districts), night	"	"	15 00		7	53	
Relay and deliverers (news companies' districts), night	"	"	15 00		8	56	
Day men (relay, double)	"	"	15 00		10	60	
" (relay, single)	"	"	13 00		10	60	
Loading and unloading (days)	"	Day	2 50		10	60	
Loading and unloading (nights)	"	"	2 50		9	54	
Strippers (day)	"	"	2 50	16 16	8	48	81
" (night)	"	"	2 50		6	42	
Tally men	"	Week	15 00–25 00		‡	‡	
Sheet men	"	"	15 00–25 00		‡	‡	
Photographers	"	"	22 00				
Engravers	"	"	22 00				
Etchers	"	"	22 00				
Drovers	"	"	18 00	19 89	9	54	82
Blockers	"	"	18 00				
Apprentices	"	"	6 00				
Halftone photographers	"	"	21 00				
Line photographers	"	"	18 00–25 00				
Halftone etchers	"	"	21 00–25 00				
Line etchers	"	"	18 00				
" finishers	"	"	18 00–25 00				
Halftone finishers	"	"	25 00	20 64	8½	51	83
Drovers	"	"	18 00				
Routers	"	"	16 00				
Printers	"	"	15 00				
Blockers	"	"	15 00				
Color finishers	"	"	35 00				
Newspaper men (night)	"	"	29 00				
" " (day)	"	"	24 00		8	48	
Job work	"	"	24 00	22 20	9	49	84
Advanced apprentices	"	"	20 00				
Regular apprentices	"	"	5 00		8–9	48–49	
Job work	Female	"	24 00	24 00			
Photographers	Male	"	18 00–21 00				
Etchers	"	"	18 00–21 00				
Routers	"	"	18 00	19 63	8, 8½	48–50½	85
Proofers	"	"	18 00				
Printers	"	"	15 00				
Etchers	"	"	21 00				
Halftone photographers	"	"	21 00				
Line edgers	"	"	18 00	20 40	9	53	86
Routers	"	"	15 00				

‡ Not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		V. PRINTING, BINDIN
		Plate Printers.
87	Albany	International Steel and Copper Plate Printers of North America, No. 9
88	New York, Manhattan	" " " " " " " No. 5
89	" "	" " " " " " " No. 8
		Pressmen.
90	Albany	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 23
91	Binghamton	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 57
92	Buffalo	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 27
93	Deposit	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 195
94	Elmira	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 187
95	Jamestown	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 164
96	Lockport	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 204
97	New York, Manhattan	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 51
98	" "	New York Web Pressmen's Union, No. 25
99	Newburgh	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 166
100	Niagara Falls	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 80
101	Syracuse	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 66
102	Utica	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 58
103	Watertown	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No 93
		Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.
104	Buffalo	International Lithographers' Apprentices and Press Feeders of United State and Canada, No. 3
105	"	International Printing Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 15
106	New York, Manhattan	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America New York Job Press Feeders' Union, No. 1
107	" "	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America Franklin Association, No. 23
108	" "	Lithographic Apprentices and Press Feeders' Association, No. 1
109	Syracuse	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America No. 32
		Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.
110	New York, Manhattan	Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League of America

† Rates not reported

abor Organization on September 30 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TC.— Continued.							
late engravers	Male	Week	$15 00–20 00	$17 28	8	48	87
" printers	"	Piece	†	24 00	8	47	88
" "	"	"	†	24 00	8	47	89
rinting pressmen	"	Week	17 00–35 00	17 41	8	48	90
ssistants	"	"	10 00				
Veb pressmen (night)	"	"	20 00				
" " (day)	"	"	18 00				
ylinder "	"	"	16 50	14 16	8	48	91
ob "	"	"	12 00				
ress feeders	"	"	9 00				
ssistants	"	"	12 00				
ressmen	"	"	18 50	18 50	9	54	92
oremen	"	"	40 00	19 02	8	48	93
ressmen	"	"	21 00				
ssistants	"	"	12 00				
ylinder pressmen	"	"	14 00	12 84	8	48	94
Veb pressmen	"	"	18 00				
ylinder pressmen assistants	"	"	8 00				
Veb pressmen assistants	"	"	8 00				
ressmen	"	"	15 00–18 00	13 98	8	48	95
"	"	"	21 00	21 00	8, 9, 10	48, 54, 59	96
"	"	"	23 00–30 00	24 12	8	48	97
Veb pressmen in charge	"	Day	5 00	24 92	8	48	98
" " on machine	"	"	4 00				
ressmen	"	Week	15 00–18 00	14 10	8	48	99
ssistants	"	"	12 00				
ressmen	"	"	15 00–17 00	14 05	8	48	100
ssistants	"	"	12 00				
ressmen	"	"	15 00	16 80	8	48	101
"	"	†	†	15 10	8	48	102
"	"	Day	2 00	11 40	9	54	103
ssistants	"	"	1 75				
ithographic apprentices	"	Week	13 00	13 70	9½	53	104
ress feeders	"	"	10 00–15 00				
" "	"	†	†	10 34	‡	‡	105
" "	Female	†	†	7 42	‡	‡	
ob press feeders	Male	Week	10 00	10 00	8	48	106
ressmen	"	"	19 00	16 44	8	48	107
eeders	"	"	16 00				
"	"	"	14 00	14 00	9	53	108
ssistant pressmen	"	"	12 00	10 68	8	48	109
ylinder pressmen	"	"	8 00–10 00				
laten feeders	"	"	8 00–10 00				
ssistant web pressmen	"	"	12 00, 13 50, 14 25				
ylinder pressmen	Female	"	8 00–10 00	8 00			
laten pressmen	"	"	8 00–10 00				
ngravers	Male	Piece	†	30 00	8	48	110

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		V. PRINTING, BINDING
		Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers.
111	New York, Manhattan..	Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, No. 1.
112	" " ..	" " " " " " " " No. 2.
113	Sandy Hill.....	" " " " " " " " No. 9..
		Wall Paper Print Cutters.
114	New York, Manhattan..	National Print Cutters' Association of America, No. 1.....
		VI. WOOD WORKING
		Bar and Store Fixture Workers.
1	New York, Manhattan..	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, No. 172....
2	" " .	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (Butcher Fixture Makers), No 1548.....
		Bedding and Mattress Makers.
3	New York, Manhattan..	Upholsterers' International Union of North America, No. 108.....
4	Syracuse.....	" " " " " No. 92.....
		Box Makers and Sawyers.
5	New York, Manhattan..	United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of America, No. 4.....
6	" " ..	" " " " " " No. 31.....
		Broom Makers.
7	Amsterdam.....	International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 14.....
8	Lockport.....	" " " " " " No. 21.....
9	Syracuse.....	" " " " " No. 72.....
		Brush Makers.
10	New York, Brooklyn....	Brushmakers' International Union, No. 6.....
11	New York, Manhattan..	" " " No. 2.....
		Cabinet Makers.
12	" Brooklyn....	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, No. 249.....
13	" "	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32.....
14	" Manhattan..	" " " " No. 309.....
15	" " ..	" " " " No. 1790.....
16	Rochester.....	" " " " No. 231.....
		Carpet Fitters and Layers.
17	New York, Brooklyn....	Upholsterers' International Union of North America, No. 121.....
18	" Manhattan..	" " " " " No. 70.....
		Carriage and Wagon Workers.
19	Albany.....	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, No. 59..
20	Buffalo.....	" " " " " " " No. 45..
21	"	" " " " " " " No. 51..
22	New York, Brooklyn....	Independent Carriage and Wagon Makers.....
23	" Manhattan..	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, No. 5.....

† Rates not reported. ‡ Hours

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
ETC.— Concluded.							
Color printers	Male	Week	$20 00, 22 00, 25 00.	$22 50	10	60	111
Printers	"	"	22 00	22 00	10	60	112
Color mixers	"	"	22 00				
" "	"	"	25 00				
" printers	"	"	25 00	24 10	10	60	113
" " varnish	"	"	23 00–26 00				
Print cutters	"	"	20 00	20 00	10	55	114
AND FURNITURE.				Average earnings per day.			
Cabinet makers	Male	Week	$17 00	$3 08	9	49½	1
Machine hands	"	"	17 00				
Butcher fixture makers, outside	"	Day	5 00	4 00	8	44	2
Butcher fixture makers, shop	"	"	4 00				
Upholsterers	"	Piece	†	2 25	‡	‡	3
"	"	Day	2 50	2 50	9	52½	4
"	Female	Week	6 00	1 00	9	52½	
Box makers	Male	Day	2 50	2 50	10	58	5
" "	"	Week	15 00–18 00	2 80	10	60	6
Broom makers	"	†	†	3 00	10	58	7
" "	"	Day	1 50–3 00	2 27	10	59	8
" "	"	Piece	†	2 39	‡	‡	9
Brush makers	"	"	†	2 50	9	54	10
" "	Female	"	†	1 67			
" "	Male	Day	2 50	2 27	10	55	11
Wood workers	"	Week	15 00–19 00	3 09	10	54	12
Cabinet makers	"	"	20 75	3 77	8	44	13
" " buildings	"	Day	5 00	3 61	8	44	14
" " shop	"	"	4 00				
" "	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	44	15
Mill men	"	Day	$2 00	2 50	8	48	16
Carpet layers	"	Week	18 00–21 00	3 15	9	54	17
" "	"	"	24 00	f	8	48	18
Carriage workers	"	†	†	2 27	9	54	19
Painters	"	Day	2 25–3 50				
Wood workers	"	"	2 50–3 50	2 78	9	54	20
Blacksmiths	"	"	2 50–3 50				
" helpers	"	"	2 25				
Carriage and auto trimmers	"	"	3 50	3 50	10	60	21
Wheelwrights	"	Week	21 00				
Blacksmiths	"	"	21 00	2 98	9	53	22
Finishers	"	"	16 00				
Helpers	"	"	12 00–15 00				
Stripers and finishers	"	Day	3 50	2 78	9	51	23
Wagon workers	"	"	2 50				

not reported. f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VI. WOOD WORKING AND
		Carriage and Wagon Workers—Concluded.
24	New York, Manhattan..	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, No. 73
25	" " ..	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, No. 127
26	" " ..	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, No. 155
27	" " ..	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, No. 177
28	Syracuse	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, No. 39
29	Utica	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, No. 167
		Chair Makers.
30	New York, Brooklyn....	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, No. 133
		Coopers.
31	Albany	Coopers' International Union of North America, No. 7
32	Buffalo	" " " " " No. 33
33	"	" " " " " No. 93
34	Glens Falls	" " " " " No. 121
35	Lockport	" " " " " No. 5
36	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " " No. 14
37	" Manhattan..	Coopers' Union, No. 2
38	" " ..	Coopers' International Union of North America, No. 27
39	" " ..	" " " " " No. 60
40	" " ..	" " " " " No. 213
41	" " ..	United Tight Work Coopers, No. 2
42	" Richmond...	Coopers' International Union of North America, No. 36
43	Niagara Falls	" " " " " No. 48
44	Peekskill	" " " " " No. 220
45	Rochester	" " " " " No. 24
46	"	" " " " " No. 68
47	Rosendale	" " " " " No. 226
48	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 98
49	Utica	" " " " " No. 192
		Cork Workers.
50	New York, Brooklyn....	Cork Workers' Union, Industrial Labor Council of New York, No. 413
		Machine Wood Workers.
51	Albany	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, No. 102
52	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1446
53	Batavia	" " " " " No. 24
54	Buffalo	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, No. 292
55	Elmira	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 879
56	Hornell	" " " " " No. 1629
57	Kingston	" " " " " No. 1560
58	Mount Vernon	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, No. 210
59	New York, Bronx	" " " " " " No. 279
60	" Manhattan..	" " " " " " No. 209

† Rates not reported. f Earnings

Labor Organization on September 30 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
FURNITURE — Continued.							
Carriage and wagon workers..	Male	Week	†.....	$2 42	9	51–54	24
" " " " ..	"	"	†.....	3 33	9⅕	51	25
Lamp makers.....	"	"	$18 00–24 00.....	3 35	9	53	26
Body makers.....	"	Day	3 50–4 00.....	3 15	9½–9⅘	51–54	27
General wood workers.....	"	"	2 00, 2 50, 2 75, 3 00				
Blacksmiths.....	"	"	2 00–2 75.....	2 15	9	54	28
Wood workers.....	"	"	1 75–2 50.....				
Painters.....	"	"	1 75–2 50.....				
Blacksmiths.....	"	"	2 50.....	2 16	9	54	29
Wood workers.....	"	"	2 25.....				
Painters.....	"	"	2 25.....				
Helpers.....	"	"	1 75.....				
Chair makers.....	"	Week	9 00–19 00.....	2 75	8–9	44–53	30
Coopers.....	"	Day	3 50.....	3 50	8	48	31
" (slack barrel).....	"	Piece	7 cents per barrel....	f	10	60	32
"	"	Week	$17 00.....	2 79	9	54	33
"	"	†	†.....	1 95	10	59	34
"	"	Week	25 00–40 00.....	4 46	10	60	35
"	"	Day	3 00.....	3 00	9	53	36
"	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	9	54	37
"	"	"	2 50–3 00.....	2 72	9	54	38
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	53	39
"	"	"	3 00.....	2 48	9	53	40
" helper.....	"	"	2 25.....				
Machine operator.....	"	Hour	27½ cents.....				
" helpers.....	"	Day	$2 00.....				
Coopers.....	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	53	41
"	"	Piece	2 cents to 3¼ cents per barrel.....	3 00	9	54	42
"	"	"	†.....	2 00	9	53	43
"	"	Week	$18 00.....	3 00	9	53	44
"	"	"	17 00.....	2 83	9	53	45
" (machine).....	"	Day	2 60–3 25.....		8	48	
"	"	Piece	†.....	2 50	9	49½	46
"	"	Hour	20 cents.....	1 46	10	59½	47
" (tight work).....	"	Day	$3 00.....	2 75	8	48	48
" (slack work).....	"	Piece	†.....		10	60	
"	"	Day	†.....	3 00	‡	‡	49
Cork workers.....	"	"	1 50–2 35.....	2 00	9	54	50
Wood workers.....	"	"	2 00–3 50.....	2 45	9	54	51
Carpenters.....	"	"	3 00.....	2 85	8	48	52
Wood workers.....	"	"	2 25–3 00.....		9	54	
Machine wood workers.....	"	"	1 75–2 75.....				
Bench hands.....	"	"	1 75–2 75.....	2 27	9	54	53
Foremen.....	"	"	3 00.....				
Wood workers.....	"	Hour	20, 25, 27½ cents.....	2 46	10	60	54
Carpenters.....	"	Day	†.....	2 40	9	54	55
Cabinet makers.....	"	"	2 25, 2 50, 3 00....				
Bench men.....	"	"	2 00.....	2 09	9	54	56
Machine men.....	"	"	1 66, 1 75, 1 80....				
Mill men.....	"	"	2 50.....	2 38	9	54	57
Machine wood workers.....	"	Week	15 00–19 00.....	3 21	9	50	58
" "	"	"	19 00.....	3 45	9	49½	59
Veneer sawyers.....	"	"	15 00.....	3 05	10	60	60

not reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VI. WOOD WORKING AND
		Machine Wood Workers—Concluded.
61	New York, Manhattan..	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 476.....
62	Ogdensburg.....	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, No. 239....
63	Penn Yan.....	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 996.....
64	Schenectady.....	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, No. 117....
65	Syracuse.....	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1211.....
66	Troy.....	" " " " " No. 636.....
		Piano and Organ Workers.
67	Elmira.....	Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 2.....
68	New York, Bronx.....	Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union of America, No. 16.....
69	" Brooklyn...	Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 27.....
70	" Manhattan..	Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 14.....
71	" " ..	Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 17.....
72	" Queens.....	Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 26.....
		Picture Frame Makers.
73	New York, Manhattan..	Picture Frame Workers' Protective Association ....
		Upholsterers.
74	Buffalo.....	Upholsterers' International Union of North America, No. 45.....
75	Jamestown.....	" " " " " No. 38.....
76	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " " No. 33.....
77	" Manhattan..	" " " " " No. 39.....
78	" " ..	" " " " " No. 44.....
79	Rochester.....	" " " " " No. 35.....

† Rates not reported. ‡ Hours

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
FURNITURE — Continued.							
Machine wood workers	Male	Day	$4 00	$4 00	8	44	61
" "	"	"	1 75 to 2 94	2 40	10	60	62
Outside carpenters	"	"	2 50	2 28	9	54	63
Machine wood workers	"	"	1 75–2 00		10⅙	60	
Bench hands	"	"	2 25				
Machine wood workers	"	Piece	†	2 50	10	55	64
Carpenters (bench men)	"	Day	3 20	3 18	8½	48	65
Wood workers	"	"	2 75–3 00				
"	"	Week	16 00	2 92	9	50	66
Piano and organ workers	"	†	†	2 97	9	54	67
" " "	"	†	†	2 17	9	54	68
Action makers	"						
Back makers	"						
Belly men	"						
Case makers	"						
Fillers	"						
Finishers	"						
Flowers	"						
Fly finishers	"						
Key makers	"						
Oilers off	"						
Polishers	"						
Regulators	"	Piece	†	2 00	9	54	69
" (fine)	"						
" (tone)	"						
Rubbers	"						
Side gluers	"						
Sounding board makers	"						
Stainers	"						
Stringers	"						
Varnishers	"						
First tuners	"						
Second "	"						
Third "	"						
Fourth "	"						
Fifth "	"						
Finishers	"	"	†	2 43	9	53	70
Regulators	"						
Action makers	"	"	†	4 00	9	53	71
Piano and organ workers	"	"	†	2 83	9	54	72
Cutters	"	Week	18 00	2 58	9	53	73
Fitters	"	"	12 00				
Gilders	"	"	14 00				
Joiners	"	"	14 00				
Packers	"	"	12 00				
Upholsterers	"	Day	3 00–3 50–3 60	3 37	9–10	54–60	74
"	"	†	†	2 46	10¾	58	75
"	"	Piece	†	3 50	8	47	76
"	"	"	†	3 00	‡	‡	77
"	"	Hour	51 cents	f	8	47	78
"	"	Day	$2 25–2 50–2 75	2 50	9–10	54–60	79

not reported. f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VI. WOOD WORKING AND
		Wood Carvers.
80	Buffalo	International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, Buffalo Branch
81	Jamestown	International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, Jamestown Branch
82	New York, Brooklyn	International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, Brooklyn Branch
83	" Manhattan	International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, New York Branch
84	Rochester	International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, Rochester Branch
85	Syracuse	International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, Syracuse Branch
		VII. FOOD AND
		(a) Food Products.
		Bakers and Confectioners.
1	Albany	Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, No. 10
2	Auburn	" " " " " " " No. 178
3	Batavia	" " " " " " " No. 369
4	Buffalo	" " " " " " " No. 16
5	"	" " " " " " " No. 160
6	Elmira	" " " " " " " No. 185
7	Geneva	" " " " " " " No. 105
8	Glens Falls	" " " " " " " No. 223
9	Gloversville	" " " " " " " No. 255
10	Middletown	" " " " " " " No. 292
11	New York, Bronx	" " " " " " " No. 164
12	" " Brooklyn	" " " " " " " No. 3
13	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 5
14	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 163
15	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 288
16	" " Manhattan	" " " " " " " No. 1
17	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 22
18	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 112
19	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 261
20	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 305
21	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 394
22	Newburgh	" " " " " " " No. 148
23	Oneida	" " " " " " " No. 331
24	Port Jervis	" " " " " " " No. 335

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
FURNITURE — Concluded.							
Wood carvers	Male	Hour	32, 33, 37 cents	$2 93	9	54	80
" "	"	Piece	†	2 86	9	54	81
" "	"	"	†	3 58	8	44	82
" "	"	"	†	4 50	8	44	83
" " (architectural)	"	Hour	35, 40, 45, 50 cents	3 13	8	48	84
" " (furniture)	"	"	25 to 45 cents		9	54	
" "	"	"	27½ cents	2 49	‡	‡	85
LIQUORS.				Average weekly earnings.			
Bakers	Male	Day	$2 50	$15 00	10	60	1
"	"	Week	12 00–18 00	15 89	10	60	2
"	"	Month	75 00				
" 1st hands	"	Week	16 00				
" 2d "	"	"	14 00	15 00	10	60	3
" 3d "	"	"	12 00				
Bench hands	"	"	15 00	16 07	9	54	4
Oven "	"	"	17 00				
Bakers	"	"	15 00–20 00	17 50	10	60	5
Foremen	"	"	14 00				
Second hands	"	"	11 00	11 34	10	60	6
Third "	"	"	10 00				
Drivers "	"	"	12 00				
First "	"	"	16 00				
Second "	"	"	13 50–15 00	13 80	10	60	7
Third "	"	"	12 00–13 50				
Bakers	"	Day	2 50– 3 00	17 10	10	60	8
"	"	Week	11 00–18 00	14 88	10	60	9
Foremen	"	"	16 00–20 00				
First hands	"	"	14 00–16 00	13 74	10	60	10
Second "	"	"	11 00–14 00				
Bakers	"	"	†	16 20	10	60	11
First hands	"	"	17 00				
Second "	"	"	14 00	14 33	10	60	12
Third "	"	"	12 00				
Bakers	"	"	14 00–22 00	16 15	10	64	13
"	"	Day	3 00– 3 50	19 25	9	54	14
First hands	"	Week	18 00–20 00				
Second "	"	"	15 00–17 00	15 86	10	60	15
Third "	"	"	13 00				
Bench "	"	"	15 00				
Foremen	"	"	18 00	14 80	10	60	16
Helpers	"	"	13 00				
Bakers	"	"	11 00–16 00	15 72	9	54	17
" (jobbers)	"	Day	3 00				
Pie bakers	"	"	2 50	15 00	10	54	18
Bread "	"	Week	15 00–20 00	17 10	10–12	60	19
Cake "	"	"	14 00–20 00			66	
Bakers	"	"	12 00–18 00	15 33	10	60	20
First hands	"	"	15 00				
Second "	"	"	12 00	12 63	10	60	21
Third "	"	"	8 00–10 00				
Bakers	"	"	15 00	15 00	‡	‡	22
First hands	"	"	16 00				
Jobbers	"	Day	3 00	14 58	10	60	23
Second hands	"	Week	12 00				
Third "	"	"	10 00				
Foremen	"	"	15 00	13 80	10	60	24
Second hands	"	"	12 00				

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VII. FOOD AND
		(a) Food Products—Concluded.
		Bakers and Confectioners—Concluded.
25	Poughkeepsie	Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 211
26	Rochester	" " " " " " " No. 14
27	Schenectady	" " " " " " " No. 221
28	Syracuse	" " " " " " " No. 30
29	Troy	" " " " " " " No. 31
30	Utica	" " " " " " " No. 141
31	Yonkers	" " " " " " " No. 144
		Butchers and Meat Cutters.
32	Albany	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. America, No. 142.
33	Auburn	" " " " " " " No. 2.
34	Batavia	" " " " " " " No. 430.
35	Buffalo	" " " " " " " No. 70.
36	Elmira	" " " " " " " No. 164.
37	Geneva	" " " " " " " No. 267.
38	Kingston	" " " " " " " No. 325.
39	New York, Brooklyn	United Butcher Workmen of Greater New York, No. 211
40	" " "	" " " " " " No. 342
41	" " Manhattan	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. America, No. 5.
42	" " "	" " " " " " " No. 273.
43	" " "	Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen of America, No. 10
44	" " "	" " " " No. 15
45	" " "	" " " " No. 18
46	" " "	" " " " No. 24
47	" " "	Butchers' Union, No. 174, of New York City
48	Rochester	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. America, No. 95.
49	"	" " " " " " " No. 254.
50	Rome	" " " " " " " No. 145.
51	Schenectady	" " " " " " " No. 157.
52	Syracuse	" " " " " " " No. 1.
53	Troy	" " " " " " " No. 77.
54	Utica	" " " " " " " No. 13.
55	Yonkers	" " " " " " " No. 11.
		Butcher's Laborers.
56	New York—Manhattan	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. America, No. 269.
		Egg Inspectors.
57	New York—Manhattan	Egg Inspectors' Union of New York and Vicinity, No. 11254, A. F. of L.
		Flour and Cereal Workers.
58	New York—Manhattan	International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, No. 3
		Yeast and Distillery Workers.
59	Peekskill	Federal Labor Union, No. 12102, A. F. of L.

† Rates not reported. d Minimum rate. a Monday, 13 hours

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average weekly earnings.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
LIQUORS — Continued.							
Bread hands	Male	Week	$12 00	$15 60	10	60	25
Foremen	"	"	18 00				
Second hands	"	"	16 00				
Bakers	"	"	†	15 40	10	60	26
"	"	"	15 00–18 00	16 38	10	60	27
Foremen and 1st hands	"	"	17 00–20 00	15 31	10	60	28
Second hands	"	"	14 00				
Bakers	"	"	†	15 58	11–18	70–75	29
Foremen	"	"	15 00	14 16	9	54	30
First and second hands	"	"	13 00				
Third hands	"	"	10 00				
First hands	"	"	20 00				
Jobbers	"	Day	3 00	15 98	10	60	31
Second hands	"	Week	16 00				
Third "	"	"	13 00				
Meat cutters	"	.....	†	12 66	11	69	32
"	"	Week	d12 00	12 60	11	80	33
"	"	"	12 00–15 00	13 50	a11	72½	34
"	"	"	8 00–16 00	11 52	12½	79½	35
"	"	.....	†	11 94	10½	69	36
"	"	.....	†	14 70	‡	‡	37
"	"	Week	12 00	12 00	14	88	38
Bologna makers	"	"	14 00, 16 00, 18 00	15 83	10	60	39
Meat cutters	"	.....	†	17 81	10½	68	40
Butchers	"	Week	19 00, 23 00, 32 00	21 97	10	60	41
Bologna makers	"	.....	†	14 10	10	60	42
Butchers	"	.....	†		11	69	
Sheep butchers	"	Piece	b10 00 per hundred	20 00	9	50–54	43
Hog "	"	.....	†	13 17	‡	‡	44
Calf "	"	Piece	15 cents a head	17 00	9	48	45
Butchers	"	.....	†	f	‡	‡	46
First hands	"	Week	18 00	15 99	10	60	47
Second "	"	"	16 00				
Third "	"	"	14 00				
Butchers and meat cutters	"	Day	2 00, 2 25, 2 50	13 50	11	67½	48
Sausage makers	"	"	2 00, 2 25, 2 50	13 50	11	69½	49
Meat cutters	"	Week	10 00–18 00	12 36	11	68½	50
"	"	"	12 00–16 00	13 20	10½	72	51
"	"	"	12 00–18 00	13 71	10¼	63¾	52
Sausage makers	"	"	14 00				
Butchers	"	"	12 00	12 00	10	68	53
Meat cutters	"	"	9 00–12 00	9 46	10½	65½	54
Butchers	"	"	12 00–20 00	14 00	10	66	55
Meat cutters	"	"	14 00				
Butchers' laborers	"	Week	15 00	15 00	9	52	56
Egg inspectors	"	Day	2 75	16 50	9	50	57
Labor department	"	Week	11 00	13 38	10	60	58
Milling "	"	"	16 80		8	48	
Packing "	"	"	15 00		10	60	
Boiler room	"	.....	†	12 84	8	‡	59
Inside workers	"	.....	†		12	‡	
Outside "	"	.....	†		10	‡	

b Overtime, $15 per hundred. ‡ Hours not reported. f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VII. FOOD AND
		(b) Beverages.
		Brewery Employees.
60	Amsterdam.....	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 250.....
61	Binghamton.....	" " " " " " No. 151.....
62	Dunkirk.....	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 16, Branch 1.....
63	Elmira.....	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 20.....
64	Fort Edward.....	" " " " " " No. 284.....
65	Hornell.....	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 4, Branch 5.....
66	Jamestown.....	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 238.....
67	Kingston.....	" " " " " " No. 63.....
68	Middletown.....	" " " " " " No. 338.....
69	Niagara Falls.....	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of North America, No. 189, Branch 1.....
70	Ogdensburg.....	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of North America, No. 326.
71	Port Jervis.....	" " " " " " " No. 236.
72	Utica	" " " " " " " No. 54.

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average weekly earnings.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
LIQUORS — Continued.							
Barnmen, drivers and other workmen	Male	Week	$13 00	$13 77	9	54	60
Brewers' assistants	"	"	16 00		9	54	
Engineers	"	"	15 00		8	56	
Head cellar men and head washhouse men	"	"	14 00		9	54	
Plumbers	"	"	18 00		8	48	
Bottlers	"	"	15 00	14 71	‡	‡	61
Brewers and washhouse men	"	"	15 00–16 00		9	54	
Drivers	"	"	16 00		‡	‡	
Engineers	"	"	20 00		9	60	
Firemen	"	"	15 00		10	70	
Floor men	"	"	12 00		‡	‡	
Brewery employees	"	.....	†	16 38	‡	‡	62
" "	"	.....	†	16 14	9	54	63
Carpenters	"	Week	13 00	15 13	9	54–63	64
Cellar men	"	"	16 00				
Chief engineers	"	"	17 00–21–00				
Coopers	"	"	13 50–18 00				
Drivers	"	"	13 00–15 00				
Washhouse men	"	"	13 00				
Apprentices	"	"	12 00	14 96	9	54	65
Beer bottlers	"	"	12 00		9	54	
Beer drivers	"	"	14 00–16 00		9	54	
Cellar men	"	"	18 00		9	54	
Coopers	"	"	17 00		‡	‡	
Engineers	"	"	17 00		12	84	
Helpers	"	"	12 00		9	54	
Kettle men	"	"	17 00		‡	‡	
Washhouse men	"	"	16 50		‡	‡	
Apprentices	"	"	14 00	14 46	9	54	66
Bottlers	"	"	11 00–12 00				
Cellar men	"	"	17 00–18 00				
Drivers	"	"	13 00				
Engineers, chief	"	"	21 00				
" regular	"	"	17 00				
Kettle men	"	"	19 00				
Bottlers			12 00	15 68	9	54	67
Cellar men and brewers	"	"	17 00		9	54	
Drivers	"	"	15 00		9	54	
Engineers	"	"	18 00		12	72	
Washhouse men	"	"	16 00		9	54	
Blacksmiths and washhouse men	"	"	15 00	15 15	9½	57	68
Drivers and firemen	"	"	14 00		9½	57	
Engineers	"	"	20 00		9½	66½	
Kettle men	"	"	16 00		9½	57	
Bottlers	"	"	12 00–15 00	16 68	9	54	69
Kettle men and cellar men	"	"	18 00				
Washhouse men and drivers	"	"	17 00				
" " " and firemen	"	"	16 00				
Brewers	"	Day	5 83⅓	14 28	10	59	70
Bottlers	"	"	2 50				
Cellar men	"	"	2 00				
Clerks	"	"	2 66⅔				
Engineers	"	"	2 33⅓				
Brewers	"	"	†	15 33	10	60	71
Drivers	"	"	†		10	62	
Engineers	"	"	†		12	84	
"	"	Week	17 00	15 30	8	56	72
Firemen and all others	"	"	15 00		8–9	54–56	
Foremen	"	"	16 00		8–9	54–56	

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VII. FOOD AND
		(b) Beverages—Continued.
		Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).
73	Albany	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 129
74	Canandaigua	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 74, Branch 1
75	Hudson	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 31
76	New York, Manhattan	" " " " " " No. 59
77	Oswego	" " " " " " No. 200
78	Troy	" " " " " " No. 34
		Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).
79	Albany	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 88
80	Auburn	" " " " " " No. 86
81	Buffalo	" " " " " " No. 16
82	"	" " " " " " No. 194
83	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " " No. 24
84	" "	" " " " " " No. 345
85	" Manhattan	" " " " " " No. 347
86	" Manhattan–Bronx	" " " " " " No. 23
87	Niagara Falls	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 185
88	Rochester	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 156
89	Syracuse	" " " " " " No. 49
		Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).
90	Albany	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 274
91	Buffalo	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 4, Branch 7
		Brewery Employees (Lager).
92	Albany	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 15
93	Auburn	" " " " " " No. 11
94	Buffalo	" " " " " " No. 4
95	Dobbs Ferry	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 1, Branch 1

† Rates not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average weekly earnings.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
LIQUORS — Continued.							
Brewery workers	Male	Week	$16 00	$16 92	9	53	73
Head cellar men	"	"	19 00				
Teamsters	"	"	17 00				
Brewery workers	"	.....	†	14 82	9	‡	74
" "	"	.....	†	13 86	‡	‡	75
Drivers	"	Week	18 00	17 76	10	62	76
Helpers	"	"	14 00		10	60	
Inside men	"	"	18 00		9	54	
Brewery workers	"	"	13 00	13 72	10	60	77
Drivers	"	"	13 00		10	60	
Engineers	"	"	15 00		10	70	
Firemen	"	"	12 00		10	70	
Peddlers	"	"	15 00		10	60	
Brewery workers	"	.....	†	16 32	9	54	78
Beer drivers and bottlers	"	.....	†	17 82	9	‡	79
" "	"	Week	13 00	14 00	10	60	80
" peddlers	"	"	15 00				
Bar men and helpers	"	"	13 00	15 60	9	56	81
Drivers	"	"	14 50–16 00				
Bottlers	"	"	12 00	13 44	10	60	82
Drivers	"	"	15 00				
Beer drivers and bottlers	"	Day	3 00	17 31	10	62	83
Extra drivers	"	"	2 67				
Stable men	"	"	2 50				
Bottlers	"	Week	12 00	13 93	10	60	84
Drivers	"	"	16 00				
Bottlers	"	"	12 00–16 00	13 86	10	60	85
Drivers	"	"	16 00–20 00		10	62	
"	"	"	16 00–18 00	16 57	12–14	60–72	86
Helpers	"	"	14 00		12–14	60–72	
Stable men	"	"	15 00		12–14	60–72	
Drivers	"	"	15 00	15 00	10	60	87
Barn bosses	"	"	21 00	16 14	9	54	88
" men	"	"	16 00				
Helpers and freight teamsters	"	"	15 00				
Peddlers	"	"	18 00	15 83	10	60	89
Drivers	"	"	15 00				
First bar men	"	"	16 00				
Peddlers	"	"	17 00				
Second bar men	"	"	14 00				
Engineers	"	"	22 00	21 00	8	56	90
Firemen	"	"	18 50				
Engineers	"	"	20 00	17 90	8	56	91
Firemen	"	"	16 00		8	56	
Oilers	"	"	14 00		8	48	
Cellar men	"	"	19 00	18 00	9	54	92
Washhouse men	"	"	17 00				
All around men	"	"	16 00	17 46	8	48	93
Kettle men	"	"	17 00				
Overseers	"	"	19 00				
Washhouse men	"	"	15 00				
Cellar men (first)	"	"	20 00	17 64	9	54	94
Cellarmen, kettle men and fermenting men	"	"	18 00				
Washhouse men	"	"	16 50				
Cellar men, kettle men and fermenting men	"	"	18 00	17 27	9	54	95
Washhouse men	"	"	16 00				

‡ Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VIII. FOOD AND
		(b) Beverages—Concluded.
		Brewery Employees (Lager)—Concluded.
96	Lockport	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 4, Branch 2
97	New York, Brooklyn	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 69
98	" Manhattan	" " " " " " No. 1
99	Newburgh	" " " " " " No. 68
100	Olean	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 4, Branch 8
101	Rochester	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 74
102	Syracuse	" " " " " " No. 11
103	Troy	" " " " " " No. 13
		Grains Workers.
104	New York, Manhattan	Grains Workers' Association, No. 11407, A. F. of L
		Maltsters.
105	Adams	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 369
106	Buffalo	" " " " " " No. 189
107	Geneva	" " " " " " No. 134
108	Oneida	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 48, Branch 1
109	Syracuse	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 48
110	Troy	" " " " " " No. 168
		Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.
111	Albany	International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 375
112	Buffalo	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 155
113	New York, Manhattan	Mineral Water Workers' Union, No. 12674, A. F. of L
114	Syracuse	Soft Beer Bottlers and Drivers, No. 8934, A. F. of L
		Wine and Liquor Rectifiers and Bottlers.
115	New York, Manhattan	Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, No. 522
		VIII. THEATERS
		Actors and Chorus Singers.
1	New York, Brooklyn	Actors' National Protective Union, No. 2
2	" Manhattan	" " " No. 1
3	" "	" " " " No. 5

† Rates not reported. § Idle entire quarter. f Earnings not reported. g Worked around

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average weekly earnings.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
LIQUORS — Concluded.							
Drivers, bottlers and firemen.	Male	Week	$15 00	$15 00	9	54	96
Cellar men	"	"	18 00	17 46	9	54	97
Washhouse men	"	"	16 00				
Brewery employees	"	"	†	17 34	9	54	98
" workers	"	"	14 00	14 00	9	54	99
Beer drivers	"	"	15 00	15 77	9	54	100
Bottlers	"	"	13 00		9	54	
Brewers	"	"	16 50–18 00		12	84	
Engineers	"	"	19 00		12	84	
Firemen	"	"	16 00				
Bottlers	"	"	12 00				
Cellar, kettle and fermenting men	"	"	17 00	15 82	9	4	101
Washhouse men	"	"	15 50				
Bottlers	"	"	15 00				
Brewers	"	"	18 00	16 32	8	48	102
Cellar men	"	"	17 00				
Brewery workers	"	"	18 00–20 00	19 50	9	54	103
Grains workers	"	"	14 00	14 00	12	72	104
Maltsters	"	"	12 00	§	10	70	105
Elevator men	"	"	15 00	15 63	9	63	106
Foremen	"	"	20 00		9	63	
Maltsters	"	"	16 00		9	63	
Storehouse men	"	"	13 00		9	54	
Brewery workmen	"	"	14 00–18 00	13 60	9	54	107
Cereal workers	"	"	12 00–18 00		10	59	
Maltsters	"	"	16 00		9	63	
"	"	"	15 00	f	9	63	108
"	"	"	15 00	g13 28	9	61	109
"	"	"	14 00	14 00	9	54	110
Bottlers	"	"	16 00	13 80	9	54	111
" assistants	"	"	12 00				
" lager	"	"	14 00				
Peddlers	"	"	15 00				
Wagon men	"	"	10 00				
Water salesmen	"	Day	2 50–4 00	18 54	7	42	112
Bottlers (first)	"	Week	15 00	12 72	11	60	113
" (second)	"	"	13 00				
Polishers	"	"	12 00				
Washers	"	"	11 00				
Bottlers and peddlers	"	"	14 00	14 00	10	60	114
Wine and liquor rectifiers and bottlers	"	.....	†	f	‡	‡	115
AND MUSIC.							
Actors	Male	a	a	$35 00	b	b	1
Actresses	Female	a	a	29 75			
Actors	Male	Week	$65 00	65 00	b	b	2
Actresses	Female	"	65 00	65 00			
Hebrew vaudeville actors	Male	"	35 00	35 00	b	b	3
" " actresses	Female	"	35 00	35 00			

malt house six days each month during dull season. a Rates irregular. b Hours irregular.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VIII. THEATERS AND
		Actors and Chorus Singers—Concluded.
4	New York, Manhattan..	Actors' National Protective Union, No. 7 (Hebrew).....
5	" " ..	Actors' National Protective Union, No. 9 (Jewish Chorus Union).....
		Bill Posters.
6	Albany.....	National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 21.....
7	Buffalo.....	" " " " " No. 24.....
8	New York, Manhattan..	" " " " " No. 1.....
9	" " ..	Bill Posters and Ushers' Union.....
		Calcium Light Operators.
10	New York, Manhattan...	Calcium and Electro-Calcium Light Operators' Union, No. 1.....
		Musicians. c
11	Albany.....	American Federation of Musicians, No. 14.....
12	Amsterdam.....	" " " No. 133.....
13	Auburn.....	" " " No. 21.....
14	Binghamton.....	" " No. 380.....
15	Buffalo.....	" " " No. 43.....
16	Canandaigua.....	" " " No. 347.....
17	Corning.....	" " " No. 434.....
18	Coxsackie.....	" " " No. 428.....
19	Dunkirk.....	" " " No. 108.....
20	Elmira.....	" " " No. 314.....
21	Geneva.....	" " " No. 156.....
22	Glens Falls.....	" " " No. 129.....
23	Gloversville.....	" " " No. 163.....
24	Hoosick Falls.....	" " " No. 317.....
25	Ilion.....	" " " No. 383.....
26	Ithaca.....	" " " No. 132.....
27	Jamestown.....	" " " No. 134.....
28	Kingston.....	" " " No. 215.....
29	Lockport.....	" " " No. 97.....
30	Mechanicville.....	" " " No. 318.....
31	Medina.....	" " " No. 312.....
32	New York, Manhattan..	" " " No. 41.....
33	" " .	" " " No. 310.....
34	" " .	United Musicians of America.....
35	Newark.....	American Federation of Musicians, No. 7.....
36	Newburgh.....	" " " No. 291.....
37	Niagara Falls.....	" " " No. 106.....
38	Norwich.....	" " " No. 300.....

b Hours irregular. c In the case of musicians, earnings are reported only for those whose sole occupations for a livelihood and many of whom are members of unions in other trades. d Matinees 2½ hours per other occupations in addition to that of music. f Hours not reported. g Hours, rates and earnings

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
MUSIC — Continued.							
Actors	Male	Month	$140 00–400 00	$61 70	b	b	4
Actresses	Female	"	125 00–350 00	46 86			
Chorus singers	Male	Week	20 00	20 00	7	43	5
" "	Female	"	20 00	20 00			
Bill posters	Male	"	12 00	12 00	9	54	6
Billers	"						
Bill posters	"	"	12 00–25 00	12 92	9	54	7
Billers	"	"	12 00–15 00				
Bill posters	"	Day	2 50	15 00	8	48	8
"	"	Week	12 00	9 78	10–12	60–72	9
Ushers	"	"	7 00–10 00		b	b	
Operators	"	Performance	1 00	12 00	b	b	10
Leaders (band)	"	Engagement	10 00	e	b	b	11
Musicians (band)	"	Engagement	5 00				
Leaders, (theaters)	"	Week	28 00	19 77	d	d	
Musicians, "	"	"	18 00–20 00				
"	Female	e	e	e	b	b	
"	M.–F.	e	e	e	b	b	12
Leaders, (theaters)	"	Week	21 00	14 22	b	b	13
Musicians, "	"	"	16 00				
" (lake resorts)	"	"	14 00				
" (theaters)	Female	"	16 00	16 00			
"	Male	Hour	1 00	21 85	b	b	14
"	Female	"	1 00	18 00			
"	Male	Day	3 00	18 65	6	42	15
"	Female	"	3 00	18 00			
"	Male	h	h	15 00	f	f	16
"	Female	g	g	g	g	g	
"	M.–F.	g	g	g	g	g	17
"	M.–F.	g	g	g	g	g	18
"	M.–F.	g	g	g	g	g	19
"	Male	Week	18 00	18 00	b	b	20
"	Female			18 00			
"	M.–F.	g	g	g	g	g	21
"	Male	Month	110 00	25 06	b	b	22
"	Female	"	60 00	13 67			
"	M.–F.	e	e	e	b	b	23
"	M.–F.	g	g	g	g	g	24
"	M.–F.	g	g	g	b	g	25
"	Male	h	h	$35 00	b	b	26
"	Female			30 00			
"	Male	h	h	19 25	f	f	27
"	Female			j			
"	Male	h	h	15 00	f	f	28
"	Female			11 00			
"	M.–F.	e	e	e	b	b	29
"	Male	e	e	e	b	b	30
"	"	g	g	g	g	g	31
" (balls and picnics)	"	Day	5 00	j	8	48	32
" (engagements)	"	Week	18 00				
"	M.–F.	i	i	j	b	b	33
"	Male	i	i	24 19	b	b	34
"	M.–F.	g	g	g	g	g	35
"	M.–F.	Piece	h	e	b	b	36
"	Female	h	h	15 00	f	f	37
"				e			
"	M.–F.	e	e	e	e	e	38

pation is music, and these constitute a minority of the union musicians, most of whom follow other occupa- day, 5 to 15 hours per week: evening performances, 2 hours, 35 minutes, 15½ hours per week. e All follow not reported. h Rates not reported. i Rates irregular. j Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.*	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VIII. THEATERS ANI
		c *Musicians—Concluded.*
39	Olean	American Federation of Musicians, No. 115
40	Oneida	" " " No. 258
41	Ossining	" " " No. 398
42	Peekskill	" " " No. 290
43	Port Chester	" " " No. 275
44	Port Jervis	" " " No. 298
45	Poughkeepsie	" " " No. 238
46	Rochester	" " " No. 66
47	Rome	" " " No. 313
48	Salamanca	" " " No. 423
49	Schenectady	" " " No. 85
50	Syracuse	" " " No. 78
51	Troy	" " " No. 13
52	Utica	" " " No. 51
53	Wellsville	" " " No. 452
54	White Plains	" " " No. 473
		Stage Mechanics
55	Albany	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 14
56	Auburn	" " " " " No. 119
57	Binghamton	" " " " " No. 54
58	Buffalo	" " " " " No. 10
59	Geneva	" " " " " No. 108

c See note "c" on preceding page. a Hours, rates and earnings not reported. b This rate is
i Rates irregular. h All follow other occupations in addition to that of music. j Holidays, $1 extra.
at an average wage of $12.00 per week.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
MUSIC — Continued.							
Musician's	M.–F.	a	a	a	a	a	39
"	Male	d	d	f	e	e	40
"	M.–F.	i	i	f	e	e	41
"	Male	h	a	a	a	a	42
"	"	Day	$5 00j	f	8	48	
"	"	"	3 00	$18 00	4	24	43
"	Female	h	3 00j	f	4	24	
"	Male	Piece	d				
"	Female	"	d				
" (dances)	Male	"	3 00–4 00	h	e	e	44
" (engagements)	"	Day	3 00				
" " leader)	"	"	4 50				
" (dances)	"	Piece	3 00–5 00	h	e	e	45
" "	Female	"					
"	Male	Day	5 00				
" (bands)	"	"	5 00	20 00	g	g	46
" (theaters)	"	Week	15 00–21 00				
" (pianists, moving pictures)	Female	"	18 00	18 00			
"	M.–F.	h	h	h	e	e	47
"	M.–F.	h	h	h	h	h	48
"	Male	Week	20 00	20 00	e	e	49
" (theaters)	"	"	18 00	19 17	e	e	50
" " leaders)	"	"	35 00				
" " "	"	Day	3 00–5 00				
"	Female	"	3 00	18 00			
"	M.–F.	a	a	a	a	a	51
"	M.–F.	h	h	h	h	h	52
" (dances)	M.–F.	Hour	$1 00				
" (summer resort concerts)	M.–F.	Day	2 00				
" (receptions)	M.–F.	Hour	1 00–1 50				
" (theatrical performances)	M.–F.	Piece	8 00b	hh	e	e	53
" (horse races)	M.–F.						
" (holidays)	M.–F.	Day	3 00				
" (out of town engagements)	M.–F.						
"	Male	d	d	20 14	g	g	54
"	Female			21 00			
Carpenters	Male	Week	$21 00–24 00				
Electricians	"	"	18 00				
Extra men	"	Performance	1 50	19 16	e	e	55
Property men	"	Week	18 00				
Road men	"	"	30 00				
Stage hands	"	"	14 00–21 00				
Carpenters	"	"	18 00				
Electricians	"	"	18 00				
Extra men	"	Performance	1 00	14 00	e	e	56
Property men	"	Week	12 00				
Carpenters	"	"	15 00				
" (assistants)	"	"	12 00				
Electricians	"	"	15 00	13 60	g	g	57
Flymen	"	"	12 00				
Property men	"	"	14 00				
Carpenters	"	"	25 00				
Grips	"	"	12 50				
Flymen	"	"	15 50	15 16	8	48	58
Property men	"	"	16 00				
Second hands	"	"	15 50				
Carpenters	"	"	15 00				
Property men	"	"	12 00	18 23	g	g	59
Road men	"	"	30 00				

for five musicians. d Rates not reported. f Earnings not reported. e Hours irregular. g Hours not reported. hh All follow other occupations in addition to that of music, except one woman

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		VIII. THEATERS AND
		Stage Mechanics—Concluded.
60	New York—Brooklyn...	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 4.....
61	" Manhattan..	" " " " " No. 1.....
62	Newburgh.....	" " " " " No. 45.....
63	Rochester.....	" " " " " No. 25.....
64	Schenectady.....	" " " " " No. 139.....
65	Syracuse.....	" " " " " No. 9.....
66	Troy.....	" " " " " No. 29.....
67	Utica.....	" " " " " No. 128.....
		IX. TO
		Cigar Makers.
1	Albany.....	Cigar Makers' International Union of America, No. 68.....
2	Amsterdam.....	" " " " " No. 231.....
3	Auburn.....	" " " " " No. 311.....
4	Batavia.....	" " " " " No. 342.....
5	Binghamton.....	" " " " " No. 16.....
6	"	" " " " " No. 218.....
7	Buffalo.....	" " " " " No. 2.....
8	Corning.....	" " " " " No. 348.....
9	Cortland.....	" " " " " No. 116.....
10	Coxsackie.....	" " " " " No. 327.....
11	Dunkirk.....	" " " " " No. 417.....
12	Elmira.....	" " " " " No. 52.....
13	Fulton.....	" " " " " No. 430.....
14	Geneva.....	" " " " " No. 283.....

g Hours not reported. a Hours irregular. b If necessary; extra men

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
MUSIC — Concluded.							
Carpenters	Male	Day	$4 00				
Electricians	"	"	3 50	$21 89	g	g	60
Property men	"	"	3 50				
Stage hands	"	"	2 75				
Carpenters	"	"	4 00				
Electricians	"	"	4 00	18 00	8	48	61
Property men	"	"	4 00				
Stage hands	"	"	2 75				
Stage mechanics	"	Week	15 00–35 00	28 34	g	g	62
" "	"	Month	60 00				
Carpenters	"	Week	18 00				
Electricians	"	"	13 50				
Extra men	"	Performance	1 25	15 47	a	a	63
Property men	"	Week	15 00				
Road men	"	"	35 00				
Stage hands	"	"	12 00				
Carpenters	"	"	21 00				
Electricians	"	"	14 00				
Flymen	"	"	14 00	14 94	a	a	64
Grips	"	"	12 00				
Property men	"	"	14 00–18 00				
Carpenters (house)	"	"	20 00				
" (road)	"	"	40 00				
Electricians (house)	"	"	15 00				
" (road)	"	"	30 00				
Extra men (house)	"	"	15 00	17 92	b12	b72	65
" (road)	"	"	25 00				
Picture machine operators	"	"	18 00				
Property men (road)	"	"	30 00				
" " (house)	"	"	15 00				
Carpenters	"	"	21 00				
Electricians	"	"	15 00				
Extra men	"	Hour	30				
"	"	Performance	1 50	15 43	11	66	66
Flymen	"	Week	15 00				
Property men	"	"	15 00				
Carpenters	"	"	20 00				
Electricians	"	"	15 00	15 83	a	a	67
Flymen, etc	"	"	15 00				
BACCO.				Average earnings per day.			
Cigar makers	Male	Piece	c	$2 25	8	48	1
" " (hand work)	"	"	$11 00–18 00 per M	2 75	8	48	2
" " (mould work	"	"	8 50–17 00 per M	2 25			
" "	"	"	c	2 00	8	48	3
" "	Female	"					
" "	Male	c	c	2 65	8	48	4
" " (rollers)	"	Piece	7 00–18 00 per M	2 00	8	48	5
" " "	"	"	7 00–18 00 per M	2 00	8	48	6
" " "	Female	"		2 00			
" "	Male	c	c	1 87	d	d	7
" "	Female			1 52			
" "	Male	Piece	c	2 00	8	48	8
" "	Female	"		2 00			
" "	Male	c	c	2 50	8	48	9
" "	Female			2 50			
" "	Male	c	c	1 75	8	45	10
" "	"	c	c	2 07	d	d	11
" "	"	c	c	2 00	8	48	12
" "	"	c	c	2 00	8	48	13
" "	"	Piece	c	2 00	8	48	14
" "	Female			2 00			

work 9 hours per day. c Rates not reported. d Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IX. TOBACCO —
		Cigar Makers—Continued.
15	Glens Falls	Cigar Makers' International Union of America, No. 298
16	Gloversville	" " " " " No. 483
17	Hornell	" " " " " No. 78
18	Hudson	" " " " " No. 136
19	Ithaca	" " " " " No. 121
20	Jamestown	" " " " " No. 370
21	Kingston	" " " " " No. 175
22	Lockport	" " " " " No. 142
23	Malone	" " " " " No. 343
24	Middletown	" " " " " No. 488
25	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 87
26	" "	" " " " " No. 132
27	" "	" " " " " No. 149
28	" Manhattan	" " " " " No. 13
29	" "	" " " " " No. 90
30	" "	" " " " " No. 141
31	" "	" " " " " No. 144
32	Niagara Falls	" " " " " No. 429
33	Norwich	" " " " " No. 125
34	Ogdensburg	" " " " " No. 106
35	Oneida	" " " " " No. 12
36	Oneonta	" " " " " No. 112
37	Owego	" " " " " No. 280
38	Peekskill	" " " " " No. 81
39	Plattsburg	" " " " " No. 279
40	Poughkeepsie	" " " " " No. 74
41	Rochester	" " " " " No. 5
42	Rome	" " " " " No. 210
43	Salamanca	" " " " " No. 246
44	Saratoga Springs	" " " " " No. 334
45	Saugerties	" " " " " No. 84
46	Schenectady	" " " " " No. 89
47	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 6
48	Troy	" " " " " No. 9
49	Utica	" " " " " No. 7
50	Watertown	" " " " " No. 124
51	Waverly	" " " " " No. 265
52	Wellsville	" " " " " No. 203

a Rates not reported. f Hours on first five

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Cigar makers	Male	Piece	a	$2 00	8	48	15
" "	"	"	a	2 50	8	46	16
" "	"	a	a	2 33	8	48	17
" "	"	a	a	1 70	8	48	18
" "	"	Piece	a	2 11	b	b	19
" "	"	a	a	2 00	8	48	20
" "	"	Piece	a	2 07	8	48	21
" "	"	"	a	2 00	8	48	22
" "	Female	"	a	1 75			
" "	Male	a	a	2 00	8	48	23
" "	"	Piece	a	2 67	8	48	24
	Female			2 00			
" "	Male	"	a	4 00	8	48	25
Bunch makers	"						
Cigar makers	"						
Packers	"			1 81			
Rollers	"	"	a		c8	c45	26
Bunch makers	Female						
Cigar makers	"			1 50			
Packers	"						
Rollers	"						
Cigar makers	Male	"	8 00–22 00 per M	2 00	8	48	27
	Female			2 00			
" "	Male	"	a	1 69	f	44	28
	Female			1 69			
" "	Male	"	a	1 17	8	48	29
	Female			1 17			
" "	Male	a	a	2 38	8	44–46	30
	Female			2 35			
" "	Male	Piece	a	2 13	8	44	31
	Female			2 13			
" "	Male	"	a	2 50	8	48	32
" " (rollers)	"	"	7 00–15 00 per M	2 00	8	48	33
	Female			2 00			
" "	Male	"	a	2 07	8	48	34
" "	"	"	a	2 57	8	48	35
Packers	"						
Cigar makers (rollers)	"	"	8 00–18 00 per M	2 17	8	48	36
	Female			2 17			
" "	Male	"	8 00–16 00 per M	2 65	8	48	37
" "	"	"	8 00–15 00 per M	2 31	8	48	38
				2 31			
" "	"	"	a	2 56	8	47	39
" "	"	"	a	2 01	8	44	40
Packers	"						
Cigar makers	"						
Packers	"	"		2 00	8	48	41
Cigar makers	Female		a	2 00			
Packers	"						
Cigar makers	"			3 00			
Packers	Female	"	a	1 50	8	48	42
Strippers	"						
Cigar makers	Male	a	a	1 80	b	b	43
	Female			1 80			
" "	Male	a	a	2 50	8	44	44
" "	"	a	a	2 00	8	45	45
" "	"	a	a	2 39	8	48	46
	Female			2 50			
" "	Male	a	a	2 00	b	b	47
	Female			2 00			
" "	Male	Piece	a	2 00	8	44	48
	Female			2 00			
" "	Male	"	a	2 21	8	46	49
	Female			2 00			
" "	Male	"	a	2 50	8	48	50
" "	"	"	7 50–15 50 per M	2 34	8	48	51
	Female			2 00			
" "	Male	a	a	2 50	8	48	52

a Hours not reported. b Hours not reported.

Tabel VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		IX. TOBACCO —
		Cigar Packers.
53	Albany	Cigar Makers' International Union of America, No. 289
54	Binghamton	" " " " " No. 229
55	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 292
56	" Manhattan	" " " " " No. 313
57	" "	" " " " " No. 251
58	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 241
		Cigarette Makers.
59	New York, Manhattan	Paper Cigarette Makers' Union
60	" "	Progressive Cigarette Makers' Union of America
		Tobacco Workers.
61	Albany	Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 24
62	New York, Manhattan	" " " " No. 41
63	Newburgh	" " " " No. —
64	Rochester	" " " " No. 23
65	Syracuse	" " " " No. 84
66	Utica	" " " " No. 69
		X. RESTAURANTS
		(a) Hotels and Restaurants.
		Bartenders.
1	Albany	Bartenders' International League of America, No. 228
2	Auburn	" " " " No. 230
3	Batavia	" " " " No. 144
4	Binghamton	" " " " No. 173
5	Buffalo	" " " " No. 175
6	Canandaigua	" " " " No. 416
7	Chatham	" " " " No. 688
8	Cohoes	" " " " No. 369
9	Cortland	" " " " No. 128
10	Dunkirk	" " " " No. 40
11	Elmira	" " " " No. 204
12	Geneva	" " " " No. 133
13	Herkimer	" " " " No. 233
14	Hornell	" " " " No. 198
15	Ithaca	" " " " No. 145
16	Jamestown	" " " " No. 199
17	New Rochelle	" " " " No. 495
18	New York, Bronx	" " " " No. 3, Bronx Branch
19	" Brooklyn	" " " " No. 70

a Rates not reported. b Board in addition reckoned at $5 per week. † Board in addition
d Twelve hours one day and six hours the following day, alternately. e And board. § Hours

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Packers	Female	Piece	a	$2 18	8	44	53
"	Male	"	$1 00–2 00 per M	3 00	8	48	54
"	Female	"		1 67			
"	Male	"	1 15–1 70 per M	3 00	8	48	55
"	"	"	a	3 10	8	48	56
"	"	"	a	2 32	8	48	57
"	"	a	a	2 50	8	48	58
	Female			2 50			
Cigarette makers	Male	Piece	a	1 67	8	48	59
	Female			1 33			
" "	Male	"	a	2 00	8	48	60
	Female			1 67			
Tobacco workers	Male	Week	9 00–14 00	1 79	10	55	61
" " (boys)	"	"	5 00				
" "	"	Piece	a				
" "	Female	"	a	1 83			
" "	Male	Week	12 00–15 00	2 17	9½	52½	62
" "	Female	"	5 00–10 00	1 04			
" "	Male	"	7 00–12 00	1 50	9	48	63
" "	"	a	a	2 00	9	54	64
	Female			1 50			
" "	Male	Week	12 50	2 08	9	54	65
" "	Female	Piece	a	1 25			
" "	Male	a	a	1 76	10	58½	66
	Female			1 36			

TRADE, ETC.				Average earnings per week.			
Bartenders	Male	Week	$14 00	$16 44	9–10	54–63	1
" (extra)	"	Day	5 00				
"	"	Month	60 00b				
"	"	Week	12 00–20 00	14 64	12	72	2
"	"	"	5 00–15 00†	14 15	11	66	3
"	"	"	14 00				
"	"	"	12 00–20 00				
"	"	"	25 00b	14 30	10	60	4
"	"	Month	75 00–85 00b				
"	"	Day	2 00–4 00	15 38	12	72	5
"	"	"	2 00				
"	"	Week	10 00–11 00	11 18	10	65–75	6
"	"	"	7 00–10 00c				
"	"	"	10 00	10 00	‡	60–70	7
"	"	"	10 00	10 00	‡	80	8
"	"	"	10 00–12 00	11 64	‡	66	9
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12	72	10
"	"	"	10 00–15 00	12 42	11½	69	11
"	"	"	12 00	13 06	d	54	12
"	"	"	10 00b				
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	d	54	13
"	"	"	12 00	12 17	11	67	14
"	"	Month	40 00b				
"	"	Week	10 00–18 00e	16 00	d	‡	15
" (hotels)	"	"	15 00b	16 54	d	63–75	16
" "	"	Year	1,000 00				
" (saloons)	"	Week	12 00–18 00	15 00	10	70	17
"	"	"	15 00	15 00	§	§	18
"	"	"	15 00	16 58	12	72	19
"	"	"	15 00–22 00				

reckoned at $4.50 per week. c Board in addition reckoned at $4 per week. ‡ Hours not reported.
irregular.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE,
		(a) Hotels and Restaurants—Concluded.
		Bartenders—Concluded.
20	New York, Manhattan..	Bartenders' International League of America, No. 3
21	" " ..	" " " " No. 3, West Side Branch
22	" Queens	" " " " No. 472
23	Newark	" " " " No. 554
24	Newburgh	" " " " No. 642
25	Norwich	" " " " No. 136
26	Ogdensburg	" " " " No. 333
27	Olean	" " " " No. 236
28	Oneida	" " " " No. 103
29	Oneonta	" " " " No. 126
30	Plattsburg	" " " " No. 478
31	Port Chester	" " " " No. 812
32	Port Jervis	" " " " No. 242
33	Poughkeepsie	" " " " No. 438
34	Rochester	" " " " No. 171
35	Salamanca	" " " " No. 511
36	Schenectady	" " " " No. 320
37	Seneca Falls	" " " " No. 210
38	Syracuse	" " " " No. 76
39	Troy	" " " " No. 207
40	Utica	" " " " No. 120
41	White Plains	" " " " No. 433
42	Yonkers	" " " " No. 355
		Cooks.
43	New York—Brooklyn...	Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, No. 381
44	" Manhattan..	Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association
		Hotel Porters.
45	New York—Manhattan..	Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, No. 377
		Waiters.
46	Binghamton	Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, No. 839
47	Buffalo	" " " " " No. 196
48	New York—Brooklyn...	" " " " " No. 2
49	" Manhattan..	" " " " " No. 5, Br. A
50	" " ..	" " " " " No. 5, Br. B
51	" " ..	" " " " " No. 11
52	Rochester	" " " " " No. 763
53	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 150
54	Yonkers	" " " " " No. 501
		(b) Barbering.
		Barbers.
55	Albany	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 106
56	Amsterdam	" " " " No. 65
57	Auburn	" " " " No. 60
58	Ballston Spa	" " " " No. 449

§ Hours irregular. b Board in addition reckoned at $5 per week. c Board in addition e And board. g Six and thirteen hour tricks. h Board in addition reckoned at $6 per week. in addition reckoned at 75 cents per day. * Rates irregular. k Board in addition reckoned at 50 cents reckoned at $5.25 per week.

or Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
.— Continued.							
enders	Male	Week	$15 00–30 00	$18 75	§	§	20
"	"	Day	4 00				
"	"	Week	16 00	16 00	10–12	70–84	21
"	"	"	13 50	13 50	§	§	22
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12	72–84	23
"	"	"	12 00–18 00	13 96	10–12	60–72	24
"	"	Day	2 50	17 50	10	68	25
"	"	Week	10 00–15 00	11 57	12	72	26
"	"	Day	2 50	13 56	12	72	27
"	"	Week	10 00–13 00	11 97	12	74	28
" (saloons)	"	"	12 00	12 58	12	72	29
" (hotels)	"	Month	30 00–40 00b				
"	"	Week	10 00–17 00c	13 55	12	72	30
"	"	"	15 00	15 00	10	60	31
"	"	"	10 00–15 00	11 06	‡	‡	32
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12	72	33
"	"	"	12 00–15 00–18 00	14 87	11	66–77	34
"	"	Month	50 00–60 00f				
ers	"	Week	10 00 minimum	12 00	10	60–70	35
enders	"	"	10 00 minimum				
"	"	"	12 00–18 00	14 84	11½	69	36
"	"	"	12 00–20 00c	15 19	g	57	37
"	"	"	12 00–20 00	13 75	10	60	38
" (extra)	"	Hour	40 cents				
"	"	Month	$50 00h				
"	"	Week	10 00–16 00	11 81	12	72	39
"	"	"	15 00–20 00	15 39	12	72	40
"	"	"	9 00 minimum				
"	"	"	18 00–20 00	19 53	10	60	41
"	"	"	20 00r				
"	"	"	15 00j				
"	"	"	15 00				
" (extra)	"	Day	5 00	16 71	10	70	42
s	"	Week	*	18 00	§	§	43
	"	Month	*	17 14	§	§	44
rs	"	"	25 00	5 72	12	84	45
ers	"	Week	7 00–12 00c	14 02	12	84	46
s	"	"	12 00–15 00c				
ers, (hotel)	"	Month	35 00k				
(restaurant)	"	Week	12 00e	11 21	11	77	47
(lunch)	"	Day	75m		3	18	
	"	"	3 00	18 00	9–12	63–72	48
	"	Week	7 00	7 00	12	72	49
	"	Day	2 50	15 00	8	48	50
	"	"	2 00–5 00	15 48	10	68	51
	"	Month	30 00n minimum	14 93	11	77	52
	"	Day	4 00				
	"	Week	6 00i	9 00	§	§	53
	"	"	12 00o	17 00	§	§	54
rs	"	Week	12 00 minimum	12 32	11	69	55
	"	"	9 00–13 00	11 74	10½	78	56
	"	"	12 00	12 00	10½	67½	57
	"	"	12 00	12 00	11	67	58

ned at $4 per week. ‡ Hours not reported. f Board in addition reckoned at $20 per month.
rd in addition reckoned at $3 per week. r Board in addition reckoned at $6 per week. j Board
ay. m And one meal. n Board in addition reckoned at $16 per month. o Board in addition

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Ea

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		X. RESTAURANTS, TRA
		(b) Barbering—Concluded.
		Barbers—Concluded.
59	Batavia	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 396
60	Binghamton	" " " " No. 156
61	Buffalo	" " " " No. 141
62	Cohoes	" " " " No. 544
63	Corning	" " " " No. 290
64	Dunkirk	" " " " No. 109
65	Elmira	" " " " No. 165
66	Fulton	Barbers' Independent Union
67	Geneva	Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 76
68	Glens Falls	" " " " No. 308
69	Gloversville	" " " " No. 59
70	Gouverneur	" " " " No. 445
71	Hornell	" " " " No. 398
72	Ithaca	" " " " No. 481
73	Jamestown	" " " " No. 178
74	Johnstown	" " " " No. 373
75	Kingston	" " " " No. 534
76	Little Falls	" " " " No. 264
77	Lockport	" " " " No. 177
78	Malone	" " " " No. 394
79	Mechanicville	" " " " No. 529
80	Middletown	" " " " No. 435
81	New York—Manhattan	" " " " No. 251
82	" "	" " " " No. 610
83	" Richmond	" " " " No. 530
84	Newburgh	" " " " No. 85
85	Niagara Falls	" " " " No. 77
86	Norwich	" " " " No. 334
87	Ogdensburg	" " " " No. 425
88	Olean	" " " " No. 29
89	Oneida	" " " " No. 363
90	Oneonta	" " " " No. 168
91	Oswego	" " " " No. 303
92	Plattsburg	" " " " No. 450
93	Port Chester	" " " " No. 477
94	Port Jervis	" " " " No. 569
95	Poughkeepsie	" " " " No. 332
96	Rochester	" " " " No. 246
97	Rome	" " " " No. 409
98	Saratoga Springs	" " " " No. 574
99	Schenectady	" " " " No. 176
100	Seneca Falls	" " " " No. 301
101	Syracuse	" " " " No. 18
102	Troy	" " " " No. 150
103	Utica	" " " " No. 103
104	Watervliet	" " " " No. 229
105	Waverly	" " " " No. 286
106	Yonkers	" " " " No. 486
		(c) Retail Trade.
		Bakery and Ice Cream Salesmen.
107	Buffalo	Bakery Salesmen, No. 1
108	New York—Manhattan	Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 113
		Bookkeepers and Accountants.
109	New York—Brooklyn	Bookkeepers' and Accountants' Union, No. 12,646, A. F. of L
		Clothing Salesmen.
110	New York—Manhattan	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 97

† Rates not reported. p And 50 per cent. of all receipts over $18. q And 50 per cent. of all rece
u No uniform rates. v And 50 per cent. of all receipts over $19. w Ten hours on Mond
per cent. commission. * Hours irregular. ** Rates irregular.

abor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
TC.— Continued.							
arbers	Male	Week	$12 00–18 00	$13 80	10	64	59
"	"	"	†	12 95	12	75	60
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	11	70	61
"	"	"	†	12 00	11	71	62
"	"	"	†	14 00	11	69	63
"	"	"	12 00p	13 33	11	63½	64
"	"	"	14 00	14 00	10½	65½	65
"	"	"	12 00–13 00	12 15	11½	72	66
"	"	"	12 00–15 00	12 98	10½	66	67
"	"	"	12 00–16 00	13 17	13	83	68
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	10	63½	69
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	11	69	70
"	"	"	†	15 00	10½	65¼	71
"	"	"	12 00–20 00	13 13	11	69	72
"	"	"	10 00q	12 27	10½	66	73
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	11	69	74
"	"	†	†	12 00	11	60	75
"	"	Week	12 00–15 00	13 13	r11	68	76
"	"	†	†	12 00	‡	‡	77
"	"	†	†	11 33	‡	‡	78
"	"	Week	12 00–14 00	12 67	12	73	79
"	"	†	†	12 00	11	69	80
"	"	Week	12 00	12 00	14	78	81
"	"	"	9 00–12 00	11 00	12	66	82
"	"	"	11 00	11 00	14	78	83
"	"	"	10 00	10 00	11	70	84
"	"	"	13 00	13 00	11	70	85
"	"	"	12 00–15 00	12 38	11	69	86
"	"	"	7 00–12 00	9 67	12	75	87
"	"	"	14 00 or 65 per cent. commission	14 50	10½	66	88
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	t11	65	89
"	"	"	15 00	15 00	13	81	90
"	"	"	12 00 minimum	13 38	11	70½	91
"	"	"	10 00–14 00	12 00	11	68	92
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12	75	93
"	"	u	u	12 00	13	81	94
"	"	Week	12 00	12 00	10	64	95
"	"	"	12 00v	15 50	11	69	96
"	"	"	14 00	14 00	w11	68	97
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12	y75	98
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12	76	99
"	"	†	†	10 00	z10	62	100
"	"	Week	14 00 minimum	14 22	11	69	101
"	"	†	†	12 03	12	77	102
"	"	Week	10 00 minimum	12 47	10½	65½	103
"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12	76	104
"	"	"	12 00–14 00	13 50	11	69	105
"	"	"	11 00	11 00	12	77	106
kery salesmen	"	"	10 00–30 00	19 83	5–14	30–84	107
e salesmen	"	"	14 00zz	18 00	*	*	108
countants	"	**	**	34 14	*	*	109
okkeepers	"						
enographers	"						
"	Female			12 00	*	*	
thing salesmen	Male	Week	13 00–30 00	18 00	10⅔	65	110

er $14. r Ten hours on Wednesdays. ‡ Rates not reported. t Ten hours on Thursdays. Five hours on Sundays from June 15th to Sept. 15th. z Nine hours on Mondays. zz And two

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE
		(c) Retail Trade—Concluded.
		Furniture and Carpet Store Employees.
111	Buffalo	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 716
112	New York—Brooklyn	Furniture and Carpet Employees' Association of Brooklyn
113	" Manhattan	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1057
		Grocery Clerks.
114	New York—Manhattan	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 496
115	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 1099
		Produce Venders.
116	Albany	Produce Venders' Union, No. 1
		Retail Clerks.
117	Albany	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 43
118	Amsterdam	" " " " " No. 245
119	Batavia	" " " " " No. 581
120	Buffalo	" " " " " No. 212
121	Canandaigua	" " " " " No. 425
122	Cohoes	" " " " " No. 1122
123	Corning	" " " " " No. 429
124	Geneva	" " " " " No. 272
125	Hornell	" " " " " No. 300
126	Little Falls	" " " " " No. 380
127	Mount Vernon	" " " " " No. 624
128	New York—Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 1132
129	Newburgh	" " " " " No. 203
130	Oneida	" " " " " No. 105
131	Salamanca	" " " " " No. 834
132	Saratoga Springs	" " " " " No. 755
133	Syracuse	" " " " " No. 243
134	Troy	" " " " " No. 36
		XI. PUBLI
		Bath Attendants.
1	New York, Brooklyn	L. A. 1878, K. of L., Male Attendants' Protective Association
		Bridge Tenders.
2	New York, Manhattan	United Bridge Tenders of the City of New York, No. 8927, A. F. of L.
		Dock Builders.
3	New York, Manhattan	Independent Dock Builders' Union, No. 12429, A. F. of L.
		Drivers and Hostlers.
4	New York, Manhattan	United Teamsters of America, No. 656
		Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders.
5	New York, Brooklyn	Municipal Firemen and Oilers' Association, L. A. 1821, K. of L.
6	" Manhattan	Municipal Stokers. Oilers and Water Tenders of New York
		Highway Foremen.
7	New York, Bronx	International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag, Bridge and Stone-Curb Setters, No. 45
8	" Manhattan	Department of Highways' Foremen and Assistant Foremen

* Hours irregular. ** Rates irregular. vv Members own their rigs—Rates and earnings no
4 days a week,—11½ hours on 1 day a week. d Hours not reported. e Ten—11 hours on Tuesdays

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
ETC.— Concluded.							
Furniture salesmen	Male	Week	$20 00	$20 00	9	54	111
Furniture and carpet store employees	"	"	10 00–25 00	17 00	*	*	112
Furniture and carpet salesmen	"	**	**	22 95	9	54–57	113
Grocery clerks	"	Day	2 00 minimum	12 00	13	81	114
" "	"	Week	10 00–20 00	12 50	10	62½	115
Produce venders	"	vv	vv	vv	*	*	116
Retail clerks	"	Week	$12 00–20 00	17 83	9	57½	117
" "	"	a	a	15 00	b9	59	118
Grocery salesmen	"	Week	9 00–14 00	11 00	12	76	119
Retail clerks	"	"	7 00–30 00	17 11	9	57	120
" "	"	a	a	12 00	c9½	62½	121
" "	"	Week	$9 00–28 00	15 93	9–12	57½–75	122
" "	Female	"	7 00–15 00	9 19			
" "	Male	a	a	15 00	d	d	123
Clothing salesmen	"	Week	$10 00–18 00	12 00	10	74	124
Shoe "	"				10½	76	
Grocery "	"						
Retail clerks	"	"	12 00–18 00	14 16	10	64	125
" "	"	Day	1 75–2 50	11 92	10–13	66	126
" "	"	Week	12 00	12 00	10	65	127
" "	"	"	10 00–18 00	15 42	13	81	128
" "	"	"	9 00–18 00	11 80	10	63	129
" "	Female	"	5 00–10 00	6 97			
" "	Male	"	9 00–12 00	10 94	10	74	130
" "	"	"	6 00–15 00	12 00	c9½-10½	60–66	131
" "	Female	"	3 00–8 00	4 00			
" "	Male	"	14 00	14 00	f 9	60	132
" "	Female	"	6 00	6 00			
" "	Male	"	10 00–18 00	13 16	9	57	133
" "	Female	"	11 00	11 00			
" "	Male	"	12 00–30 00	18 71	10	66	134
EMPLOYMENT.				Average earnings per year.			
Public bath attendants	Male	Year	$750 00–900 00	$807 69	8	56	1
Bridge tenders	"	Month	75 00	900 00	8	56	2
Dock builders	"	Day	3 50	1,078 00	8	48	3
Dept. of street cleaning drivers	"	Year	800 00	800 00	9½	57	4
Stationary firemen	"	Day	3 00	1,095 00	8	56	5
Stokers and oilers	"	"	3 00	1,100 92	8	56	6
Water tenders	"	Month	95 00				
Foremen of highways	"	Day	4 00	1,232 00	8	48	7
Foremen and assistant foremen	"	Week	18 00	924 00	8	48	8

eported. a Rates not reported. b Eleven hours on Mondays. c Nine and one-half hours on Twelve hours on Tuesdays.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XI. PUBLIC EMPLO
		Highway Laborers.
9	New York, Bronx	Highway Laborers' Protective Union, No. 12324, A. F. of L.
		Hospital Employees.
10	Buffalo	Hospital Employees' Association, No. 10725, A. F. of L.
		Inspectors of Construction.
11	New York, Bronx	Inspectors' Protective Association, L. A. 1833, K. of L.
12	" Brooklyn	Association of Inspectors, Pipe, Pipe Laying and Hydrant Construction
13	" "	Inspectors' Association, Borough of Brooklyn, L. A. 1855, K. of L.
		Letter Carriers.
14	Albany	National Association of Letter Carriers, No. 469
15	Amsterdam	" " " " No. 275
16	Auburn	" " " " No. 151
17	Ballston Spa	" " " " No. 1078
18	Batavia	" " " " No. 85
19	Binghamton	" " " " No. 333
20	Brockport	" " " " No. 674
21	Buffalo	" " " " No. 3
22	Canandaigua	" " " " No. 169
23	Canastota	" " " " No. 1156
24	Catskill	" " " " No. 680
25	Cohoes	" " " " No. 285
26	Cooperstown	" " " " No. 1126
27	Corning	" " " " No. 300
28	Cortland	" " " " No. 211
29	Dansville	" " " " No. 682
30	Dunkirk	" " " " No. 150
31	East Aurora	" " " " No. 1211
32	Elmira	" " " " No. 21
33	Fort Plain	" " " " No. 740
34	Fredonia	" " " " No. 720
35	Freeport	" " " " No. 1153
36	Fulton	" " " " No. 607
37	Geneva	" " " " No. 301
38	Glens Falls	" " " " No. 81
39	Gloversville	" " " " No. 255
40	Gouverneur	" " " " No. 1163
41	Herkimer	" " " " No. 710
42	Hornell	" " " " No. 110
43	Hudson	" " " " No. 528
44	Irvington	" " " " No. 884
45	Ithaca	" " " " No. 299
46	Jamestown	" " " " No. 165
47	Johnstown	" " " " No. 478
48	Kingston	" " " " No. 550
49	Liberty	" " " " No. 1148
50	Little Falls	" " " " No. 91

a Includes board reckoned at $20.00 per month. b Less two days

or Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per year.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
NT — Continued.							
hway laborers...	Male	Day	$2 00–2 25	$661 35	8	48	9
endants (charge).	"	Month	a61 00				
" " .	"	"	a55 00				
" (ordinary)	"	"	a46 00				
" "	Female	"	a40 00				
" (special).	Male	"	a63 00				
m help	"	"	a45 00				
emen	"	Week	18 00	M626 05	b12	84	10
chen help	"	Month	a45 00	F551 21			
" "	Female	"	a45 00				
ndresses (charge)	"	"	a55 00				
"	"	"	a41 00				
ses (charge)	"	"	a53 00				
	"	"	a46 00				
mstresses	"	"	a48 00				
pectors of construction	Male	Day	4 50 in Bronx, 4 00 in Manhattan and Richmond	1,335 00	8	48	11
pectors	"	Month	125 00–175 00	1,520 18	8	48	12
"	"	Day	4 00				
pectors of sewers.	"	"	4 00	1,308 00	8	48	13
" tunnels	"	"	6 50				
ter carriers	"	Year	600 00, 800 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00	1,150 00	8	48	14
"	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	971 43	8	51	15
"	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,000 00	952 38	8	51	16
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	51¼	17
"	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	975 00	8	51	18
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	50½	19
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	51	20
"	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00	1,095 93	8	56	21
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	56	22
ter carriers and lerks	"	"	600 00	600 00	8	51¼	23
ter carriers	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	48	24
"	"	"	900 00–1,000 00	990 91	8	50	25
"	"	"	600 00–1,000 00	866 67	8	50	26
"	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,000 00	945 45	‡	‡	27
"	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,000 00	900 00	8	56	28
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	‡	‡	29
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	‡	‡	30
"	"	"	600 00–1,000 00	800 00	8	50	31
"	"	"	900 00–1,000 00	995 00	8	56	32
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	‡	‡	33
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	51½	34
"	"	"	6 00 00	600 00	8	48	35
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	48	36
"	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	966 67	8	50	37
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	48	38
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	‡	‡	39
"	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	950 00	8	50	40
"	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	860 00	8	52	41
"	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	971 43	8	50	42
"	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,000 00	857 14	8	52	43
"	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	48	44
"	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	973 33	8	50	45
"	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	943 48	8	50	46
"	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	975 00	‡	‡	47
"	"	"	800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	980 00	8	50	48
"	"	"	800 00	800 00	‡	‡	49
"	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,000 00	925 00	8	52	50

nth which they are allowed off with pay. ‡ Hours not stated.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in E

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XI. PUBLIC EMPL
		Letter Carriers—Continued.
51	Lockport	National Association of Letter Carriers, No. 473
52	Malone	" " " " No. 922
53	Mamaroneck	" " " " No. 1022
54	Mechanicville	" " " " No. 1213
55	Medina	" " " " No. 675
56	Middletown	" " " " No. 526
57	Mount Vernon	" " " " No. 356
58	New Rochelle	" " " " No. 449
59	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " No. 41
60	" Manhattan	" " " " No. 36
61	" Queens	" " " " No. 294
62	" "	" " " " No. 357
63	" "	" " " " No. 562
64	" "	" " " " No. 881
65	" Richmond	" " " " No. 99
66	" "	" " " " No. 124
67	" "	" " " " No. 838
68	" "	" " " " No. 839
69	" "	" " " " No. 840
70	" "	" " " " No. 844
71	Newark	" " " " No. 975
72	Newburgh	" " " " No. 315
73	Niagara Falls	" " " " No. 355
74	North Tonawanda	" " " " No. 661
75	Northport	" " " " No. 1100
76	Nyack	" " " " No. 652
77	Ogdensburg	" " " " No. 563
78	Olean	" " " " No. 208
79	Oneida	" " " " No. 423
80	Oneonta	" " " " No. 97
81	Ossining	" " " " No. 322
82	Oswego	" " " " No. 190
83	Palmyra	" " " " No. 1146
84	Patchogue	" " " " No. 1012
85	Peekskill	" " " " No. 153
86	Penn Yan	" " " " No. 681
87	Port Chester	" " " " No. 460
88	Port Jervis	" " " " No. 376
89	Potsdam	" " " " No. 598
90	Poughkeepsie	" " " " No. 137
91	Rochester	" " " " No. 210
92	Rockville Center	" " " " No. 1093
93	Salamanca	" " " " No. 1097
94	Sandy Hill	" " " " No. 854
95	Saranac Lake	" " " " No. 1120
96	Schenectady	" " " " No. 358
97	Syracuse	" " " " No. 134
98	Troy	" " " " No. 416
99	Utica	" " " " No. 375
100	Watertown	" " " " No. 302
101	Watervliet	" " " " No. 178
102	Waverly	" " " " No. 237
103	White Plains	" " " " No. 693
104	Yonkers	" " " " No. 387
		Navy Yard Clerks and Draughtsmen.
105	New York, Brooklyn	Navy Yard Clerks and Draughtsmen's Association, No. 12327, A. F. of L.

‡ Hours not reported. a Three and one-half hours extra alternate Sunday

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per year.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
MENT — Continued.							
Letter carriers	Male	Year	$800 00–1,000 00	$971 43	8	a48	51
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	51	52
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	48	53
" "	"	"	800 00	800 00	8	52	54
" "	"	"	600 00–1,000 00	900 00	‡	‡	55
" "	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	977 78	‡	‡	56
" "	"	"	800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	955 56	8	51	57
" "	"	"	900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00	984 21	8	50	58
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,000 00, 1,200 00	1,077 53	8	‡	59
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,000 00, 1,200 00	1,058 79	8	56	60
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	882 50	8	50	61
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	937 14	8	50	62
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	900 00	8	‡	63
" "	"	"	600 00–1,100 00	882 35	8	50	64
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	‡	‡	65
" "	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	975 00	8	‡	66
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	50½	67
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	‡	68
" "	"	"	800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	950 00	8	56	69
" "	"	"	600 00–1,000 00	828 57	8	48	70
" "	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	933 33	‡	‡	71
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,000 00	944 44	8	50	72
" "	"	"	800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	947 62	8	52	73
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	51	74
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	48	75
" "	"	"	600 00–1,000 00	920 00	8	48	76
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	‡	‡	77
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	50	78
" "	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	960 00	8	51	79
" "	"	"	600 00–1,000 00	942 86	‡	‡	80
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	54	81
" "	"	"	600 00–1,000 00	920 00	8	51	82
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	52	83
" "	"	"	800 00-1,000 00	960 00	8	48	84
" "	"	"	800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	962 50	8	48	85
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	51	86
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	48	87
" "	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	971 43	8	50	88
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	‡	‡	89
" "	"	"	900 00–1,000 00	982 35	8	50	90
" "	"	"	800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00	1,106 80	8	51	91
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00	850 00	8	48	92
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	49	93
" "	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	900 00	8	51	94
" "	"	"	600 00–1,000 00	900 00	8	50	95
" "	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	936 36	8	52	96
" "	"	"	1,000 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00	1,141 67	‡	‡	97
" "	"	"	600 00–1,200 00	1,095 12	8	‡	98
" "	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	52	99
" "	"	"	900 00–1,000 00	981 25	8	50	100
" "	"	"	800 00–1,000 00	971 43	8	50½	101
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,000 00	833 33	‡	‡	102
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	881 82	8	49¾	103
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,200 00	1 050 85	8	50	104
Clerks and draughtsmen	"		†	f	7	39	105

* Rates not reported. f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Eac

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XI. PUBLIC EMPLO
		Park Gardeners and Laborers.
106	New York, Brooklyn....	Park Employees' Protective Association, No. 11820, A. F. of L.....
107	" Manhattan...	Gardeners and Florists' Union of Greater New York, No. 11984, A. F. of L.
108	" " ...	Park Employees, No. 12044, A. F. of L.....
		Post-Office Clerks.
109	Albany.....	United National Association of Post-Office Clerks, No. 983.....
110	Buffalo.....	" " " " " " No. 11.....
111	Cooperstown.....	" " " " " " No. 1088.....
112	Gouverneur.....	" " " " " " No. 1147.....
113	Irvington.....	" " " " " " No. 149.....
114	Jamestown.....	" " " " " " No. 165.....
115	New Rochelle.....	" " " " " " No. 952.....
116	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " " " No. 2.....
117	" Manhattan..	National Federation of Post-Office Clerks, No. 10.....
118	" " ..	United National Association of Post-Office Clerks, No. 1.....
119	" Queens.....	" " " " " " No. 884.....
120	" "	" " " " " " No. 976.....
121	" "	" " " " " " No. 1027.....
122	" Richmond...	" " " " " " No. 920.....
123	" " ...	" " " " " " No. 1115.....
124	" " ...	" " " " " " No. 1251.....
125	Newburgh.....	" " " " " " No. 260.....
126	Oneida.....	" " " " " " No. 914.....
127	Ossining.....	" " " " " " No. 15.....
128	Peekskill.....	" " " " " " No. 1271.....
129	Port Chester.....	" " " " " " No. 705.....
130	Rochester.....	" " " " " " No. 22.....
131	Schenectady.....	" " " " " " No. 236.....
132	Troy.....	" " " " " " No. 46.....
133	Yonkers.....	" " " " " " No. 898.....
		Post-Office Laborers.
134	New York, Manhattan..	New York Post-Office Laborers' Benevolent Association.....
		Public School Janitors.
135	Albany.....	Public School Janitors' Association.....
136	Buffalo.....	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 17.....
137	New York, Manhattan..	Public School Janitors' Association.....
138	Syracuse.....	" " " Protective Association.....
		Railway Mail Clerks.
139	Albany.....	Albany Branch Railway Mail Association.....

‡ Hours not stated. † Rates not reported. f Earnings not reported. p Wages are graded
tional room. a Night men; day men 2 hours on Sunday.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per year.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
MENT — Continued.							
Gardeners	Male	Day	$2 50	$695 66	8	48	106
Park laborers	"	"	2 00				
Pruners and climbers	"	"	2 50				
Gardeners	"	Month	75 00, 80 00, 100 00	914 32	8	54	107
Drivers, 2 horses	"	Day	2 75	975 20	8	56	108
" 1 horse	"	"	2 50				
Post-office clerks	"	Year	$600 00, 700 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00	970 59	8	55	109
" "	"	"	1 200 00	1,060 00	8	56	110
" "	"	"	800 00–1,200 00	1,050 00			
" "	Female	"	1,000 00–1,100 00	900 00	11	‡	111
" "	Male	"	800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	966 67	10	62	112
" "	"	"	900 00–1,000 00	966 67	8	50	113
" "	"	"	900 00–1,000 00				
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00, 1,500 00	966 67	8	49	114
" "	Female	"	900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00	1,000 00	8	49	
" "	Male	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,200 00	881 82	8½	53	115
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00, 1,300 00, 1,400 00	1 048 01	8	a56	116
" "	"	"	†	f	‡	‡	117
" "	"	"	600 00–1,200 00	937 09	8	‡	118
" "	Female	"	1,000 00–1,100 00	1 040 00	8	‡	
" "	Male	"	†	f	‡	‡	119
" "	"	"	600 00–1,200 00	976 92	‡	‡	120
" "	"	"	600 00–1,200 00	825 00	‡	‡	121
" "	Female	"	800 00	800 00			
" "	Male	"	800 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00	1,000 00	‡	‡	122
" "	"	"	†	f	‡	‡	123
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00	766 67	‡	‡	124
" "	"	"	600 00–1,500 00	992 31	8	50	125
" "	Female	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	8	50	
" "	Male	"	900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00	1 025 00	10	61¾	126
" "	"	"	600 00, 800 00, 1,000 00	850 00	8	50	127
" "	"	"	1,000 00–1,100 00	1 025 00	8–10½	53½–65½	128
" "	"	"	800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00	957 14	8½	51	129
" "	Female	"	800 00	800 00	8½	51	
" "	Male	"	600 00–1,400 00	1,000 00	8	49	130
" "	Female	"	1,000 00–1,100 00	1,050 00	8	49	
" "	Male	"	600 00–1,200 00	947 37	8	50	131
" "	"	"	800 00–1,500 00	1 046 87	‡	‡	132
" "	Female	"	1,100 00	1,100 00	‡	‡	
" "	Male	"	600 00, 800 00, 900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00	905 26	8	54	133
Post-office laborers	"	Year	600 00–700 00	670 37	8	56	134
School Janitors	"	"	600 00–1,500 00	888 57	‡	‡	135
" "	Female	"	600 00–720 00	705 00	‡	‡	
" "	Male	"	800 00–1,000 00	825 00	12	72	136
" "	"	.....	†	f	‡	‡	137
" "	"	Year	p	795 52	‡	‡	138
" "	Female	"	p	600 00	‡	‡	
Railway mail clerks	Male	"	900 00, 1,000 00, 1,100 00, 1,200 00, 1,400 00	1 084 75	8	56	139

According to number of rooms in the several schools: $700.00 for an 8-room school and $26.00 for each addi-

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
		Street Sweepers.
140	New York, Bronx	Street Sweepers L. A. 1834, K. of L.
141	" Brooklyn	East New York Street Sweepers L. A., 1424, K. of L.
142	" Manhattan	Alpine Street Sweepers L. A., 1041, K. of L.
143	" "	Street Sweepers L. A., 1835, K. of L.
144	" "	Street Sweepers, Drivers and Hostlers L. A., 1845, K. of L.
145	" "	" " and Drivers L. A., 1848, K of L.
146	" "	" " L. A. 2555, K. of L.
		Water Works Employees.
147	Buffalo	Pipe Calkers and Repairer's Union, No. 11465, A. F. of L.
148	New York, Brooklyn	Kings County Water Employees L. A., 1714, K. of L.
		XII. STATIONARY
		Engineer's (Stationary.)
1	Albany	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 106
2	"	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 21
3	Auburn	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 82
4	"	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 5
5	Binghamton	" " " " No. 12
6	Buffalo	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers Association No. 483
7	"	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 17
8	"	" " " " No. 32
9	"	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 16
10	"	" " " " No. 50
11	Cortland	" " " " No. 38
12	Fort Edward	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 124
13	Geneva	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 51
14	Glens Falls	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 112
15	Gouverneur	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 30
16	Kingston	" " " " No. 4
17	Le Roy	" " " " No. 58
18	Little Falls	" " " " No. 6
19	Mount Vernon	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 332
20	New York, Bronx	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 47
21	" Brooklyn	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 56
22	" "	" " " " No. 319
23	" "	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 8
24	" "	" " " " No. 27
25	" "	" " " " No. 31
26	" "	" " " " No. 41
27	" "	" " " " No. 57

b Twenty-five cents per hour extra on Sunday. a Two dollars extra on Sunday.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per year.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
MENT — Concluded							
Street sweepers	Male	Year	$780 00b	$780 00	8	48	140
" "	"	"	780 00b	780 00	8	48	141
" "	"	"	780 00b	780 00	8	48	142
" "	"	"	780 00b	780 00	8	48	143
Drivers	"	"	800 00b	777 33	8	48	144
Hostlers	"	"	760 00a		8	56	
Street sweepers	"	"	780 00b		8	52	
Drivers	"	"	800 00b	780 92	8	52	145
Street sweepers	"	"	780 00b				
" "	"	"	780 00b	780 00	8	52	146
Pipe calkers and repairers	"	Hour	25 cents, 37½, 45, 55.	829 62	8	48	147
" " " "	"	Day	$2 00, 2 50, 2 75, 3 00, 3 50				
" " " "	"	Month	50 00–90 00				
" " " "	"	Year	1,200 00				
Laborers	"	Day	2 00–2 50	916 39	8	56	148
ENGINE MEN.				Average weekly earnings.			
Concrete mixers	Male	Hour	37½ cents	$18 15	8–10	54	1
Hoisting engineers	"	"	50 cents		8	48	
Stationary engineers	"	"	30 cents		10	‡	
" "	"	Week	$9 00–18 00	14 69	8–11	53–71	2
" "	"	Year	1,800				
Engineers (brewery)	"	Week	17 00, 19 00, 21 00.	16 41	8	56	3
" (city work)	"	"	15 00		8	48	
" (creamery)	"	"	25 00		12	72	
" (shops)	"	"	15 00–18 00		10	60	
Stationary engineers	"	Day	2 00	14 00	12	84	4
" "	"	Month	50 00–120 00	17 19	8–12	48–84	5
Hoisting engineers	"	Month	90 00–105 00	22 68	10	60	6
" and portable engineers	"	Day	3 50	21 00	8	48	7
Stationary engineers	"	"	2 50, 3 00, 3 50	17 74	10	60	8
" "	"	Month	†	17 12	8–12	56–84	9
" "	"	Week	15 00c	21 77	8–12	56–84	10
" "	"	†	†	15 93	‡	‡	11
" "	"	Day	2 42	13 38	‡	‡	12
" "	"	"	†	16 25	8–12	48–84	13
" "	"	.....	†	14 01	‡	‡	14
" "	"	.....	†	13 39	11–12	76	15
" "	"	Day	2 00–3 50	15 18	8–10	48–70	16
" "	"	"	2 00–3 50	16 72	10–12	‡	17
" "	"	"	1 75–2 00	11 57	11	66	18
Portable engineers	"	"	5 00	24 09	8	48	19
Stationary engineers	"	"	3 50		12	84	
" "	"	Week	15 00, 18 00, 24 00.	20 00	12	84	20
" " (breweries)	"	"	21 00–50 00	22 79	8	56	21
" " (commercial)	"	Day	3 00		8	48	
" " (Ice plants)	"	Week	24 00–30 00		8	56	
" " (municipal work)	"	Day	4 50		8	56	
Engineers (janitors)	"	Year	1,700 00–2,200 00	31 78	8	56	22
" (pile driving)	"	Day	4 50		8	48	
" (portable)	"	"	4 50		8	48	
" (stationary)	"	"	4 50		8	56	
Stationary engineers	"	"	†	20 84	§	§	23
" "	"	"	†	23 00	§	§	24
" "	"	"	†	21 23	§	§	25
" "	"	"	3 00	18 87	8–10	48–70	26
" "	"	"	†	23 26	§	§	27

† Rates not stated. c Minimum rate. ‡ Hours not stated. § Hours irregular.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XII. STATIONARY
		Engineers (Stationary)—Concluded.
28	New York, Manhattan..	Eccentric Engineers
29	" " ..	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 786
30	" " ..	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 20
31	" " ..	" " " " No. 184
32	" " ..	Metropolitan Double Drum Hoister Runners
33	" " ..	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 1
34	" " ..	" " " " No. 7
35	" " ..	" " " " No. 23
36	" " ..	" " " " No. 24
37	" " ..	" " " " No. 25
38	" " ..	" " " " No. 29
39	" " ..	" " " " No. 44
40	" " ..	" " " " No. 56
41	" " ..	United Engineers of Greater New York
42	" " ..	" " " " No. 1, A. F. of L.
43	" " ..	United Portable Engineers of New York and Vicinity
44	" Queens....	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 42
45	" Richmond...	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 96
46	Newburgh.....	" " " " No. 249
47	"	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 18
48	Niagara Falls.....	International Association of Steam Engineers, No. 339
49	Poughkeepsie.....	" " " " No. 105
50	"	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 10
51	Rochester.....	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 71
52	Syracuse.....	" " " " No. 11
53	Tonawanda.....	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 26
54	Troy.....	International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 228
55	Utica.....	" " " " No. 107
56	Warsaw.....	National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 59
		Firemen (Stationary).
57	Albany.....	International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 162
58	Ballston Spa.....	" " " " No. 116
59	Buffalo.....	" " " " No. 11
60	Corinth-Palmer.....	" " " " No. 113
61	Fort Edward.....	" " " " No. 269
62	Glens Falls.....	" " " " No. 105
63	New York, Manhattan..	" " " " No. 56
64	" " ..	National Association of Firemen, Eccentric, No. 1
65	Piercefield.....	International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 241
66	Rochester.....	" " " " No. 37
67	Syracuse.....	" " " " No. 17
68	Ticonderoga.....	" " " " No. 189
69	Yonkers.....	" " " " No. 123

† Rates not reported. § Hours irregular. ¶ Rates irregular.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per week.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
ENGINE MEN — Concluded.							
Stationary engineers	Male	Day	3 00–3 50	$19 62	8–12	48–72	28
Marine hoisting engineers	"	Week	15 00	15 00	10	60	29
Engineers (Brewery)	"	"	21 00–50 00		8	56	
" (commercial)	"	.....	¶	25 98	§	§	30
" (municipal)	"	Day	4 50–7 00		8	56	
" (printing houses)	"	Week	28 00–35 00		8	56	
" (excavating)	"	"	27 50		8	48	
" (hoisting)	"	Day	5 50	30 11	8	44	31
" (municipal)	"	"	4 50		8	48	
" (portable)	"	Week	27 50		8	48	
Double drum hoister runners	"	Day	3 00		8	48	
" " " "	"	"	3 56	24 05	9	54	32
" " " "	"	"	4 12		10	60	
Stationary engineers	"	"	3 00–3 50	18 22	10–12	60–72	33
" "	"	"	3 50	21 00	12	72	34
" "	"	Week	20 00–40 00	25 00	8–12	48–84	35
" "	"	.....	¶	24 50	§	§	36
" "	"	Day	3 00	21 00	10–12	60–84	37
" "	"	"	2 75 average	18 18	8–12	48–84	38
" "	"	"	3 00	21 00	12	84	39
" "	"	"	3 00 average	21 00	10–12	60–84	40
Engineers	"	"	3 00	18 00	8	48	41
" (factory)	"	"	3 00–5 00	20 01	10	58	42
" (ice machines)	"	"			12	84	
" (hoisting and portable)	"	"	5 50	30 25	8	44	43
"	"	.....	¶	21 64	8–12	56–84	44
"	"	.....	¶	19 75	§	§	45
Stationary engineers	"	Day	2 50	15 97	8–10	48–70	46
" "	"	"	2 50	15 00	8–10	48–70	47
" "	"	"	3 00–3 50	20 64	8–9	48–56	48
" "	"	"	2 50–3 60	19 44	9	57	49
" "	"	"	2 50	18 36	8–12	‡	50
Engineers (brewery)	"	Week	19 50				
" (hoisting)	"	Day	3 00, 3 50, 4 00	17 00	8–12	84	51
" (refrigerating)	"	Week	18 50–22 00				
" (stationary)	"	"	15 00				
Stationary engineers	"	"	12 00–24 00	16 55	8–10	48–70	52
" "	"	Month	100 00–125 00	15 57	10–12	60–84	53
" "	"	Day	2 50				
" "	"	Week	†	17 56	8–12	48–72	54
" "	"	"	12 00–18 00	15 55	8–10	48–60	55
" "	"	Day	1 75–3 00	13 50	10	60	56
Firemen	"	Week	16 10	15 00	8	56	57
"	"	Month	70 00		8	56	
Oilers and coal passers	"	Week	13 80		8	56	
Stationary firemen	"	.....	†	13 78	‡	‡	58
Firemen	"	Day	2 00–2 75				
Helpers	"	"	1 50–2 25	11 96	8–12	56–84	59
Oilers	"	"	1 75–2 25				
Water tenders	"	"	2 40–3 00				
Head firemen	"	"	2 40	12 11	8	56	60
Firemen	"	"	2 00		8	48	
Helpers	"	"	1 79		8	48	
.....	"	"	†	*f*	‡	‡	61
Stationary firemen	"	"	1 88	13 79	8	56	62
" "	"	Week	18 00	18 00	8	56	63
" "	"	"	15 00	15 00	8	84	64
" "	"	Day	2 24	15 68	8	56	65
Firemen	"	Week	15 00	16 00	8–12	56–72	66
Head firemen	"	"	18 00				
Stationary firemen	"	"	†	14 53	‡	‡	67
Firemen	"	Day	1 88–1 95	14 70	8	56	68
Head firemen	"	"	2 12–2 50				
Firemen (brewery)	"	Week	18 00	18 19	8	56	69
" (contractors)	"	"	18 00		10	60	
" (sugar houses)	"	"	18 48		12	84	

‡ Hours not stated. f Earnings not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XIII. MISCEL
		(a) Paper and Paper Goods.
		Paper and Pulp Makers.
1	Ballston Spa	International Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers, No. 25
2	Brownville	" " " " " No. 64
3	Cadyville	" " " " " No. 16
4	Chateaugay	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 8
5	Corinth-Palmer	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 4
6	" "	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 7
7	Deferiet	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 45
8	Felts Mills	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 6
9	Fort Edward	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 1
10	" "	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 28
11	Fulton	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 151
12	Glens Falls	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 3
13	" "	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 32
14	Gouverneur	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 67

† Rates not reported. f Earnings

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average daily earnings.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
LANEOUS.							
Paper makers	Male	Day	$1 65–3 00	$2 09	8	48	1
" "	"	"	1 65–3 25	2 18	10–13	60–65	2
" "	"	"	†	f	‡	‡	3
Back tenders, beater engineers and finishers	"	"	2 50	2 03	11–13	65–66	4
Beater helpers, fourth hand laborers and broke hustlers	"	"	1 50				
Engineers and pulpmakers	"	"	2 00				
Machine tenders	"	"	4 00				
Windermen and firemen	"	"	1 75				
Finishers	"	"	1 90	1 79	8	48	5
Laborers	"	"	1 68				
Pulp makers	"	"	1 80				
Sulphite cooks	"	"	2 40				
Back tenders	"	"	2 12–2 64	2 03	8	48	6
Beater engineers	"	"	2 50				
Laborers	"	"	1 65				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 50, 3 75 and 4 00				
Windermen and fourth hands	"	"	1 78				
Paper mill hands	"	"	†	2 59	8	48	7
Back tenders, engineers and pulp makers	"	"	2 00	1 93	11–13	65–66	8
Beater engineers	"	"	2 50				
" helpers and pulp makers	"	"	1 65				
Laborers	"	"	1 50				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 50				
Windermen	"	"	1 75				
Paper mill workers	"	"	1 57–2 74	1 64	8	48	9
" machine tenders	"	"	3 50–3 75	2 07	8	48	10
" " helpers	"	"	2 16–2 25				
" " helpers and pulp workers	"	Week	10 72				
Back tenders	"	Day	2 25–2 50	1 89	11–13	66–78	11
Beater men	"	"	2 50				
" " helpers	"	"	1 75				
Laborers	"	"	1 50				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 25–3 75				
Pulp makers	"	"	1 75				
Windermen	"	"	1 50–1 75				
Pulp and paper workers	"	"	1 65–2 50	1 74	8–9	48–54	12
" " " "	Female	"	83 cents	83	‡	‡	
Back tenders	Male	"	2 25–2 64	2 36	8	48	13
Beater engineers	"	"	2 50				
" helpers and pulp m'krs	"	"	1 65				
Boss machine tenders	"	"	5 00				
Laborers	"	"	1 50				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 52–4 00				
Third and fourth hands	"	"	1 82				
Windermen	"	"	2 00				
Back tenders	"	"	2 25	2 02	8	48	14
Beater engineers	"	"	2 40				
" helpers and laborers and finishers	"	"	1 50				
Firemen and finishers	"	"	1 75				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 52				
Windermen	"	"	1 92				

not reported. † Hours not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XIII. MISCELLANEOUS —
		(a) Paper and Paper Goods—Continued.
		Paper and Pulp Makers—Continued.
15	Lockport	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 87
16	Luzerne-Hadley	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 5
17	" "	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 38
18	Lyons Falls	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 148
19	Malone	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 147
20	Morrisonville	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 11
21	Niagara Falls	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 51
22	Piercefield	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 20
23	"	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 65
24	Plattsburg	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 140
25	Pyrites	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 136
26	Rock City Falls	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 101
27	Sandy Hill	International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No 2
28	" "	Internationa Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 2
29	" "	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 2
30	Ticonderoga	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 5

† Rates not reported. f Earnings not reported. ‡ Hours not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Back tenders	Male	Day	$2 00–2 15	$2 05	11–13	65–66	15
Beater engineers	"	"	2 50–2 75				
" men	"	"	1 75–1 90				
Cutter tenders	"	"	1 90				
" boys	"	"	1 50				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 50				
Wet tenders	"	"	1 65–1 90				
Back tenders	"	"	2 10	2 07	8	48	16
Beater engineers	"	"	2 12				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 00				
Windermen, fourth hands, oilers and laborers	"	"	1 65				
Paper handlers	"	.. ..	†	1 67	9 / 8	54 / 48	17
Pulp mill employees and beaters	"	.....	†				
Back tenders	"	Day	2 00	2 12	11–13	65–66	18
Finishers	"	"	2 50				
Firemen	"	"	2 00				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 25				
Machinists	"	"	1 75				
Pulp workers, windermen and laborers	"	"	1 50				
Sulphite cooks	"	"	2 25				
Paper mill employees	"	"	1 25–3 50	1 87	11–13	65–66	19
" " "	"	.....	†	f	‡	‡	20
Firemen	"	Hour	25 cents	2 18	8 / 9 / 8 / 8	48–62 / 54–78 / 48 / 48–56	21
Laborers	"	"	18–20 cents				
Paper makers	"	"	22–47 cents				
Pulp makers	"	"	20–22 cents				
Pulp and sulphite workers	"	Day	$1 57–2 40	1 57	8	48	22
" mill employees	"	"	1 65–3 50	a	8	48	23
Paper makers	"	"	1 50–3 00	2 07	11–13	65–66	24
" machine hands (day)	"	"	†	2 02	10 / 11–13	60 / 66–91	25
" " " (night)	"	"	†				
" mill employees	"	.....	b	b	b	b	26
Laborers	"	Day	1 65	1 75	8–9	48–54	27
Pressmen and grindermen	"	"	1 79				
Screen men	"	"	1 90				
Back tenders	"	"	2 00–2 50	1 94	8–9	48–54	28
Beater engineers	"	"	2 25				
" helpers, fourth hands and laborers	"	"	1 65				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 00–3 25–3 55				
Windermen	"	"	1 50–1 75–1 84				
Back tenders	"	"	1 97	2 23	8	48	29
Beater men	"	"	2 25				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 03				
Third hands	"	"	1 64				
Paper mill employees	"	"	†	1 93	8–9	48–54	30

a Mills shut down since July 1, 1908. b Mills closed since October 1, 1907.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XIII. MISCELLANEOUS—
		Paper and Paper Goods—Concluded.
		Paper and Pulp Makers—Concluded.
31	Ticonderoga	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 13
32	"	Laborers' Union, No. 9512, A. F. of L.
33	Troy	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, No. 17
34	Watertown	International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 4
		(b) Leather and Leather Goods.
		Belting Makers.
35	Glen Cove	Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union, No. 107
36	New York, Manhattan	" " " " No. 54
		Harness Makers.
37	New York, Manhattan	New York Horse Collar Makers' Union
38	" "	United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods
		Tanners and Curriers.
39	Sparrowbush	Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union, No. 99
		Trunk and Bag Workers.
40	New York, Manhattan	Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union, No. 19
41	" "	" " " " " " No. 33
		(c) Glass and Glassware.
		Decorative Glass Workers.
42	New York, Manhattan	Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association, No. 36
43	Rochester	" " " " " No. 47
		Flint Glass Cutters and Workers.
44	Lockport	American Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 42
45	New York, Brooklyn	" " " " " No. 1
46	" "	" " " " " No. 69
47	" Queens	" " " " " No. 18
48	Port Jervis	" " " " " No. 20

‡ Hours not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Back tenders	Male	Day	$2 00–2 25	$2 17	8	48	31
Beater engineers	"	"	2 50				
Finishers	"	"	1 65				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 26–3 76				
Windermen, beater helpers and broke hustlers	"	"	1 81				
Paper mill laborers	"	"	1 60–2 10	1 65	8–9	48–54	32
Back tenders and beater helpers	"	Week	10 00	1 75	11	65	33
Beater engineers	"	"	16 50–18 00		11	65	
Choring gang	"	"	9 00		10	55	
Machine tenders	"	"	16 50		11	65	
Back tenders	"	Day	2 15	1 99	8	†	34
Beater engineers	"	Week	15 00				
Beater helpers	"	Day	1 72				
Broke handlers and fourth hands	"	"	1 80				
Finishers and laborers	"	"	1 65				
Machine tenders	"	"	3 50				
Pulp workers	"	"	1 72				
Windermen	"	"	1 90				
Leather workers	"	Week	12 00–18 00	2 67	9½	52½	35
Apprentices	"	"	6 00	2 24	9	54	36
Curriers	"	"	14 00–16 00				
Outsidemen	"	"	14 00–16 00				
Pressmen	"	"	12 00–14 00				
Horse collar makers	"	"	12 00–18 00	2 72	9	54	37
Fitters	"	Day	3 00	3 35	9	53	38
Harness makers	"	"	4 00				
Jobbers	"	Week	15 00				
Stitchers	"	Day	2 00–2 50				
Beam house men	"	Week	9 00–12 00	2 39	10	59	39
Finishers	"	"	9 00–12 00				
Machine shavers	"	Piece					
Leather novelty workers	"	Piece		2 50	9	54	40
" " "	"	Week	16 00	2 35	9¾	54	41
Glaziers and cutters	"	.....	18 00–25 00	3 56	8¾	48	42
Cutters	"	Week	18 00	3 02	9½	52	43
Glaziers	"	"	16 50				
Bottle makers	"	.....	†	4 50	†	†	44
Glass workers	"	Day	5 00	5 00	8	44	45
" cutters	"	.....	†	2 94	10	55	46
Caster plate	"	.....	†	4 03	9	49½	47
Cutting	"	.....	†		10	54½	
Flat glass	"	.....	†		9	49½	
Blowers	"	Piece	†	3 25	8	45	48
Finishers	"	"	†				
Pressers	"	"	†				

† Rates not reported.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XIII. MISCELLANEOUS—
		(c) Glass and Glassware—Concluded.
		Glass Bevelers, Polishers, Etc.
49	Buffalo	Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association, No. 35
		Glass Bottle Blowers.
50	Alden	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 34
51	Binghamton	" " " " " " " No. 57
52	Clyde	" " " " " " " No. 32
53	Depew-Lancaster	" " " " " " " No. 37
54	New York, Queens	" " " " " " " No. 16
55	Olean	" " " " " " " No. 44
56	Poughkeepsie	" " " " " " " No. 62
57	Rochester	" " " " " " " No. 26
		Window Glass Workers.
58	Cleveland	Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America
		(d) Cement and Clay Products.
		Brick Makers.
59	Kingston	International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, No. 189
		Cement Workers.
60	Whiteport	Cement Workers L. A., 1102, K. of L
		Modelers and Sculptors.
61	New York, Manhattan	Modelers and Sculptors' League of America
		Potters.
62	Buffalo	National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, No. 76
63	Solvay	" " " " No. 84
		Terra Cotta Workers.
64	New York, Queens	Architectural Terra Cotter Workers' Union
		(e) Other Distinct Trades.
		Awning Makers
65	New York, Manhattan	Awning Makers' Union, No. 12238, A. F. of L
		Button Makers.
66	New York, Manhattan	Pearl Button Cutters' Union
67	Warsaw	Pearl Button Makers' Union, No. 7181, A. F. of L
		Dentists, Mechanical.
68	New York, Manhattan	Mechanical Dentists' Union, No. 12658, A. F. of L
		Diamond Workers.
69	New York, Brooklyn	Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America

† Rates not reported. f Earnings not reported.

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Continued.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Continued.							
Art glass workers	Male	Day	$3 00	$2 60	9	54	49
Bevelers	"	"	2 50				
Cutters	"	"	3 00				
Glass blowers	"	Piece		7 00	8½	51	50
" "	"	"		5 37	8½	50½	51
	"		†	‡	‡	‡	52
Glass bottle blowers	"	Piece	†	5 00	8½	50¼	53
" " " (day)	"	"	†	5 33	8½	50¼	54
" " " (night)	"	"	†		8½	42½	
" " "	"		†	‡	‡	‡	55
" " "	"		†	‡	8½	50¼	56
" " "	"	Piece	†	‡	8½	50½	57
	"			¶¶			58
Brick makers	"	Day	1 40–1 60	1 47	10	60	59
Drillers	"	"	2 00	1 72	10	60	60
Laborers	"	"	1 50				
Teamsters	"	"	1 55				
Modelers and sculptors	"	Week	30 00–65 00	7 00	8	44	61
Dippers	"	Day	4 00	3 46	9	54	62
Helpers	"	"	1 75				
Kilnmen and jiggermen	"	"	4 00				
Mould workers	"	"	4 00				
Packers	"	"	4 00				
Pressers	"	"	4 00				
Printers	"	"	3 50				
Stickers up	"	"	3 00				
Kiln men	"	Piece	2 50 average	2 60	‡	‡	63
Jigger men	"	"	3 50 average				
Clay workers	"	"	2 50 average				
Model makers	"	Hour	38–42 cents	2 63	9	50	64
Mould "	"	"	25 cents				
Pressers	"		25–26 cents				
Awning makers	"	Day	$3 00	3 00	9⅛	54	65
Button cutters	"	Week	14 00–15 00	2 60	10	59	66
Sawyers	"	Piece		2 63	10	60	67
Turners	"	"					
Mechanical dentists	"	Week	†	2 50	‡	‡	68
Diamond cutters	"	"	32 00–55 00	¶¶	8¾	48	69

‡ Hours not reported. ¶¶ Idle entire quarter.

Table VII.— Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Each

No.	Locality.	Trade and organization.
		XIII. MISCELLANEOUS —
		(e) Other Distinct Trades — Concluded.
		Fishermen and Oystermen.
70	Buffalo	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 468
71	Dunkirk	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 595
72	"	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 708
73	Westfield	International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 627
		Florists and Gardeners.
74	Buffalo	Florists and Gardeners' Union, No. 10726, A. F. of L
		Human Hair Workers.
75	New York, Manhattan	Human Hair Workers' Union of Greater New York
		Janitors, Porters and Elevator Men.
76	Buffalo	Office Building Employees' Union, No. 117
77	New York, Manhattan	Building Employees, No. 12695, A. F. of L
		Jewelry and Silver Case Makers.
78	New York, Manhattan	United Jewelry and Silver Case Makers' Union, No. 10448, A. F. of L
		Lamp Lighters.
79	New York, all boroughs	Lamp Lighters' Union, No. 12464, A. F. of L
		Miners (Iron and Cement).
80	Mineville	Iron Miners, No. 8079, A. F. of L
81	Rosendale	Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, No. 12336, A. F. of L
		Pearl Workers.
82	New York, Manhattan	Pearl Workers, No. 12497, A. F. of L
		Well Drivers.
83	Valley Stream	Well Drivers of Greater New York, No. 12523, A. F. of L
		Wool Pullers.
84	New York, Manhattan	Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen, No. 12
		(f) Mixed Employment.
85	Bath	American Federation of Labor, No. 11414
86	Buffalo	International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America, No. 104
87	Corinth-Palmer	Federal Labor Union, No. 9465
88	Utica	Laborers' Protective Union, No. 12552, A. F. of L

a Thirty-five cents per hour extra for overtime; also employed on a commission basis. † Rates not

Labor Organization on September 30, 1908 — Concluded.

Occupation.	Sex.	Rates of Wages.		Average earnings per day.	Hours of Labor.		No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	Weekly.	
Concluded.							
Fishermen	Male	Week	$21 00 average	$3 00	12	84	70
"	"	Day	a2 75	3 00	11	77	71
"	"	....	†	2 25	10	70	72
"	"	Com'n	†	5 00	§	§	73
Florists	"	Day	2 00–4 00	2 21	9	54	74
Hair workers	"	Piece	†	1 50	§	§	75
" "	Female	"	†	1 08	§	§	
Elevator conductors	Male	.....	†	1 59	8–9	48–54	76
Janitors	"	.....	†		8–10	48–60	
Porters	"	.....	†		10-12	60–72	
Window washers	"	.....	†		8–10	48–60	
Janitors	"	Month	b20 00–70 00	82	§	§	77
Jewelry and silver case makers	"	.....	¶	2 83	9	53	78
Lamp lighters	"	Month	34 00	1 11	§	§	79
Foremen	"	Day	2 50	1 86	10	60	80
Laborers (surface)	"	"	1 40				
" (under ground)	"	"	1 65				
Machine men	"	"	2 20				
Mechanics	"	"	2 75				
Rock drillers	"	"	2 00–3 00	2 20	8–10	48–60	81
Pearl workers	"	Week	15 00–18 00	2 82	10	59	82
Well drivers	"	Day	2 00–2 50	2 07	8	46	83
Beamsters	"	Hour	25 cents	2 56	10	59	84
Dryer men, cellar men, pullers	"	"	27½ cents				
Jobbers, painters	"	"	22½ cents				
Pelt and wool sorters	"	"	30 cents				
Carpenters	"	Day	$2 00	1 66	9	54	85
Laborers	"	"	1 50				
Painters	"	"	2 75				
Building laborers	"	Hour	25 cents	1 89	9	54	86
Street laborers	"	"	20 cents		8	48	
Blacksmiths	"	Day	$2 50	1 71	‡	‡	87
Laborers	"	"	1 57½		8	48	
Masons' helpers	"	"	1 62		8	48	
Brewery men	"	"	2 00	2 02	10	60	88
City laborers	"	"	2 00		8	48	
Other laborers	"	"	1 60		10	60	
Shop men	"	"	2 00–2 75		10	60	

reported. § Hours irregular. b Living rooms in addition. ¶ Rates irregular. ‡ Hours not reported.

TABLE VIII-A.— RECAPITULATION OF PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WEEKLY WAGES

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	Sex.	INCREASES.		
		Members affected.	Total weekly increase.	Average weekly increase.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.	M	583	$1,056 03	$1 81
Stone working	"	23	16 56	72
Granite cutters	"	23	16 56	72
Stone cutters	"	.....	.....	.....
Building and paving trades	"	560	1,039 47	1 86
Bricklayers and masons	"	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	"	86	80 70	94
Electrical workers	"	117	238 45	2 04
Electrical workers (cable splicers)	"	.....	.....	.....
Lathers	"	.....	.....	.....
Painters and decorators	"	249	551 80	2 22
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	17	32 02	1 88
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc	"	.....	.....	.....
Roofers and sheet metal workers	"	20	30 00	1 50
Steam and hot water fitters and helpers	"	71	106 50	1 50
Building and street labor	"	.....	.....	.....
Excavators	"	.....	.....	.....
Rockmen	"	.....	.....	.....
General building and street labor	"	.....	.....	.....
II. TRANSPORTATION	"	720	2,228 55	3 10
Railways	"	195	377 30	1 93
Street railway employees	"	195	377 30	1 93
Switchmen	"	.....	.....	.....
Navigation	"	525	1 851 25	3 53
Boatmen	"	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, marine	"	525	1 851 25	3 53
Freight handling	"	.....	.....	.....
Freight and baggagemen				
Telegraphs	"	.....	.....	.....
Telegraphers (railroad)				
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES	"	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....
Garments	M	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....
Neckwear makers	M	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	M	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....
Textiles	M	.....	.....	.....
Loom fixers	"	.....	.....	.....
Silk workers	"	.....	.....	.....
Spinners (jack)	"	.....	.....	.....
Spinners (mule)	"	.....	.....	.....
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING	"	540	667 02	1 24
Iron and steel	"	455	539 52	1 19
Electrical apparatus makers	"	.....	.....	.....
Iron molders and core makers	"	.....	.....	.....
Machinists	"	236	361 92	1 53
Pattern makers	"	219	177 60	81
Saw and tool makers	"	.....	.....	.....
Other metals	"	.....	.....	.....
Metal polishers, buffers and platers				
Shipbuilding	"	85	127 50	1 50
Ship plumbers and steam fitters				
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.	"	1 335	1,291 98	97
	F	*10*	*19 00*	*1 90*
Bookbinders	M	75	17 98	24
Compositors	"	237	236 00	1 00
	F	*10*	*19 00*	*1 90*
Lithographers	M	3	18 00	6 00
Newspaper and mail deliverers	"	300	300 00	1 00
Pressmen	"	720	720 00	1 00

‡ No entries have been made under this head unless there are both increases and decreases
d Three unions not reporting. * Decreases in weekly earnings due to shortening of working time

REPORTED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

DECREASES.			NET CHANGES.‡			CHANGES EFFECTED.			
						WITHOUT STRIKE.		AFTER STRIKE.	
Members affected.	Total weekly decrease.	Average weekly decrease	Members affected.	Total weekly increase (+) or decrease (—)	Average weekly increase (+) or decrease (—)	Number.	Members.	Number.	Members.
4,999	$9,921 19	$1 98	5,582	—$8,865 16	—$1 59	e19	5,028	e5	492
19	52 25	2 75	42	—35 69	—85	b1	23	b	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....
19	52 25	2 75	.....	.....	.....	a	.....	a	.....
170	267 74	1 57	730	+771 73	+1 06	d16	495	d4	192
*31	*9 30	*30	.....	.....	.....	2	31	.....	.....
22	3 96	18	108	+76 74	+71	3	86	1	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	1	92
3	4 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
64	174 98	2 73	.....	.....	.....	b1	50	b	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b3	201	b1	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....
50	75 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1	11	b	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	71	.....	.....
4,810	9,601 20	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2	4,510	1	300
4,000	8,640 00	2 16	.....	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	.....
510	673 20	1 32	.....	.....	.....	1	510	.....	.....
300	288 00	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300
761	1,488 41	1 96	1,481	+740 14	+50	c9	980	c1	480
1	1 25	1 25	196	+376 05	+1 92	4	195	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	195	.....	.....
1	1 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	a	.....	a	.....
480	1,123 20	2 34	1,005	+728 05	+72	1	525	1	480
480	1,123 20	2 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	525	.....	.....
157	178 20	1 14	.....	.....	.....	b2	137	b	.....
123	185 76	1 51	.....	.....	.....	2	123	.....	.....
401	729 25	1 82	.....	.....	.....	4	291	2	110
70	*85 00*	*1 21*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70*
110	265 00	2 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	110
70	*85 00*	*1 21*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70*
10	10 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
40	*40 00*	*1 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40*
100	255 00	2 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100
30	*45 00*	*1 50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*30*
291	464 25	1 60	.....	.....	.....	4	291	.....	.....
60	84 00	1 40	.....	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....
41	143 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	1	41	.....	.....
45	33 75	75	.....	.....	.....	1	45	.....	.....
145	203 00	1 40	.....	.....	.....	1	145	.....	.....
182	286 13	1 57	722	+380 89	+53	d8	431	d	.....
179	281 63	1 57	634	+257 89	+41	d6	343	d	.....
153	241 25	1 58	.....	.....	.....	b1	40	b	.....
4	6 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	236	.....	.....
4	7 38	1 84	223	+170 22	+76	c1	45	.....	.....
18	27 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....
3	4 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	85	.....	.....
46	184 50	4 01	1,381	+1 107 48	+80	13	1,341	1	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	237	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10*	.....	.....
46	184 50	4 01	49	—166 50	—3 40	1	9	1	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	720	.....	.....

recorded. e Four unions not reporting. b One union not reporting. a Not reported.
accompanying advance in rate per hour. c Two unions not reporting.

Table VIII-A.— Concluded.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.	Sex.	INCREASES.		
		Members affected.	Total weekly increase.	Average weekly increase.
VI. WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE	M	18	$10 80	60
Cabinet makers	"	.....	.....	.....
Machine wood workers	"	18	10 80	60
Wood carvers	"	.....	.....	.....
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS	"	825	1,038 80	$1 26
Food products } Bakers and confectioners }	"	533	536 30	1 01
Beverages	"	292	502 50	1 72
Brewery employees (ale and porter)	"	40	40 00	1 00
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	"	150	300 00	2 00
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	"	70	70 00	1 00
Brewery employees (lager)	"	32	92 50	2 89
IX. TOBACCO	"	} 26	52 00	2 00
Cigar makers	"			
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	"	5 150	11,787 98	2 29
	F	*6*	*11 53*	*1 92*
Highway laborers	M	46	69 00	1 50
Letter carriers	"	4,005	8,665 90	2 16
Post-office clerks	"	890	2,357 43	2 65
	F	*6*	*11 53*	*1 92*
Water works employees	M	209	695 65	3 33
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN	"	403	1,267 80	3 15
Engineers (eccentric, hod-hoisting and stationary)	"	395	1,257 80	3 18
Firemen (eccentric and stationary)	"	8	10 00	1 25
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS	"	102	68 22	67
Paper and pulp goods	"	} 102	68 22	67
Pulp workers	"			
Cement and clay products	"	.....	.....	.....
Terra cotta workers	"	.....	.....	.....
Miners (iron and gypsum)	"	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	M	9 702	$19,400 96	$2 00
	F	*16*	*30 53*	*1 91*

‡ No entries have been made under this head unless there are both increases and decreases
e Four unions not reporting. b Three unions not reporting. f Twenty unions not reporting.

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations

DECREASES.			NET CHANGES.‡			CHANGES EFFECTED.			
						WITHOUT STRIKE.		AFTER STRIKE.	
Members affected.	Total weekly decrease.	Average weekly decrease	Members affected.	Total weekly increase (+) or decrease. (—)	Average weekly increase (+) or decrease. (—)	Number.	Members.	Number.	Members.
218	$322 64	$1 48	236	—$311 84	—$1 32	d	.....	d1	175
175	262 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	175
23	33 14	1 44	41	—22 34	—54	a	.....	a	.....
20	27 00	1 35	.....	.....	.....	a	.....	a	.....
65	101 00	1 55	890	+937 80	+1 05	d5	858	d	.....
65	101 00	1 55	598	+435 30	+73	2	598	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c3	260	c	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a	.....	a	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a	.....	a	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	5,150	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	4,005	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	890	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	209	.....	.....
39	37 65	97	442	+1 230 15	+2 78	e6	308	e	.....
12	5 76	48	407	+1 252 04	+3 08	b4	288	d	.....
27	31 89	1 18	35	—21 89	—63	c2	20	c	.....
321	396 16	1 23	423	—327 94	—78	d3	238	d	.....
145	75 16	52	247	—6 94	—03	c2	182	c	.....
176	321 00	1 82	.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	.....
56	105 00	1 87	.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	.....
120	216 00	1 80	.....	.....	.....	a	.....	*a*	.....
7,031	$13,466 93	$1 92	16,733	+$5,934 03	+$0 35	f189	14,625	f10	1,297
70	*85 00*	*1 21*	*86*	*—54 47*	*—63*	.....	*16*	.....	*70*

recorded. d Two unions not reporting. a Not reported. c One union not reporting.

TABLE VIII-B.—CHANGES IN WEEKLY WAGES REPORTED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS,

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		PARTICULARS OF CHANGES.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					I. BUILDING, STONE
(a) Stone Working.					
Granite Cutters.					
Batavia	M	March 1	23	.....	Advance of 12c. per day ($3 00–$3 12).
Stone Cutters.					
New York, Brooklyn;					
Stone cutters	M	March	.....	16	Reduction of 50c. per day ($4 50–$4 00)
" carvers	"	"	.....	3	" 50c. per day (5 50– 5 00)
.....	M	.....	.....	19	....
Total—Stone Working	M	.....	23	19	.....
(b) Building and Paving Trades.					
Bricklayers and Masons.					
Batavia	M	July 1	.....	16	Advance of 5c. per hour (45c.–50c.)
Hornell (plasterers)	"	March 1	.....	15	" 5c. " (45c.–50c.)
Total	M	.....	.....	31	.....
Carpenters and Joiners.					
Canandaigua	M	May 1	35	.....	Advance of 4c. per hour (30c.–34c.)
Corinth-Palmer	"	September 1	.....	22	Reduction of 3c. per day ($2 55–$2 52)
Fulton (carpenters and millwrights)	"	April 1	25	.....	Advance of 25c. " (2 25– 2 50)
Perry	"	May 15	26	.....	" 25c. " (2 25– 2 50)
Total	M	.....	86	22	.....
Electrical Workers.					
Syracuse	M	July 15	92	.....	Advance of 25c. per day ($3 50–$3 75)
Yonkers;					
Inside wiremen	"	February	15	.....	" 75c. " (3 00– 3 75)
" " helpers	"	"	10	.....	" 70c. " (1 50– 2 20)
Total	M	.....	117	.....	.....
Electrical Workers (Cable Splicers).					
Syracuse (helpers)	M	April 1	.....	3	Reduction of 25c. per day ($2 00–$1 75)
Lathers.					
New York, Brooklyn	M	September	.....	50	Reduction of 18 per cent. on wood lath (piece work)
New York, Queens	"	"	.....	14	Reduction of $3 57 per w'k (piece work)
Total	M	.....	.....	64	.....
Painters and Decorators.					
Bath	M	Spring	20	.....	Advance of 25c. per day ($2 00–$2 25)
Cohoes	"	April	46	.....	" $3\frac{3}{4}$c. per hour ($31\frac{1}{4}$c.–35c.)
Penn Yan	"	c	8	.....	" 25c. per day ($2 00–$2 25)
Saratoga Springs	"	April 1	147	.....	" 50c. " (2 50– 3 00)
Watervliet	"	August 1	28	.....	" $3\frac{3}{4}$c. per hour ($31\frac{1}{4}$c.–35c.)
Total	M	.....	249	.....	.....
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers.					
Batavia	M	Throughout year	4	.....	Advance of 50c. per day ($3 00–$3 50)
Nyack	"	September 1	13	.....	" 28c. " (3 00– 3 28)
Total	M	.....	17	.....	.....

† 1908 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive of overtime. a Advance in rates accompanied with hours from 54 to 48 (see Table IX). c Precise date not reported.

OCTOBER 1, 1907–SEPTEMBER 30, 1908: BY TRADES AND LOCALITIES.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
WORKING, ETC.							
$18 00	$18 72	$0 72	.....	$16 56	.....	23	.....
$27 50	$24 75	.....	$2 75	.....	$44 00	.....	.....
30 25	27 50	.....	2 75	.....	8 25	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$52 25	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$16 56	$52 25	23	.....
$24 30	a$24 00	.....	a$0 30	.....	$4 80	16	.....
24 30	a24 00	.....	a30	.....	4 50	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9 30	31	.....
$16 20	b$16 32	b$0 12	.....	$4 20	.....	35	.....
15 30	15 12	.....	$0 18	.....	$3 96	.....	22
13 50	15 00	1 50	.....	37 50	.....	25	.....
13 50	15 00	1 50	.....	39 00	.....	26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$80 70	$3 96	86	22
$21 00	$22 50	$1 50	.....	$138 00	.....	.....	92
16 50	20 63	4 13	.....	61 95	.....	15	.....
8 25	12 10	3 85	.....	38 50	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$238 45	.....	25	92
$12 00	$10 50	.....	$1 50	.....	$4 50	3	.....
$15 00	$12 50	.....	$2 50	.....	$125 00	50	.....
21 44	17 87	.....	3 57	.....	49 98	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$174 98	50	.....
$12 00	$13 50	$1 50	.....	$30 00	.....	.....	.....
15 00	15 40	40	.....	18 40	.....	46	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	12 00	.....	8	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	441 00	.....	147	.....
15 00	16 80	1 80	.....	50 40	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	$551 80	.....	201	28
$18 00	$21 00	$3 00	.....	$12 00	.....	4	.....
16 50	18 04	1 54	.....	20 02	.....	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$32 02	.....	17	.....

reduction in hours from 54 to 48 (see Table IX). b Advance in rates accompanied with reduction in

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
I. BUILDING, STONE					
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Concluded.					
Rock Drillers, Tool Sharpeners, Etc.					
Buffalo (drillers)	M	March 1	.....	50	Reduction of 25c. per day ($3 00–$2 75)
Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.					
Binghamton	M	May 1	11	.....	Advance of 25c. per day ($2 75–$3 00)
Geneva	"	" 1	9	.....	" 25c " (2 75– 3 00)
Total	M	.....	20	.....	.....
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.					
Buffalo	M	May 1	71	.....	Advance of 25c. per day ($3 75–$4 00)
Total—Building and Paving Trades	M	.....	560	170	.....
(c) Building and Street Labor.					
Excavators.					
New York, Manhattan	M	Nov., 1907	.....	4,000	Reduction of 36c. per day..($1 98–$1 62)
Rockmen.					
New York, Manhattan	M	Nov., 1907	.....	510	Reduction of 22c. per day..($2 70–$2 48)
General Building and Street Laborers.					
Rochester	M	Spring	.....	300	Reduction of 16c. per day..($1 84–$1 68)
Total—Building and Street Labor	....	.....	.....	4,810	.....
Total—Group I	....	.....	583	4,999	.....
II. TRANS					
(a) Railways.					
Street Railway Employees.					
Port Chester	M	Spring	10	.....	Advance of 1c. per hour (20c.–21c.)
" "	"	"	30	.....	" 2c. " (20c.-22c.)
" "	"	"	25	.....	" 4c. " (20c. 24c.)
Yonkers	"	April	130	.....	" †3c. " (20–22½c.24c.)
Total	M	.....	195	.....	.....
Switchmen.					
Salamanca, switch tenders	M	August 1	.....	1	Reduction of $5 00 per month ($55 00–$50 00)
Total—Railways	M	.....	195	1	.....
(b) Navigation.					
Boatmen.					
New York, Manhattan	M	June	.....	480	Reduction of $10 00 per month ($50 00–$40 00)

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted.

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
WORKING, ETC.— Concluded.							
$18 00	$16 50	.....	$1 50	.....	$75 00	.....	50
$16 50	$18 00	$1 50	.....	$16 50	.....	11	.....
16 50	18 00	1 50	.....	13 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$30 00	.....	11	.....
$22 50	$24 00	$1 50	.....	$106 50	.....	71	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,039 47	$267 74	495	192
$11 88	$9 72	.....	$2 16	.....	$8,640 00	4,000	.....
$16 20	$14 88	.....	$1 32	.....	$673 20	510	.....
$11 04	$10 08	.....	$0 96	.....	$288 00	.....	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9,601 20	4,510	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,056 03	$9,921 19	5,028	492
PORTATION.							
$14 00	$14 49	$0 49	.....	$4 90	.....	10	.....
14 00	15 18	1 18	.....	35 40	.....	30	.....
14 00	16 56	2 56	.....	64 00	.....	25	.....
14 70	16 80	2 10	.....	273 00	.....	130	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$377 30	.....	195	.....
$13 75	$12 50	.....	$1 25	.....	$1 25	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$377 30	$1 25	195	.....
$11 67	$9 33	.....	$2 34	.....	$1 123 20	.....	480

* Exclusive of overtime. † Average.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
II. TRANSPORTATION —					
(b) Navigation — Concluded.					
Engineers, Marine.					
New York, Manhattan	M	October 1	4	.....	Advance of $20 00 per month ($180 00 $200 00)
" "	"	" 1	4	.....	Advance of $15 00 per month ($110 00 $125 00)
" "	"	" 1	8	.....	Advance of $20 00 per month ($95 00 $115 00)
" "	"	" 1	79	.....	Advance of $10 00 per month ($90 00 $100 00)
" "	"	" 1	86	.....	Advance of $10 00 per month ($80 00 $90 00)
" "	"	" 1	124	.....	Advance of $10 00 per month ($70 00 $80 00)
" "	"	" 1	9	.....	Advance of $15 00 per month ($135 00 $150 00)
" "	"	" 1	7	.....	Advance of $10 00 per month ($125 00 $135 00)
" "	"	" 1	7	.....	Advance of $15 00 per month ($75 00 $90 00)
" "	"	" 1	7	.....	Advance of $15 00 per month ($65 00 $80 00)
" "	"	" 1	19	.....	Advance of $25 00 per month ($150 00 $175 00)
" "	"	" 1	19	.....	Advance of $25 00 per month ($90 00 $115 00)
" "	"	" 1	19	.....	Advance of $25 00 per month ($80 00 $105 00)
" "	"	" 1	19	.....	Advance of $15 00 per month ($70 00 $85 00)
" "	"	" 1	38	.....	Advance of $15 00 per month ($150 00 $165 00)
" "	"	" 1	38	.....	Advance of $20 00 per month ($90 00 $110 00)
" "	"	" 1	38	.....	Advance of $20 00 per month ($80 00 $100 00)
Total	M	.....	525	.....	.....
Total—Navigation	....	.....	525	480	.....
(d) Freight Handling.					
Freight and Baggagemen.					
Albany	M	January 1	.....	120	Reduction of 2c. per hour (18c.–16c.)
Amsterdam	"	" 1	.....	17	" 1c. " (16c.–15c.)
Syracuse	"	" 1	.....	20	" 2c. " (18c.–16c.)
Total	"	.....	.....	157	.....
(e) Telegraphs.					
Telegraphers (Railroad).					
Elmira	M	March 1	.....	3	Reduction of $6 05 per month ($66 55 $60 50)
Olean	"	October 1	.....	120	Reduction of $6 05 per month ($60 50 $54 45)
Total	M	.....	.....	123	.....
Total—Group II	....	.....	720	761	.....

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
Concluded.							
$45 00	$50 00	$5 00	.....	$20 00	.....	4	.....
27 50	31 25	3 75	.....	15 00	.....	4	.....
23 75	28 75	5 00	.....	40 00	.....	8	.....
22 50	25 00	2 50	.....	197 50	.....	79	.....
20 00	22 50	2 50	.....	215 00	.....	86	.....
17 50	20 00	2 50	.....	310 00	.....	124	.....
33 75	37 50	3 75	.....	33 75	.....	9	.....
31 25	33 75	2 50	.....	17 50	.....	7	.....
18 75	22 50	3 75	.....	26 25	.....	7	.....
16 25	20 00	3 75	.....	26 25	.....	7	.....
37 50	43 75	6 25	.....	118 75	.....	19	.....
22 50	28 75	6 25	.....	118 75	.....	19	.....
20 00	26 25	6 25	.....	118 75	.....	19	.....
17 50	21 25	3 75	.....	71 25	.....	19	.....
37 50	41 25	3 75	.....	142 50	.....	38	.....
22 50	27 50	5 00	.....	190 00	.....	38	.....
20 00	25 00	5 00	.....	190 00	.....	38	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,851 25	.....	525	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,851 25	$1,123 20	525	480
$10 80	$9 60	.....	$1 20	.....	$144 00	120	.....
9 60	9 00	.....	60	.....	10 20	17	.....
10 80	9 60	.....	1 20	.....	24 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$178 20	137	.....
$16 64	$15 12	.....	$1 52	.....	$4 56	3	.....
15 12	13 61	.....	1 51	.....	181 20	120	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$185 76	123	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 228 55	$1 488 41	980	480

* Exclusive of overtime.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
III. CLOTHING					
(a) Garments.					
Neckwear Makers.					
New York, Brooklyn	M	July 1	.....	10	Reduction of $1 00 per w'k (piece work)
" "	*F*	" *1*	.....	*37*	" *1 00* " "
" "	"	" *1*	.....	*3*	*Reduction of $1 00 per week ($10 00–$9 00)*
Total	M	.....	.....	10	.....
"	*F*	.....	.....	*40*	.....
Tailors.					
New York, Brooklyn (operators, finishers and basters)	M	January 1	.....	40	Reduction of 50c. per day ($3 50–$3 00)
New York, Brooklyn (operators, finishers and basters)	"	" 1	.....	30	" 50c. " (3 00– 2 50)
New York, Brooklyn (operators, finishers and basters)	"	" 1	.....	20	" 25c. " (2 25– 2 00)
New York, Brooklyn (operators, finishers and basters)	"	" 1	.....	10	" 25c. " (1 75– 1 50)
New York, Brooklyn (operators, finishers and basters)	*F*	" *1*	.....	*15*	" *25c.* " (*1 50– 1 25*)
New York, Brooklyn (operators, finishers and basters)	"	" *1*	.....	*15*	" *25c.* " (*1 25– 1 00*)
Total	M	.....	.....	100	.....
"	*F*	.....	.....	*30*	.....
Total—Garments	M	.....	.....	110	.....
	F	.....	.....	*70*	.....
(e) Textiles.					
Loom Fixers.					
Utica	M	January	.....	60	Reduction of $1 40 per week ($14 40–$13 00)
Silk Workers.					
New York, Brooklyn (glove cutters)	M	September 10	.....	12	Reduction of $3 50 per week ($25 00–$21 50)
New York, Brooklyn (glove cutters)	"	" 10	.....	10	Reduction of $3 50 per week ($22 00–$18 50)
New York, Brooklyn (glove cutters)	"	" 10	.....	15	Reduction of $3 50 per week ($18 00–$14 50)
New York, Brooklyn (glove cutters)	"	" 10	.....	4	Reduction of $3 50 per week ($16 00–$12 50)
Total	M	.....	.....	41	.....
Spinners (Jack).					
Utica	M	May	.....	45	Reduction of 75c. per week ($14 25–$13 50)
Spinners (Mule).					
Utica	M	April	.....	145	Reduction of $1 40 per week ($16 00–$14 60)
Total—Textiles	M	.....	.....	291	.....
Total—Group III	M	.....	.....	401	.....
	F	.....	.....	*70*	.....

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
AND TEXTILES.							
$19 00	$18 00	.....	$1 00	.....	$10 00	.....	10
9 00	*8 00*	.....	*1 00*	.....	*37 00*	.....	*37*
10 00	*9 00*	.....	*1 00*	.....	*3 00*	.....	*3*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10 00	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40 00*	.....	*40*
							(:
$21 00	$18 00	.....	$3 00	.....	$120 00	.....	40
18 00	15 00	.....	3 00	.....	90 00	.....	30
13 50	12 00	.....	1 50	.....	30 00	.....	20
10 50	9 00	.....	1 50	.....	15 00	.....	10
9 00	*7 50*	.....	*1 50*	.....	*22 50*	.....	*15*
7 50	*6 00*	.....	*1 50*	.....	*22 50*	.....	*15*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$255 00	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*45 00*	.....	*30*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$265 00	.....	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*85 00*	.....	*70*
$14 40	$13 00	.....	$1 40	.....	$84 00	60	.....
$25 00	$21 50	.....	$3 50	.....	$42 00	12	.....
22 00	18 50	.....	3 50	.....	35 00	10	.....
18 00	14 50	.....	3 50	.....	52 50	15	.....
16 00	12 50	.....	3 50	.....	14 00	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$143 50	41	.....
$14 25	$13 50	.....	75	.....	$33 75	45	.....
$16 00	$14 60	.....	$1 40	.....	$203 00	145	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$464 25	291	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$729 25	291	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*85 00*	.....	*70*

*Exclusive of overtime.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.‡	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		PARTICULARS OF CHANGES.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
IV. METALS, MACHINERY					
(a) Iron and Steel.					
Electrical Apparatus Makers.					
Schenectady (armature winders)	M	July	.....	113	Reduction of 3c. per hour (33c.–30c.)
Schenectady (armature winders)	"	a	.....	40	" 25c. per day ($3 25–$3 00)
Total	M	.....	.....	153	.....
Iron Molders and Core Makers.					
Middletown	M	a	.....	4	Reduction of 25c. per day ($2 75–$2 50)
Machinists.					
New York, Brooklyn	M	January 1	120	.....	Advance of 3c. per hour (44c.–47c.)
" "	"	" 1	50	.....	" 3c. " (41c.–44c.)
" "	"	" 1	36	.....	" 3c. " (36c.–39c.)
New York, Manhattan	M	July 1	30	.....	Advance of $3 00 per week ($24 00–$27 00)
Total	M	.....	236	.....	.....
Pattern Makers.					
Rochester	M	Throughout year	45	.....	Advance of 10 per cent
Schenectady	"	June 19	150	.....	" 10c. per day ($4 00–$4 10)
	"	" 19	24	.....	" 10c. " (3 90– 4 00)
Watertown	"	Nov. 1, 1907	.....	2	Reduction of 10 per cent
	"	" "	.....	2	" 10 " .....
Total	M	.....	219	4	.....
Saw and Tool Makers.					
New York, Brooklyn	M	January 4	.....	3	Reduction of 25c. per day ($3 50–$3 25)
" "	"	" 4	.....	1	" 25c. " (3 75– 3 50)
" "	"	" 4	.....	9	" 25c. " (4 00– 3 75)
" "	"	" 4	.....	2	" 25c. " (4 25– 4 00)
" "	"	" 4	.....	3	" 25c. " (4 50– 4 25)
Total	M	.....	.....	18	.....
Total—Iron and Steel	....	.....	455	179	.....
(b) Other Metals.					
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.					
Jamestown	M	January 1	.....	3	Reduction of 25c. per day ($2 75–$2 50)
(c) Ship Building.					
Ship Plumbers and Steam Fitters.					
New York, Brooklyn	M	Oct. 1, 1907	85	.....	Advance of 25c. per day ($3 75–$4 00)
Total—Group IV	....	.....	540	182	.....
V. PRINTING,					
Bookbinders.					
Buffalo:					
Finishers	M	January	4	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($17 00–$18 00)
Forwarders	"	"	5	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($16 00–$17 00)
"	"	"	5	.....	Advance of 50c. per week ($15 00–$15 50)

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. *Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
AND SHIPBUILDING.							
$18 15	$16 50	.....	$1 65	.....	$186 45	.....	....
17 87	16 50	.....	1 37	.....	54 80	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$241 25	40	.....
$16 50	$15 00	.....	$1 50	.....	$6 00	4	.....
$19 36	$20 68	$1 32	.....	$158 40	.....	120	.....
18 04	19 36	1 32	.....	66 00	.....	50	.....
15 84	17 16	1 32	.....	47 52	.....	36	.....
24 00	27 00	3 00	.....	90 00	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$361 92	.....	236	.....
$18 16	$19 98	$1 82	.....	$81 90	.....	45	.....
22 00	22 55	55	.....	82 50	.....	.....	.....
21 45	22 00	55	.....	13 20	.....	.....	.....
19 17	17 25	.....	$1 92	.....	$3 84	.....	.....
17 70	15 93	.....	1 77	.....	3 54	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$177 60	$7 38	45	.....
$21 00	$19 50	.....	$1 50	.....	$4 50	3	.....
22 50	21 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	1	.....
24 00	22 50	.....	1 50	.....	13 50	9	.....
25 50	24 00	.....	1 50	.....	3 00	2	.....
27 00	25 50	.....	1 50	.....	4 50	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$27 00	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$539 52	$281 63	343	.....
$16 50	$15 00	.....	$1 50	.....	$4 50	3	.....
$22 50	$24 00	$1 50	.....	$127 50	.....	85	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$667 02	$286 13	431	.....
BINDING, ETC.							
$17 00	$18 00	$1 00	.....	$4 00	.....	4	.....
16 00	17 00	1 00	.....	5 00	.....	5	.....
15 00	15 50	50	.....	2 50	.....	5	.....

of overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.‡	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		PARTICULARS OF CHANGES.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
V. PRINTING. BIND					
Bookbinders—Concluded.					
Buffalo—Concluded.					
Paper cutters	M	January	1	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($14 00–$15 00)
" rulers	"	"	2	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($16 00–$17 00)
Bookbinders	"	"	58	.....	Advance of †6 cents per week ($16 77–$16 83)
Total	M	.....	75	.....	.....
Compositors.					
Binghamton	M	March 6	24	.....	Advance of 50c. per week ($16 00–$16 50)
Buffalo;					
Compositors	"	February	25	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($15 00–$16 00)
Operators	"	"	9	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($16 00–$17 00)
Canandaigua	"	January 1	9	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($10 00–$12 00)
"	*F*	" *1*	*4*	.....	*Advance of $2 00 per week ($10 00–$12 00)*
New York, Manhattan	M	June	50	.....	Advance of 50c. per week ($25 50–$26 00)
Oneonta	"	"	5	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($10 00–$12 00)
Rochester	"	Nov. 1, 1907.	4	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($16 00–$17 00)
Syracuse	"	Oct. 1, 1907.	53	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($19 00–$20 00)
"	"	" "	30	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($22 00–$23 00)
"	*F*	" *1, 1907*	*1*	.....	*Advance of $1 00 per week ($19 00–$20 00)*
Waverly	M	July 25	14	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($11 00–$12 00)
"	*F*	" *25*	*1*	.....	*Advance of $1 00 per week ($11 00 $12 00)*
Yonkers;					
Job foremen	M	February 1	3	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($18 00–$20 00)
Linotype operators	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($18 00–$20 00)
" "	*F*	" *1*	*3*	.....	*Advance of $2 00 per week ($18 00–$20 00)*
Job and ads	M	" 1	8	.....	Advance of $3 00 per week ($15 00–$18 00)
" " "	*F*	" *1*	*1*	.....	*Advance of $3 00 per week ($15 00–$18 00)*
Newspaper foremen	M	" 1	2	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($20 00–$22 00)
Total	M	.....	237	.....	.....
	F	.....	*10*	.....	.....
Lithographers.					
New York, Manhattan:					
Stone grainers	M	September	.....	20	Reduction of $4 00 per week ($18 00–$14 00)
Hand grinders	"	"	.....	20	Reduction of $3 00 per week ($17 00–$14 00)
Black	"	a	.....	1	Reduction of $15 00 per week ($70 00–$55 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $5 00 per week ($40 00–$45 00)

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive of overtime.

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE ESTIMATED WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
ING, ETC.—Continued.							
$14 00	$15 00	$1 00	.....	$1 00	.....	1	.....
16 00	17 00	1 00	.....	2 00	.....	2	.....
16 77	16 83	06	.....	3 48	.....	58	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$17 98	.....	75	.....
$16 00	$16 50	$0 50	.....	$12 00	.....	24	.....
15 00	16 00	1 00	.....	25 00	.....	25	.....
16 00	17 00	1 00	.....	9 00	.....	9	.....
10 00	12 00	2 00	.....	18 00	.....	9	.....
10 00	*12 00*	*2 00*	.....	*8 00*	.....	*4*	.....
25 50	26 00	50	.....	25 00	.....	50	.....
10 00	12 00	2 00	.....	10 00	.....	5	.....
16 00	17 00	1 00	.....	4 00	.....	4	.....
19 00	20 00	1 00	.....	53 00	.....	53	.....
22 00	23 00	1 00	.....	30 00	.....	30	.....
19 00	*20 00*	*1 00*	.....	*1 00*	.....	*1*	.....
11 00	12 00	1 00	.....	14 00	.....	14	.....
11 00	*12 00*	*1 00*	.....	*1 00*	.....	*1*	.....
18 00	20 00	2 00	.....	6 00	.....	3	.....
18 00	20 00	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1	.....
18 00	*20 00*	*2 00*	.....	*6 00*	.....	*3*	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	24 00	.....	8	.....
15 00	*18 00*	*3 00*	.....	*3 00*	.....	*1*	.....
20 00	22 00	2 00	.....	4 00	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$236 00	.....	237	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	*19 00*	.....	*10*	.....
$18 00	$14 00	.....	$4 00	.....	$80 00	.....	20
17 00	14 00	.....	3 00	.....	60 00	.....	20
70 00	55 00	.....	15 00	.....	15 00		.....
40 00	45 00	5 00	.....	5 00	.....		.....

† Average. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
V. PRINTING, BIN					
Lithographers—Concluded.					
New York, Manhattan—Con.:					
Color	M	a	.....	1	Reduction of $7 00 per week ($35 00–$28 00)
"	"	a	.....	1	Reduction of $5 00 per week ($30 00–$25 00)
"	"	a	.....	1	Reduction of $10 00 per week ($35 00–$25 00)
"	"	a	.....	1	Reduction of $2 50 per week ($32 50–$30 00)
Letter	"	a	.....	1	Reduction of $5 00 per week ($35 00–$30 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $8 00 per week ($20 00–$28 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $5 00 per week ($25 00–$30 00)
Total	M	.....	3	46	.....
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers.					
New York, Manhattan:					
Distributors	M	Dec. 30, 1907	100	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($16 00–$17 00)
Relay and deliverers	"	" 30, 1907	165	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($14 00–$15 00)
Day men (relay, double)	"	" 30, 1907	10	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($14 00–$15 00)
" " (relay, single)	"	" 30, 1907	25	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($12 00–$13 00)
Total	M	.....	300	.....	.....
Pressmen.					
New York, Manhattan	M	January 1	720	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($22 00–$23 00)
Total—Group V	M	.....	1,335	46	.....
	F	.....	*10*	.....	.....
VI. WOOD WORKING					
Cabinet Makers.					
Rochester	M	May 1	.....	175	Reduction of 25c. per day ($2 25–$2 00
Machine Wood Workers.					
Penn Yan;					
Bench hands	M	May 1	.....	8	Reduction of $1 33 per week ($13 33–$12 00)
Machine wood workers	"	" 1	.....	15	Reduction of 25c. per day ($2 50–$2 25)
Troy	"	" 1	18	.....	Advance of 60c. per w'k ($15 40–$16 00
Total	M	.....	18	23	.....
Wood Carvers.					
Syracuse	M	January	.....	20	Reduction of 2½c. per hour (30c.–27½c.
Total—Group VI	M	.....	18	218	.....

‡ 1907 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusiv

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
ING, ETC.—Concluded.							
$35 00	$28 00	.....	$7 00	.....	$7 00	1	.....
30 00	25 00	.....	5 00	.....	5 00	1	.....
35 00	25 00	.....	10 00	.....	10 00	1	.....
32 50	30 00	.....	2 50	.....	2 50	1	.....
35 00	30 00	.....	5 00	.....	5 00	1	.....
20 00	28 00	$8 00	.....	$8 00	.....	1	.....
25 00	30 00	5 00	.....	5 00	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$18 00	$184 50	9	40
$16 00	$17 00	$1 00	.....	$100 00	.....	100	.....
14 00	15 00	1 00	.....	165 00	.....	165	.....
14 00	15 00	1 00	.....	10 00	.....	10	.....
12 00	13 00	1 00	.....	25 00	.....	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$300 00	.....	300	.....
$22 00	$23 00	$1 00	.....	$720 00	.....	720	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,291 98	$184 50	1,341	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	*19 00*	.....	*10*	.....
AND FURNITURE.							
$13 50	$12 00	.....	$1 50	.....	$262 50	.....	175
$13 33	$12 00	.....	$1 33	.....	$10 64	.....	.....
15 00	13 50	.....	1 50	.....	22 50	.....	.....
15 40	16 00	$0 60	.....	$10 80	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$10 80	$33 14	.....	.....
$16 20	$14 85	.....	$1 35	.....	$27 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$10 80	$322 64	.....	175

of overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					VII. FOOD
(a) Food Products.					
Bakers and Confectioners.					
New York, Manhattan:					
Foremen	M	May 1	100	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($17 00–$18 00)
Bench hands	"	" 1	200	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($14 00–$15 00)
Helpers	"	" 1	200	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($12 00–$13 00)
Milling department	"	January	.....	30	Reduction of $2 20 per week ($19 00–$16 80)
Packing department	"	"	.....	35	Reduction of $1 00 per week ($16 00–$15 00)
Laborers	"	"	33	.....	Advance of $1 10 per week ($10 00–$11 10)
Total	M	.....	533	65	.....
(b) Beverages.					
Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).					
New York, Manhattan	M	April	40	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($13 00–$14 00)
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).					
New York, Brooklyn	M	April 1	150	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($10 00–$12 00)
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).					
Albany;					
Engineers	M	April 1	50	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($21 00–$22 00)
Firemen	"	" 1	20	.....	Advance of $1 00 per week ($17 50–$18 50)
Total	M	.....	70	.....	.....
Brewery Employees (Lager).					
Olean:					
Brewers	M	a	5	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($16 00–$18 00)
"	"	a	7	.....	Advance of $2 50 per week ($14 00–$16 50)
Bottlers	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $4 00 per week ($9 00–$13 00)
Beer drivers	"	a	7	.....	Advance of $3 00 per week ($12 00–$15 00)
Engineers	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $3 00 per week ($16 00–$19 00)
Firemen	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($14 00–$16 00)
Total	M	.....	32	.....	.....
Total—Beverages	M	.....	292	.....	.....
Total—Group VII	M	.....	825	65	.....

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
AND LIQUORS.							
$17 00	$18 00	$1 00	.....	$100 00	.....	100	.....
14 00	15 00	1 00	.....	200 00	.....	200	.....
12 00	13 00	1 00	.....	200 00	.....	200	.....
19 00	16 80	.....	$2 20	.....	$66 00	30	.....
16 00	15 00	.....	1 00	.....	35 00	35	.....
10 00	11 10	1 10	.....	36 30	.....	33	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$536 30	$101 00	598	.....
$13 00	$14 00	$1 00	.....	$40 00	.....	40	.....
$10 00	$12 00	$2 00	.....	$300 00	.....	150	.....
$21 00	$22 00	$1 00	.....	$50 00	.....	50	.....
17 50	18 50	1 00	.....	20 00	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$70 00	.....	70	.....
$16 00	$18 00	$2 00	.....	$10 00	.....	.....	.....
14 00	16 50	2 50	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
9 00	13 00	4 00	.....	32 00	.....	.....	.....
12 00	15 00	3 00	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....
16 00	19 00	3 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....
14 00	16 00	2 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$92 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$502 50	.....	260	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,038 80	$101 00	858	.....

)f overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
IX. TO					
Cigar Makers.					
Gloversville	M	January 1...	26	.....	Advance of $2 00 per week ($8 00–$10 00)
XI. PUBLIC					
Highway Laborers.					
New York, Bronx	M	May 1.....	46	.....	Advance of 25c. per day ($2 00–$2 25)
Letter Carriers.					
Albany	M	a	46	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
Amsterdam	"	July 1.....	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1.....	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Auburn	"	" 1.....	18	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1.....	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Ballston Spa	"	" 1.....	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Batavia	"	a	7	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Binghamton	"	July 1.....	42	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Brockport	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Buffalo	"	a	185	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
	"	a	47	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	a	19	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($800 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	21	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Canandaigua	"	a	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Catskill	"	a	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Cohoes	"	a	10	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
Cooperstown	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Corning	"	a	9	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Cortland	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Dansville	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Dunkirk	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
East Aurora	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Elmira	"	a	19	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)

‡ 1903 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
ACCO.							
$8 00	$10 00	$2 00	.....	$52 00	.....	.....	.....
MPLOYMENT.							
$12 00	$13 50	$1 50	.....	$69 00	.....	46	.....
$21 15	$23 08	$1 93	.....	$88 78	.....	46	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	34 56	.....	18	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	13 44	.....	7	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	80 64	.....	42	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	357 05	.....	185	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	90 24	.....	47	.....
15 38	19 23	3 85	.....	73 15	.....	19	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	80 64	.....	21	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	19 20	.....	10	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	17 28	.....	9	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	7 68	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	36 48	.....	19	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....

)f overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
Letter Carriers—Continued.					
Fort Plain	M	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Fredonia	"	a	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Fulton	"	a	7	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Geneva	"	July 1	5	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	January 1	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Glens Falls	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Gloversville	"	a	13	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Gouverneur	"	July 1	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Herkimer	"	" 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
"	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
Hornell	"	a	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Hudson	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Irvington	"	July 1	4	.....	Advance of $150 00 per year ($850 00–$1,000 00)
Ithaca	"	" 1	13	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	2	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Jamestown	"	" 1	2	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
"	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	" 1	18	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Johnstown	"	a	7	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	"	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Kingston	"	"	13	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	"	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	"	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Little Falls	"	"	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	"	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Lockport	"	July 1	12	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"		January 1	2	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Malone	"	July 1	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Mamaroneck	"	"	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$900 00)

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
MENT.—Continued.							
$17 31	$19 23	$1 92	.....	$5 76	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	13 44	.....	7	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	9 60	.....	5	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	24 96	.....	13	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	11 52	.....	3	.....
16 35	19 23	2 88	.....	11 52	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	24 96	.....	13	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	7 68	.....	2	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	7 68	.....	2	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	34 56	.....	18	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	13 44	.....	7	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	24 96	.....	13	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	23 04	.....	12	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	7 68	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....

of overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
Letter Carriers—Continued.					
Mechanicville	M	April	3	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Medina	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Middletown	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Mount Vernon	"	a	12	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	a	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
New Rochelle	"	July 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
" "	"	"	14	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	"	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
New York, Brooklyn	"	Oct. 1, 1907	98	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	January 1	32	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($800 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	April 1	40	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
" "	"	July 1	633	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
" Manhattan	"	Oct. 1, 1907	147	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	January 1	13	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	April 1	78	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($800 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	July 1	175	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
" "	"	"	1,378	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
" Queens	"	"	21	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	"	3	.....	Advance of $50 00 per year ($850 00–$900 00)
" "	"	"	10	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	"	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	"	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	"	11	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	a	26	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	a	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	a	5	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
" "	"	a	4	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" Richmond	"	July 1	9	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	"	7	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	April 1	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	July 1	5	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. * Excessive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
MENT — Continued.							
$11 54	$15 38	$3 84	.....	$11 52	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	23 04	.....	12	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	7 72	.....	4	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	7 68	.....	2	.....
19 23	21 15	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	26 88	.....	14	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	7 72	.....	4	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	376 32	.....	98	.....
15 38	19 23	3 85	.....	123 20	.....	32	.....
19 23	21 15	1 93	.....	77 20	.....	40	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	1,221 69	.....	633	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	564 48	.....	147	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	25 09	.....	13	.....
15 38	19 23	3 85	.....	300 30	.....	78	.....
19 23	21 15	1 93	.....	337 75	.....	175	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	2,659 54	.....	1,378	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	40 32	.....	21	.....
16 35	17 31	96	.....	2 88	.....	3	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	38 40	.....	10	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	3 86	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	21 12	.....	11	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	49 92	.....	26	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	7 72	.....	4	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	19 20	.....	5	.....
19 23	21 15	1 93	.....	15 44	.....	8	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	15 36	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	17 28	.....	9	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	13 44	.....	7	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	9 60	.....	5	.....

of overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
Letter Carriers—Continued.					
New York, Richmond	M	July 1	9	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	"	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 0–0 $1,000 00)
" "	"	a	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Newark	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Newburgh	"	a	15	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Niagara Falls	"	July 1	14	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	"	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	"	4	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Northport	"	"	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
North Tonawanda	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Nyack	"	July 1	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Ogdensburg	"	a	9	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Olean	"	July 1	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Oneida	"	"	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	"	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Oneonta	"	a	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Ossining	"	July 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Oswego	"	"	12	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Palmyra	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Patchogue	"	July 1	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Peekskill	"	"	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	January 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	April 1	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Penn Yan	"	July 1	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Port Chester	"	" 1	10	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Port Jervis	"	a	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year $600 00–$800 00)
Potsdam	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Poughkeepsie	"	a	14	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)

‡ 1908 Unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
MENT — Continued.							
$17 31	$19 23	$1 92	.....	$17 28	.....	9	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	28 80	.....	15	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	26 88	.....	14	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	5 79	.....	3	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	15 36	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	17 28	.....	9	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	23 04	.....	12	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	19 20	.....	10	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	26 88	.....	14	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	5 79	.....	3	.....

of overtime. *a* Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
Letter Carriers—Concluded.					
Rochester	M	July 1	98	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	" 1	7	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	" 1	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	" 1	8	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Rockville Centre	"	Oct. 1, 1907	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	July 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Salamanca	"	" 1	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year $(900 00–$1,000 00)
Sandy Hill	"	January 1	2	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	July 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Saranac Lake	"	" 1	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Schenectady	"	" 1	30	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	14	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Syracuse	"	a	60	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	a	16	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	a	20	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Troy	"	a	34	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
Utica	"	Oct. 1, 1907	43	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Watertown	"	July 1	13	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
Watervliet	"	a	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Waverly	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
White Plains	"	July 1	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
Yonkers	"	"	40	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	"	13	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Total	M	.....	4,005	.....	.....
Post-office Clerks.					
Albany	M	July 1	12	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	" 1	10	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	" 1	12	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. *Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
MENT—Continued.							
$21 15	$23 08	$1 93	.....	$189 14	.....	98	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	13 44	.....	7	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	15 44	.....	8	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	30 72	.....	8	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	7 68	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	57 60	.....	30	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	53 76	.....	14	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	115 80	.....	60	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	30 72	.....	16	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	38 40	.....	20	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	65 62	.....	34	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	82 56	.....	43	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	24 96	.....	13	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	5 79	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	77 20	.....	40	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	49 92	.....	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$8,665 90	.....	4,005	.....
$21 15	$23 08	$1 93	.....	$23 16	.....	12	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	19 20	.....	10	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	23 04	.....	12	.....

of overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
Post-Office Clerks—Continued.					
Albany	M	July 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	" 1	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($700 00–$800 00)
"	"	" 1	5	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($600 00–$700 00)
Buffalo:					
Clerks	"	" 1	60	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
Carriers	"	" 1	32	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	" 1	38	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	10	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Cooperstown	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($700 00–$800 00)
Gouverneur	"	September 19	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 19	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
Irvington	"	July 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
Jamestown	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
"	*F*	a	*1*	.....	*Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)*
"	"	a	*1*	.....	*Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)*
"	"	a	*1*	.....	*Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)*
New Rochelle	M	July 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
" "	"	" 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	" 1	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	" 1	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($700 00–$800 00)
New York, Brooklyn	"	" 1	58	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	" 1	47	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	" 1	60	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	" 1	50	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
" "	"	" 1	116	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
" Manhattan	"	a	54	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	a	84	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	a	104	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
MENT — Continued.							
$15 38	$17 31	$1 93	.....	$3 86	.....	2	.....
13 46	15 38	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
11 54	13 46	1 92	.....	9 60	.....	5	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	115 80	.....	60	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	61 44	.....	32	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	72 96	.....	38	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	38 40	.....	10	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
13 46	15 38	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
15 38	17 31	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
15 38	17 31	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1[a]	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	3 86	.....	2	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	7 68	.....	2	.....
19 23	*21 15*	*1 92*	.....	*1 92*	.....	*1*	.....
17 31	*19 23*	*1 92*	.....	*1 92*	.....	*1*	.....
15 38	*17 31*	*1 93*	.....	*1 93*	.....	*1*	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	5 79	.....	3	.....
13 46	15 38	1 92	.....	7 68	.....	4	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	222 72	.....	58	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	90 71	.....	47	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	115 20	.....	60	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	96 00	.....	50	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	223 88	.....	116	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	207 36	.....	54	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	162 12	.....	84	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	199 68	.....	104	.....

of overtime. [a] Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
Post-Office Clerks — Continued.					
New York, Manhattan	M	a	158	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
" Richmond	"	July 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
" "	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
" "	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
" "	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
Newburgh	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	a	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,00 00)0
"	*F*	a	*1*	.....	*Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)*
Oneonta	M	a	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
Ossining	"	July 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Peekskill	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	" 1	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
Port Chester	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
" "	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($700 00–$800 00)
" "	*F*	" 1	*1*	.....	*Advance of $100 00 per year ($700 00–$800 00)*
Rochester	M	a	6	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
"	"	a	10	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	a	12	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	a	12	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
Schenectady	"	July 1	5	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	" 1	2	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	" 1	9	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	14	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	" 1	7	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Troy	"	a	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	a	6	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	a	8	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	a	1	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
"	*F*	a	*1*	.....	*Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)*

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
MENT — Continued.							
$21 15	$23 08	$1 93	.....	$304 94	.....	158	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	3 86	.....	2	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
17 31	*19 23*	*1 92*	.....	*1 92*	.....	*1*	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	1 93	.....	1	.....
13 46	15 38	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
13 46	*15 38*	*1 92*	.....	*1 92*	.....	*1*	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	23 04	.....	6	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	19 30	.....	10	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	23 04	.....	12	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	23 16	.....	12	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	9 65	.....	5	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	3 84	.....	2	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	17 28	.....	9	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	27 02	.....	14	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	26 88	.....	7	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	5 79	.....	3	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	11 52	.....	6	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	15 36	.....	8	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....
19 23	*21 15*	*1 92*	.....	*1 92*	.....	*1*	.....

of overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Sex.	Date.‡	Number of Members Affected by—		Particulars of Changes.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY
Post-Office Clerks—Concluded.					
Yonkers	M	July 1	4	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,100 00–$1,200 00)
"	"	" 1	1	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,100 00)
"	"	" 1	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($900 00–$1,000 00)
"	"	" 1	3	.....	Advance of $100 00 per year ($800 00–$900 00)
"	"	Oct. 1, 1907	3	.....	Advance of $200 00 per year ($600 00–$800 00)
Total	M	.....	890	.....	.....
	F	.....	*6*	.....	.....
Water Works Employees.					
Buffalo:					
Assistant foremen	M	July 1	3	.....	Advance of 50c. per day ($2 50–$3 00)
" "	"	" 1	3	.....	" 50c. " (2 00– 2 50)
Blacksmiths' helpers	"	" 1	1	.....	" $5 00 per month ($45 00–$50 00)
Calkers	"	" 1	32	.....	" 75c. per day ($2 00–$2 75)
Carpenters	"	" 1	2	.....	" 3c. per hour (42c.–45c.)
" helpers	"	" 1	1	.....	" 27c. per day ($1 73–$2 00)
Foremen (plumbers)	"	" 1	1	.....	" $200 00 per year ($1,000 00–$1,200 00)
" "	"	" 1	2	.....	" 81c. per day ($2 69–$3 50)
" (stable)	"	" 1	1	.....	" $10 00 per month ($65 00–$75 00)
" (yard)	"	" 1	1	.....	" $10 00 per month ($60 00–$70 00)
" (service boxes)	"	" 1	1	.....	" 50c. per day ($2 00–$2 50)
General store keeper	"	" 1	1	.....	" $300 00 per year ($900 00–$1,200 00)
Laborers	"	" 1	8	.....	" 6¼c. per hour (18¾c.–25c.)
Masons	"	" 1	1	.....	" 5c. " (45c.–50c.)
" helpers	"	" 1	1	.....	" $15 00 per month ($45 00–$60 00)
Messengers	"	" 1	1	.....	" $9 00 per month ($45 00–$54 00)
Oilers of hydrants	"	" 1	2	.....	" 27c. per day ($1 73–$2 00)
Painters	"	" 1	1	.....	" 4⅜c. per hour (33⅛c.–37½c.)
Plumbers' helpers	"	" 1	3	.....	" 19c. per day ($2 31–$2 50)
" laborers	"	" 1	1	.....	" 6¼c. per hour (18¾c.–25c.)
Repairers	"	" 1	15	.....	" $10 00 per month ($60 00–$70 00)
"	"	" 1	7	.....	" $5 00 per month ($60 00–$65 00)
" (engine)	"	" 1	3	.....	" 50c. per day ($2 50–$3 00)
" (hydrants)	"	" 1	2	.....	" $10 00 per month ($50 00–$60 00)
" (service boxes)	"	" 1	2	.....	" 6¼c. per hour (18¾c.–25c.)
" (valves)	"	" 1	2	.....	" $10 00 per month ($50 00–$60 00)
Stable laborers	"	" 1	•4	.....	" 27c. per day ($1 73–$2 00)
Tappers	"	" 1	2	.....	" $15 00 per month ($75 00–$90 00)
" helpers	"	" 1	2	.....	" $10 00 per month ($50 00–$60 00)
Teamsters	"	" 1	3	.....	" $15 00 per month ($60 00–$75 00)
New York, Brooklyn	"	a	100	.....	" 50c. per day ($2 00–$2 50)
Total	M	.....	209	.....	.....
Total—Group XI	M	.....	5,150	.....	.....
	F	.....	*6*	.....	.....

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted. * Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
MENT — Concluded.							
$21 15	$23 08	$1 93	.....	$7 72	.....	4	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....
17 31	19 23	1 92	.....	5 76	.....	3	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	5 79	.....	3	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	11 52	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,357 43	.....	890	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	*11 53*	.....	*6*	.....
$15 00	$18 00	$3 00	.....	$9 00	.....	3	.....
12 00	15 00	3 00	.....	9 00	.....	3	.....
11 25	12 50	1 25	.....	1 25	.....	1	.....
12 00	16 50	4 50	.....	144 00	.....	32	.....
20 16	21 60	1 44	.....	2 88	.....	2	.....
10 38	12 00	1 62	.....	1 62	.....	1	.....
19 23	25 00	5 77	.....	5 77	.....	1	.....
16 14	21 00	4 86	.....	9 72	.....	2	.....
16 25	18 75	2 50	.....	2 50	.....	1	.....
15 00	17 50	2 50	.....	2 50	.....	1	.....
12 00	15 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	1	.....
17 31	25 00	7 69	.....	7 69	.....	1	.....
9 00	12 00	3 00	.....	24 00	.....	8	.....
21 60	24 00	2 40	.....	2 40	.....	1	.....
11 25	15 00	3 75	.....	3 75	.....	1	.....
11 25	13 50	2 25	.....	2 25	.....	1	.....
10 38	12 00	1 62	.....	3 24	.....	2	.....
15 90	18 00	2 10	.....	2 10	.....	1	.....
13 86	15 00	1 14	.....	3 42	.....	3	.....
9 00	12 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	1	.....
15 00	17 50	2 50	.....	37 50	.....	15	.....
15 00	16 25	1 25	.....	8 75	.....	7	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	9 00	.....	3	.....
12 50	15 00	2 50	.....	5 00	.....	2	.....
9 00	12 00	3 00	.....	6 00	.....	2	.....
12 50	15 00	2 50	.....	5 00	.....	2	.....
12 11	14 00	1 89	.....	7 56	.....	4	.....
18 75	22 50	3 75	.....	7 50	.....	2	.....
12 50	15 00	2 50	.....	5 00	.....	2	.....
15 00	18 75	3 75	.....	11 25	.....	3	.....
14 00	17 50	3 50	.....	350 00	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$695 65	.....	209	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,787 98	.....	5 150	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	*11 53*	.....	*6*	.....

of overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B — Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.‡	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY— Increase.	Decrease.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGES.
XII. STATIONARY					
Engineers (Eccentric, Hod-Hoisting and Stationary).					
Albany (concrete mixers)	M	July 1	8	.....	Advance of 7½c. per hour (30c.–37½c.).
Fort Edward	"	September	.....	12	Reduction of 48c. per week ($15 00–$14 52)
New York, Brooklyn	"	February 11	4	.....	Advance of 50c. per day ($4 00–$4 50)
Stationary	"	" 1	222	.....	" 50c. " (4 00– 4 50)
Portable	"	" 1	10	.....	" 50c. " (4 00– 4 50)
New York, Manhattan:					
Municipal	"	" 11	50	.....	" 50c. " (4 00– 4 50)
"	"	" 11	6	.....	" 50c. " (4 00– 4 50)
Rochester;					
Hoisting	"	Throughout year	60	.....	" 50c. " (3 00– 3 50)
Brewery	"	Throughout year	35	.....	" $1 00 per week ($18 00–$19 00)
Total	M	.....	395	12	.....
Firemen (Eccentric and Stationary).					
Albany	M	February	8	.....	Advance of $5 00 per month ($65 00–$70 00)
Glens Falls	"	September	.....	15	Reduction of 84c. per week ($14 00–$13 16)
Ticonderoga	"	" 1	.....	3	" 91c. per week ($15 75–$14 84)
"	"	" 1	.....	9	" $1 84 per week ($14 00–$12 16)
Total	M	.....	8	27	.....
Total—Group XII	M	.....	403	39	.....
XIII. MISCEL					
(a) Paper and Paper Goods.					
Pulp Workers.					
Fort Edward	M	a	.....	12	Reduction of 54c. per week ($10 62–$10 08)
" "	"	a	.....	50	" 50c. per week. ($9 92–$9 42)
" "	"	a	.....	3	" 86c. per week ($17 30–$16 44)
Glens Falls	"	a	.....	18	" 5 per cent
" "	"	a	.....	6	" 5 per cent
" "	"	a	.....	56	" 5 per cent
Sandy Hill	"	Oct. 15, 1907.	30	.....	Advance of 16c. per day ($2 87–$3 03)
" "	"	"	33	.....	" 9c. " (1 88– 1 97)
" "	"	"	30	.....	" 9c. " (1 55– 1 64)
" "	"	"	9	.....	" 10c. " (2 15– 2 25)
Total	M	.....	102	145	.....

‡ 1908 unless otherwise stated. * Exclusive

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
ENGINE MEN.							
$14 40	$18 00	$3 60	.....	$28 80	.....	.....	.....
15 00	14 52	.....	$0 48	.....	$5 76	.....	.....
28 00	31 50	3 50	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....
28 00	31 50	3 50	.....	777 00	.....	222	.....
24 00	27 00	3 00	.....	30 00	.....	10	.....
28 00	31 50	3 50	.....	175 00	.....	50	.....
24 00	27 00	3 00	.....	18 00	.....	6	.....
18 00	21 00	3 00	.....	180 00	.....	.....	.....
18 00	19 00	1 00	.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 257 80	$5 76	288	.....
$16 25	$17 50	$1 25	.....	$10 00	.....	8	.....
14 00	13 16	.....	$0 84	.....	$12 60	.....	.....
15 75	14 84	.....	91	.....	2 73	3	.....
14 00	12 16	.....	1 84	.....	16 56	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$10 00	$31 89	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 267 80	$37 65	308	.....
LANEOUS.							
$10 62	$10 08	.....	$0 54	.....	$6 48	.....	.....
9 92	9 42	.....	50	.....	25 00	.....	.....
17 30	16 44	.....	86	.....	2 58	.....	.....
11 22	10 68	.....	54	.....	9 72	18	.....
15 75	15 00	.....	75	.....	4 50	6	.....
10 38	9 90	.....	48	.....	26 88	56	.....
17 22	18 18	$0 96	.....	$28 80	.....	30	.....
11 28	11 82	54	.....	17 82	.....	33	.....
9 30	9 84	54	.....	16 20	.....	30	.....
12 90	13 50	60	.....	5 40	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$68 22	$75 16	182	.....

of overtime. a Precise date not reported.

Table VIII-B.— Concluded.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.‡	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		PARTICULARS OF CHANGES.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
					XIII. MISCELLA
(e) Cement and Clay Products.					
Terra Cotta Workers.					
New York, Queens	M	Throughout year	.....	50	Reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent
" "	"	Throughout year	.....	3	" " 5 to 10 per cent
" "	"	Throughout year	.....	3	" " 5 to 10 per cent
Total	M	.....	.....	56	.....
(f) Other Distinct Trades.					
Miners (Iron).					
Mineville:					
Laborers (surface)	M	January 20	.....	28	Reduction of 30c. per day ($2 70–$2 40)
" (underground)	"	"	.....	50	" 30c " (1 95– 1 65)
Machine men	"	"	.....	20	" 30c. " (2 50– 2 20)
Mine foremen	"	"	.....	12	" 30c. " (2 80– 2 50)
Mechanics	"	"	.....	10	" 30c. " (3 05– 2 75)
Total	M	.....	.....	120	.....
Total—Group XIII	M	.....	102	321	.....
Grand Total	M	.....	9 702	7 031	.....
	F	.....	*16*	*70*	.....

‡ 1908 unless otherwise noted

Changes in Weekly Wages Reported by Labor Organizations.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS—*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES MADE—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Without strike.	After strike.
EOUS—Concluded.							
$14 80	$13 00	.....	$1 80	.....	$90 00	50	.....
21 00	19 00	.....	2 00	.....	6 00	3	.....
22 00	19 00	.....	3 00	.....	9 00	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$105 00	56	.....
$10 20	$8 40	.....	$1 80	.....	$50 40	.....	.....
11 70	9 90	.....	1 80	.....	90 00	.....	.....
15 00	13 20	.....	1 80	.....	36 00	.....	.....
16 80	15 00	.....	1 80	.....	21 60	.....	.....
18 30	16 50	.....	1 80	.....	18 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$216 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$68 22	$396 16	238	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$19 400 96	$13 466 93	14 625	1,297
.....	.....	.....	.....	*30 53*	*85 00*	*16*	*7*

* Exclusive of overtime.

TABLE IX.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR REPORTED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908: (a) Increases.

Occupation and Locality.	Date of change.*	Sex.	Number of members affected.	Average Weekly Hours of Labor—		Average increase.	Total increase.
				Before.	After.		
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.							
(b) Building and Paving Trade.							
Electrical Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	Nov., 1907	M	29	51	57	6.0	174
II. TRANSPORTATION.							
(a) Railways.							
Clerks (Railway).							
Maybrook	March	M	59	56	61½	5.2	310
Grand total		M	88			5.5	484

* 1908 unless otherwise noted.

TABLE IX.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1907, to SEPTEMBER 30, 1908: (b) Reductions.

Occupation and Locality.	Date of change.*	Sex.	Number of members affected.	Average Weekly Hours of Labor—		Average decrease.	Total decrease.	Reduction to the eight-hour day. (Number of members.)
				Before.	After.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.								
(b) Building and Paving Trades.								
Bricklayers and Masons.								
Batavia	July 1	M	16	54	48	6.0	96	16
Canandaigua	May 1	"	9	54	48	6.0	54	9
Hornell	" 1	"	46	54	48	6.0	276	46
Total		M	71			6.0	426	71
Carpenters and Joiners.								
Canandaigua	May 1	M	35	54	48	6.0	210	35
Electrical Workers (Linemen).								
Auburn	August 15	M	20	60	54	6.0	120	.....
Syracuse	a	"	21	60	54	6.0	126	.....
Total		M	41			6.0	246	.....
Painters and Decorators.								
Batavia	March 1	M	33	54	48	6.0	198	33
Canandaigua	May 1	"	24	54	48	6.0	144	24
Cohoes	April 1	"	46	48	44	4.0	184	.....
Islip	January 1	"	22	54	48	6.0	132	22
Jamestown	Dec. 1, 1907	"	60	54	48	6.0	360	60
White Plains	May 1	"	105	48	44	4.0	420	.....
Total		M	290			5.0	1,438	139
Tuck Pointers.								
Rochester	January 1	M	6	54	48	6.0	36	6
"	" 1	"	6	57	48	9.0	54	6
"	" 1	"	5	60	48	12.0	60	5
Total		M	17			8.8	150	17
Varnishers and Polishers.								
Rochester	May 1	M	51	54	48	6.0	306	51
Total—Building and Paving Trades		M	505			5.5	2,776	313
II. TRANSPORTATION.								
(a) Railways.								
Railroad Interlockers.								
Rochester	a	M	12	60	54	6.0	72	.....
Street Railway Employees.								
Port Chester	Spring	M	80	70	69	1.0	80	.....
Total—Railways		M	92			1.7	152	.....

* 1908 unless otherwise stated. a Precise date not reported.

Table IX. — Changes in hours of Labor Organizations, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908: (b) Reductions — Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Date of change.*	Sex.	Number of members affected.	Average Weekly Hours of Labor— Before.	After.	Average decrease.	Total decrease.	Reduction to the eight-hour day. (Number of members.)
II. TRANSPORTATION — Concluded.								
(e) Telegraphs.								
Telegraphers (Railroad).								
Chili Station	Oct. 1, 1907	M	300	84	56	28.0	8,400	300
" "	" 1, 1907	"	300	84	63	21.0	6,300	.....
Elmira	March 1	"	50	84	56	28.0	1,400	50
"	" 1	*F*	*4*	*84*	*56*	*28.0*	*112*	*4*
Kingston	Oct. 1, 1907	M	87	84	56	28.0	2,436	87
New Rochelle	" 1, 1907	"	18	84	56	28.0	504	18
New York, Queens	" 1, 1907	"	108	84	56	28.0	3,024	108
Olean	" 1, 1907	"	80	84	56	28.0	2,240	80
"	March 4	"	40	84	63	21.0	840	.....
Rochester	" 1	"	50	84	56	28.0	1,400	50
"	" 1	"	12	84	63	21.0	252	.....
Salamanca	" 4	"	16	84	42	42.0	672	.....
"	" 4	"	116	84	63	21.0	2,436	.....
"	Oct. 1, 1907	"	140	84	56	28.0	3,920	140
Whitehall	" 1, 1907	"	23	84	56	28.0	644	23
"	" 1, 1907	"	20	84	63	21.0	420	.....
Total	.....	M	1,360	.....	.....	25.7	34,888	856
	.....	*F*	*4*	.....	.....	*28.0*	*112*	*4*
Total—Group II	.....	M	1,452	.....	.....	24.1	35,040	856
	.....	*F*	*4*	.....	.....	*28.0*	*112*	*4*
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.								
(a) Garments.								
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.								
Newburgh	Nov. 1, 1907	M	36	54	48	6	216	36
Overall Workers.								
Port Jervis	November	M	1	54	48	6.0	6	1
" "	"	*F*	*52*	*54*	*48*	*6.0*	*312*	*52*
Wappingers Falls	a	M	35	55	48	7.0	245	35
" "	a	*F*	*158*	*55*	*48*	*7.0*	*1,106*	*158*
Total	.....	M	36	.....	.....	7.0	251	36
	.....	*F*	*210*	.....	.....	*6.8*	*1,418*	*210*
Total—Group III	.....	M	72	.....	.....	6.5	467	72
	.....	*F*	*210*	.....	.....	*6.8*	*1,418*	*210*
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.								
(a) Iron and Steel.								
Sheet Metal Workers.								
Jamestown	May 1	M	60	60	54	6.0	360	.....
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.								
Bookbinders.								
Utica	June 1	M	10	54	48	6.0	60	10
Bookbinders (Blank Books).								
New York, Manhattan	Oct. 1, 1907	M	170	54	48	6.0	1,020	170

* 1908 unless otherwise noted. a Precise date not reported.

Table IX. — Changes in hours of Labor Organizations, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908: (b) Reductions — Continued.

Occupation and Locality.	Date of change.*	Sex.	Number of members affected.	Average Weekly Hours of Labor— Before.	Average Weekly Hours of Labor— After.	Average decrease.	Total decrease.	Reduction to the eight-hour day. (Number of members.)
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.								
Bookbinders (Book Cover Stampers and Gold Layers).								
New York, Manhattan...	Nov. 18, 1907..	M	160	54	48	6.0	960	160
" " ...	" *18, 1907..*	*F*	*165*	*54*	*48*	*6.0*	*990*	*165*
Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc.).								
New York, Manhattan...	*Nov. 18, 1907..*	*F*	*700*	*54*	*48*	*6.0*	*4,200*	*700*
Bookbinders (Printed Work).								
New York, Manhattan...	Nov. 18, 1907..	M	750	54	48	6.0	4,500	750
Compositors.								
Ithaca.....	August 1.....	M	24	49½	48	1.5	36	24
"	" *1.....*	*F*	*15*	*49½*	*48*	*1.5*	*22*	*15*
Lithographers.								
New York, Manhattan...	August 14.....	M	4	47½	47	0.5	2	.....
Pressmen.								
Elmira.....	Nov. 18, 1907..	M	12	54	48	6.0	72	12
New York, Manhattan...	" 18, 1907..	"	1,410	54	48	6.0	8,460	1,410
Syracuse.....	" 18, 1907..	"	45	54	48	6.0	270	45
Total.....	.....	M	1,467	.....	.....	6.0	8,802	1,467
Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.								
New York, Manhattan...	Oct. 10, 1907...	M	42	54	48	6.0	252	42
Syracuse.....	January 1.....	"	42	54	48	6.0	252	42
"	" *1.....*	*F*	*8*	*54*	*48*	*6.0*	*48*	*8*
Total.....	.....	M	84	.....	.....	6.0	504	84
	.....	*F*	*8*	.....	.....	*6.0*	*48*	*8*
Total—Group V.....	.....	M	2,669	.....	.....	6.0	15,884	2,665
	.....	*F*	*888*	.....	.....	*5.9*	*5,260*	*888*
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.								
Bar and Store Fixture Workers.								
New York, Manhattan...	January 1.....	M	250	50	49½	0.5	125	.....
Cabinet Makers.								
Rochester.....	May 1.....	M	340	54	48	6.0	2,040	340
Coopers.								
Syracuse.....	April 1.....	M	26	54	48	6.0	156	26
Machine Wood Workers.								
Hornell.....	July 7.....	M	77	60	54	6.0	462	.....
Troy.....	May 1.....	"	18	53	50	3.0	54	.....
Total.....	.....	M	95	.....	.....	5.4	516	.....
Total—Group VI.....	.....	M	711	.....	.....	4.0	2,837	366

* 1908 unless otherwise noted.

Table IX. — Changes in hours of Labor Organizations, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908:
(b) Reductions — Concluded.

Occupation and Locality.	Date of change.*	Sex.	Number of members affected.	Average Weekly Hours of Labor—		Average decrease.	Total decrease.	Reduction to the eight-hour day. (Number of members.)
				Before.	After.			
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.								
(a) Food Products.								
Flour and Cereal Workers								
New York, Manhattan...	January.....	M	30	66	48	18.0	540	30
" " ...	"	"	68	66	60	6.0	408	.....
Total.....	.....	M	98	.....	.....	9.7	948	30
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.								
(b) Barbering.								
Barbers.								
Jamestown.....	Nov. 1, 1907...	M	21	69	66	3.0	63	.....
Little Falls.....	September 23..	"	19	69	68	1.0	19	.....
Total.....	.....	M	40	.....	.....	2.0	82	.....
(c) Retail Trade.								
Grocery Clerks.								
Syracuse.....	a	M	44	65	62½	2.5	110	.....
Total—Group X.....	.....	M	84	.....	.....	2.3	192	.....
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.								
Engineers (Eccentric, Hod-Hoisting and Stationary).								
Rochester.....	August 1.....	M	16	72	48	24.0	384	16
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.								
(c) Glass and Glassware.								
Decorative Glass Workers.								
Rochester.....	December, 1907	M	14	55	52	3.0	42	.....
Grand Total.....	.....	M	6,002	.....	.....	9.8	58,930	4,318
	.....	*F*	*1,102*	.....	.....	*6.2*	*6,790*	*1,102*

* 1908 unless otherwise noted. a Precise date not reported.

TABLE IX-C.—RECAPITULATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES, SHOWING NET CHANGES IN THE HOURS OF LABOR OF ORGANIZED WAGE WORKERS OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Industry and Trade.	Sex.	Changes in Weekly Hours of Labor.						Number of members affected.	Net Changes.				Number members who obtained the eight-hour day.
		Decrease.			Increase.				Decrease.		Increase.		
		Number members affected.	Total number hours.	Average per week.	Number members affected.	Total number hours.	Average per week.		Average. (Hours.)	Aggregate. (Hours.)	Average. (Hours.)	Aggregate. (Hours.)	
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.													
(b) Building and paving trades:													
Bricklayers and masons	M	71	426	6.0	.....	.....	.....	71	6.0	426	.....	.....	71
Carpenters and joiners	"	35	210	6.0	.....	.....	.....	35	6.0	210	.....	.....	35
Electrical workers	"	.....	.....	.....	29	174	6.0	29	.....	.....	6.0	174	.....
" " (linemen)	"	41	246	6.0	.....	.....	.....	41	6.0	246	.....	.....	.....
Painters and decorators	"	290	1,438	5.0	.....	.....	.....	290	5.0	1,438	.....	.....	139
Tuck pointers	"	17	150	8.8	.....	.....	.....	17	8.8	150	.....	.....	17
Varnishers and polishers	"	51	306	6.0	.....	.....	.....	51	6.0	306	.....	.....	51
Total—Group I	M	505	2,776	5.5	29	174	6.0	534	4.9	2,602	.....	.....	313
II. TRANSPORTATION.													
(a) Railways	M	92	152	1.7	59	310	5.3	151	.....	.....	1.0	158	.....
Clerks (railway)	"	.....	.....	.....	59	310	5.3	59	.....	.....	5.3	310	.....
Railroad interlockers	"	12	72	6.0	.....	.....	.....	12	6.0	72	.....	.....	.....
Street railway employees	"	80	80	1.0	.....	.....	.....	80	1.0	80	.....	.....	.....
(b) Telegraphers;													
Telegraphers (railroad)	"	1,360	34,888	25.7	.....	.....	.....	1,360	25.7	34,888	.....	.....	856
	F	*4*	*112*	*28.0*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*28.0*	*112*	.....	.....	*4*
Total—Group II	M	1,452	35,040	24.1	59	310	5.3	1,511	23.0	34,730	.....	.....	856
	F	*4*	*112*	*28.0*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*28.0*	*112*	.....	.....	*4*

Table IX–c.—Recapitulation of Increases and Decreases, Showing Net Changes in the Hours of Labor of Organized Wage Workers October 1, 1907, to Septemder 30, 1908—Concluded.

Industry and Trade.	Sex.	Changes in Weekly Hours of Labor.						Number of members affected.	Net Changes.				Number members who obtained the eight-hour day.
		Decrease.			Increase.				Decrease.		Increase.		
		Number members affected.	Total number hours.	Average per week.	Number members affected.	Total number hours.	Average per week.		Average. (Hours.)	Aggregate. (Hours.)	Average. (Hours.)	Aggregate. (Hours.)	
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.													
(a) Garments	M	72	467	6.5	.....	.....	.....	72	6.5	467	.....	.....	72
	F	*210*	*1,418*	*6.8*	.....	.....	.....	*210*	*6.8*	*1,418*	.....	.....	*210*
Clothing cutters and trimmers	M	36	216	6.0	.....	.....	.....	36	6.0	216	.....	.....	36
Overall workers	"	36	251	7.0	.....	.....	.....	36	7.0	251	.....	.....	36
	F	*210*	*1,418*	*6.8*	.....	.....	.....	*210*	*6.8*	*1,418*	.....	.....	*210*
Total—Group III	M	72	467	6.5	.....	.....	.....	72	6.5	467	.....	.....	72
	F	*210*	*1,418*	*6.8*	.....	.....	.....	*210*	*6.8*	*1,418*	.....	.....	*210*
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.													
(a) Iron and steel: Sheet metal workers	M	60	360	6.0	.....	.....	.....	60	6.0	360	.....	.....	.....
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.													
Bookbinders	M	10	60	6.0	.....	.....	.....	10	6.0	60	.....	.....	10
" (blank book)	"	170	1,020	6.0	.....	.....	.....	170	6.0	1,020	.....	.....	170
" (book cover stampers and gold layers)	"	160	960	6.0	.....	.....	.....	160	6.0	960	.....	.....	160
	F	*165*	*990*	*6.0*	.....	.....	.....	*165*	*6.0*	*990*	.....	.....	*165*
" (collators, folders, etc.)	"	*700*	*4,200*	*6.0*	.....	.....	.....	*700*	*6.0*	*4,200*	.....	.....	*700*
" (printed work)	M	750	4,500	6.0	.....	.....	.....	750	6.0	4,500	.....	.....	750
Compositors	"	24	36	1.5	.....	.....	.....	24	1.5	36	.....	.....	24
"	*F*	*15*	*22*	*1.5*	.....	.....	.....	*15*	*1.5*	*22*	.....	.....	*15*

Lithographers	M	4	2	0.5	.....	.....	.....	4	0.5	2	.....	.....	.....
Pressmen	"	1,467	8,802	6.0	.....	.....	.....	1,467	6.0	8,802	.....	.....	1,467
Pressmens' assistants and press feeders.	"	84	504	6.0	.....	.....	.....	84	6.0	504	.....	.....	84
	F	*8*	*48*	*6.0*	.....	.....	.....	*8*	*6.0*	*48*	.....	.....	*8*
Total—Group V	M	2,669	15,884	6.0	.....	.....	.....	2,669	6.0	15,884	.....	.....	2,665
	F	*888*	*5,260*	*5.9*	.....	.....	.....	*888*	*5.9*	*5,260*	.....	.....	*888*
VI. WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.													
Bar and store fixture workers	M	250	125	0.5	.....	.....	.....	250	0.5	125	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet makers	"	340	2.040	6.0	.....	.....	.....	340	6.0	2,040	.....	.....	340
Coopers	"	26	156	6.0	.....	.....	.....	26	6.0	156	.....	.....	26
Machine wood workers	"	95	516	5.4	.....	.....	.....	95	5.4	516	.....	.....	.....
Total—Group VI	M	711	2,837	4.0	.....	.....	.....	711	4.0	2,837	.....	.....	366
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.													
(a) Food products: Flour and cereal workers	M	98	948	9.7	.....	.....	.....	98	9.7	948	.....	.....	30
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.													
(b) Barbering: Barbers	M	40	82	2.0	.....	.....	.....	40	2.0	82	.....	.....	.....
(c) Retail trade: Grocery clerks	"	44	110	2.5	.....	.....	.....	44	2.5	110	.....	.....	.....
Total—Group X	M	84	192	2.3	.....	.....	.....	84	2.3	192	.....	.....	.....
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.													
Engineers (eccentric, hod hoisting and stationary)	M	16	384	24.0	.....	.....	.....	16	24.0	384	.....	.....	16
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.													
(c) Glass and glassware: Decorative glass workers	M	14	42	3.0	.....	.....	.....	14	3.0	42	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	M	5,681	58,930	10.4	88	484	5.5	5,769	10.1	58,446	.....	.....	4,318
	F	*1,102*	*6,790*	*6.2*	.....	.....	.....	*1,102*	*6.2*	*6,790*	.....	.....	*1,102*

TABLE X.—DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) Quarter Ended March 31, 1908.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.				
(a) Stone Working.				
Bluestone Cutters.				
Kingston	1	14	7	$21 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	40	35	157 50
Granite Cutters.				
Albany	1	5	52	182 00
Batavia	1	46	54	162 00
Buffalo	1	39	40	120 00
Highland Falls	1	10	28	100 80
New York, Manhattan..	1	487	55	247 50
Olean	1	1	54	243 00
		20	54	162 00
Perry	1	6	72	216 00
Poughkeepsie	1	12	77	231 00
Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	40	60	255 00
		25	60	240 00
		25	60	210 00
		30	60	180 00
		55	60	165 00
Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters.				
Buffalo	1	2	77	308 00
New York, Manhattan..	2	120	65	357 50
		480	65	325 00
		100	46	230 00
		25	46	184 00
		25	46	126 50
Marble Cutters' Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	25	71	248 50
		60	71	213 00
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.				
New York, Manhattan..	2	110	70	315 00
		15	70	297 50
		200	70	280 00
		130	70	192 50
		32	70	175 00
Paving Block Cutters.				
Medina	1	1	74	148 00
		2	65	130 00
		1	15	27 00
Quarrymen.				
Buffalo	1	11	78	193 30
		10	78	175 50
		10	78	157 95
Granville	1	67	52	124 80
		67	52	114 40
		66	52	119 60
		4	52	88 40
Sculptors and Carvers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	3	70½	$387 75
		4	70	385 00
		12	65	357 50
		1	60	320 00
		1	54	297 00
		13	50	275 50
		25	41	225 50
		7	35	192 50
		1	34	187 00
		10	30	165 00
		2	29	159 50
		1	25½	140 25
		4	22	121 00
		17	21	115 50
		8	18	99 00
		2	11	60 50
Stone Cutters.				
Albany	1	5	77	308 00
		15	38	152 00
Albion	1	5	3	12 00
Auburn	1	3	10	30 00
Buffalo	1	16	52	208 00
		4	20	80 00
		2	10	40 00
Glens Falls	1	7	40	144 40
Gouverneur	1	2	59	236 00
Mayville	1	13	50	200 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	10	39	175 50
		2	75	300 00
New York, Manhattan..	2	90	70	350 00
		80	70	315 00
		63	70	280 00
		24	70	227 50
		30	63	315 00
		22	63	283 50
		14	63	252 00
		8	62	186 00
		20	55	275 00
		11	55	247 50
		9	55	220 00
		12	46	115 00
		2	20	50 00
New York, Manhattan-Brooklyn	1	34	20	100 00
		33	20	90 00
		33	20	80 00
Rochester	1	17	35	247 00
		12	21	84 00
		6	11	44 00
		3	5	20 00
Rock Glen	1	1	3	12 00
		1	1	4 00
Syracuse	1	4	34	136 00
		2	30	120 00
		7	18	72 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(a) Stone Working — Concluded.				
Stone Cutters—Concluded				
Syracuse		5	10	$40 00
		3	6	24 00
		8	4	16 00
Utica	1	6	65	260 00
		2	48	192 00
		2	30	120 00
Yonkers	1	8	19½	78 00
(b) Building and Paving Trades.				
Asbestos Workers (Insulators).				
Buffalo	1	3	77	255 00
		1	67	134 00
		1	52	169 00
		1	48	156 00
		1	48	120 00
		1	48	96 00
		1	41	102 50
		1	41	82 00
		1	36	120 00
		6	32	106 00
		2	29	94 25
		1	29	72 50
		1	16	52 00
New York, Manhattan	1	60	70	315 00
		20	70	196 00
		120	35	157 50
		120	35	98 00
Blasting Foremen.				
New York, Manhattan	1	25	75	300 00
Bricklayers and Masons (See also Stone Masons).				
Albany	1	100	70	336 00
Albion	1	3	12	54 00
		6	10	40 50
		4	5	20 25
Amsterdam	1	15	40	160 00
Auburn	1	3	70	308 00
		10	50	220 00
		11	20	88 00
Batavia	1	10	52	210 60
Binghamton	1	20	25	112 50
Buffalo	1	160	70	308 00
Canandaigua	1	1	12	42 00
Carthage	1	2	6	21 60
Cohoes	1	1	30	132 00
		1	24	105 60
		5	10	44 00
Corning	1	57	35	126 00
Cortland	1	10	40	160 00
		3	20	80 00
Elmira	1	20	36	144 00
		65	12	48 00
Fulton	1	4	24	$96 00
		1	19	76 00
		2	7	28 00
Geneva	1	23	48	216 00
Glens Falls	1	1	44	176 00
		1	33	132 00
		7	30	120 00
		8	24	96 00
		6	14	56 00
Gloversville	1	29	10	40 00
Herkimer	1	1	51	229 50
		3	48	192 00
		1	40	160 00
		1	39	156 00
		1	22	88 00
		1	13	52 00
		1	12	48 00
		1	11	44 00
		1	10	40 00
		1	8	32 00
		1	7	28 00
		1	4½	18 00
Hornell	1	9	77	308 00
Hudson	1	4	60	264 00
Ithaca	1	1	77	308 00
		2	65	260 00
		5	50	200 00
		10	38	152 00
		11	24	96 00
		7	18	72 00
		1	6	24 00
		1	2	8 00
Kingston	1	10	20	80 00
		7	11	44 00
		9	8	32 00
Little Falls	1	3	45	60 00
Lockport	1	20	35	140 00
		10	30	120 00
Matteawan	1	4	70	280 00
		2	10	40 00
		2	6	24 00
Mechanicville	1	4	65	292 50
		27	30	135 00
Middletown	1	2	70	308 00
		7	50	229 00
		13	22	96 80
		3	15	66 00
Mount Kisco	1	7	45	180 00
		4	45	157 50
Mount Morris	1	22	24	96 00
Mount Vernon	1	18	26	126 88
New Rochelle	1	40	68	326 40
		34	45	216 00
		28	40	192 00
		19	30	144 00
New York, Bronx	2	100	70	392 00
		15	35	196 00
New York, Brooklyn	4	104	70	392 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(5) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Bricklayers and Masons— Concluded.				
New York, Brooklyn		240	39	$218 40
		100	26	145 60
		70	23	128 80
		25	21	117 60
		75	11	61 60
		50	6	33 60
		20	2	11 20
		10	1	5 60
		2	½	2 80
New York, Manhattan	6	280	52	291 20
		351	39	218 40
		20	32½	182 00
		310	26	145 60
		56	13	72 80
New York, Queens	2	12	70	392 00
		10	50	280 00
		230	35	196 00
New York, Richmond	1	6	70	392 00
		20	35	196 00
		6	30	168 00
		1	7	39 20
Newburgh	1	2	35	154 00
		2	25	110 00
		40	10	44 00
Niagara Falls	1	66	40	160 00
		30	25	100 00
North Tonawanda	1	14	40	176 00
Norwich	1	4	50	175 00
		6	40	140 00
		6	20	70 00
		5	14	49 00
		6	10	35 00
Nyack	1	20	24	96 00
Olean	1	12	65	325 00
Oneonta	1	2	72	291 60
		3	40	180 00
		3	25	101 25
		1	10	30 00
Ossining	1	59	54	243 00
Oswego	1	7	18	72 00
Peekskill	1	10	52	208 00
		10	39	156 00
		10	26	104 00
Penn Yan	1	2	60	216 00
		6	14	50 40
Plattsburg	1	1	70	245 00
		2	42	189 00
		3	40	180 00
		3	35	157 50
		4	32	129 60
		2	20	81 00
		1	18	72 90
		1	17	59 50
		1	13	45 50
		1	11	38 50
Port Chester	1	33	47	211 50
		17	47	188 00
Port Henry	1	3	6	24 30
Port Jervis	1	3	22	$79 20
		5	15	54 00
		4	10	36 00
		4	5	18 00
Poughkeepsie	1	5	70	336 00
		5	35	168 00
		10	20	96 00
Rochester	1	312	45	207 00
Rome	1	15	15	60 00
Salamanca	1	5	24	97 20
		7	15	60 75
		8	12	48 60
		2	8	32 40
		4	6	24 30
Saranac Lake	1	5	77	308 00
Saratoga Springs	1	7	70	280 00
		6	40	160 00
		5	30	120 00
		8	15	60 00
		4	10	40 00
		5	4	16 00
		4	3	12 00
		2	2	8 00
		2	1	4 00
Schenectady	1	4	70	336 00
		6	60	288 00
		54	48	220 40
Sloatsburg	1	12	70	245 00
		30	36	126 00
Syracuse	1	70	60	264 00
Tarrytown	1	13	70	315 00
		36	34½	155 25
Troy	1	20	70½	310 20
		15	35	154 00
Utica	1	10	65	260 00
		40	59	236 00
		20	12	48 00
		20	8	32 00
		18	5	20 00
		18	3	12 00
White Plains	1	8	40	160 00
		15	25	112 50
		15	25	100 00
		9	20	90 00
		18	20	80 00
		9	15	67 50
		10	12	54 00
Yonkers	1	61	70	364 00
Caisson and Foundation Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	50	54	150 00
Carpenters and Joiners.				
Addison	1	3	54	135 00
		6	21	52 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.									
Addision		2	4½	$11 25			1	36	$115 20
Albany	1	19	77	231 00			100	35	112 00
		78	71	213 00			11	30	96 00
		84	65	195 00			1	5	13 75
		104	52	156 00	Canandaigua	1	57	27	72 90
		62	38	114 00	Chatham	1	6	60	120 00
		26	28	84 00			6	40	80 00
		8	14	42 00			7	35	70 00
Albion	1	10	30	90 00	Clayton	1	1	77	231 00
		19	24	60 00			11	35	87 50
Alexandria Bay	1	4	77	231 00			1	22	110 00
		2	77	211 75			1	22	74 80
		1	77	192 50			2	22	59 40
Amsterdam	1	4	77	246 40			2	22	49 50
		10	77	215 60	Cohoes	1	4	60	192 00
		43	74	199 80			10	56	179 20
		37	74	185 00			15	50	160 00
		30	74	148 00			20	45	144 00
		56	70	157 50			10	40	128 00
		3	60	168 00			5	30	96 00
Auburn	1	9	77	231 00			4	20	64 00
		78	61	183 00			2	10	32 00
		36	48	144 00	Cold Spring	1	5	72	198 00
		41	26	78 00			11	68	187 00
		28	20	60 00			1	45	123 75
		18	19	57 00			4	42	84 00
Baldwinsville	1	6	60	162 00	Corinth	1	4	87	221 85
		5	25	67 50			10	85	216 75
Ballston Spa	1	1	76	209 00			4	84	214 20
		3	70	175 00			3	80	164 00
		13	32	72 00			12	74	188 70
		10	20	50 00			3	70	176 40
		7	19	47 50			10	42	105 84
		5	19	38 00			2	31	78 12
		2	14	35 00			3	28	70 56
		6	13	32 50			1	16	40 32
		3	9	18 00			1	14	35 28
		3	4	10 00	Corning	1	12	77	173 25
		1	3	7 50			45	36	90 00
		1	2	5 00	Cortland	1	6	65	195 00
Batavia	1	35	42	126 00			30	30	90 00
Bath	1	2	77	156 00	Dansville	1	18	20	50 00
		5	73	164 25	Depew-Lancaster	1	3	50	112 50
		3	65	178 75			2	48	151 20
		8	65	162 50			2	40	112 00
Binghamton	1	87	76	228 00	Dobbs Ferry	1	20	72	270 00
		8	76	171 00			10	30	112 50
Buffalo	10	689	77	246 40			3	71	149 10
		1	76	239 40	Dunkirk	2	10	60	150 00
		50	75	240 00			7	30	75 00
		15	70	224 00			18	25	50 63
		75	70	175 00	Elmira	1	46	77	192 50
		184	60	192 00			12	77	154 00
		50	60	165 00			10	76	266 00
		1	43	137 60			1	75	250 00
		65	42	94 50			11	72	198 00
		55	40	128 00			29	53	132 50
		3	38	121 60			28	15	37 50

*The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.									
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	24	71	$213 00	Jamestown	1	10	65	$97 50
Fort Edward	1	15	77	231 00			30	60	135 00
		9	24	72 00			20	50	137 50
Freeport	1	7	63	220 50			10	50	100 00
		4	53	159 00			30	45	112 50
		3	40½	141 75			5	40	120 00
		4	38	133 00	Johnstown	1	25	77	231 00
		6	27	87 75			9	20	60 00
		2	19	57 00	Kingston	1	12	77	231 00
		1	18½	55 50			56	10	30 00
Fulton	1	3	77	192 50	Lindenhurst	1	2	70	210 00
		4	10	25 00			1	65	227 50
Geneva	1	10	77	231 00			5	60	180 00
		2	65	195 00			1	55	165 00
		8	36	108 00			4	50	175 00
Glen Cove	1	12	78	273 00			4	45	135 00
		182	30	105 00			2	40	120 00
Glens Falls	1	60	77	231 00	Little Falls	1	1	77	192 50
		20	77	192 50			2	75	168 75
Gloversville	1	3	74	259 00			1	67	191 00
		16	66	198 00			2	50	140 00
		10	64	179 20			3	40	120 00
		2	40	80 00			20	28	70 00
		30	35	105 00			9	20	50 00
		16	34	95 20	Lockport	1	117	25	75 00
Great Neck	1	84	52	208 00	Malone	1	10	48	108 00
Hamilton	1	3	12	36 00	Mamaroneck	1	39	39	149 76
Hastings-on-Hudson	1	26	70	262 50	Mechanicville	1	10	60	150 00
Hempstead	1	10	60	180 00			15	45	135 00
		30	45	123 75	Middletown	1	118	77	231 00
		19	24	66 00			12	77	173 25
Herkimer	1	1	77	269 50	Milbrook	1	6	77	231 00
		8	77	192 50			17	60	180 00
		15	75	187 50	Millerton	1	20	70	192 50
		31	40	100 00			13	50	112 50
Hicksville	1	6	71	248 50	Mount Kisco	1	18	56	196 00
		25	35	122 50			6	48	180 00
Hoosick Falls	1	1	69	172 50			20	42	147 00
		4	52	130 00			27	16	56 00
Hornell	1	4	65	162 50			8	12	39 00
		47	50	157 50	Mount Morris	1	26	51	133 62
Hudson	1	3	77	231 00	Mount Vernon	1	5	70	280 00
		5	60	180 00			105	52	195 52
		44	30	90 00	New Rochelle	3	105	70	280 00
		10	10	30 00			6	70	216 36
Ilion	1	4	77	211 75			144	35	140 00
		10	77	192 50			10	12	48 00
		13	35	87 50	New York, Bronx	7	3	71½	452 40
Irvington	1	31	70	262 50			1	71½	357 50
		32	15	56 25			125	70	315 00
		‡1	15	30 00			6	69	310 50
		‡1	15	22 50			1	68½	308 25
Islip	1	5	70	245 00			1	68½	274 00
		20	40	140 00			33	68	340 00
		21	30	105 00			30	66	330 00
		10	20	50 00			1	66	297 00
		3	16	56 00			1	66	264 00
Ithaca	1	70	70	175 00			1	64½	258 00
		30	36	90 00			8	63	315 00

*The asterisk distinguishes women members. ‡ Apprentices.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.									
New York, Bronx.....		1	62	$310 00			41	40	$180 00
		1	59½	238 00			3	39	195 00
		11	55	247 50			780	39	175 50
		11	50	250 00			100	32	144 00
		59	49½	222 75	New York, Manhattan..	26	1,090	70	350 00
		19	48	216 00			64	70	280 00
		1	48	192 00			75	69	345 00
		10	47	211 50			12	68	340 00
		9	46	207 00			8	68	306 00
		1	45	180 00			2	67	335 00
		1	45	147 27			30	66	330 00
		1	44	198 00			44	65	325 00
		1	42⅞	150 00			7	64	320 00
		2	40	200 00			10	63	315 00
		1	39½	158 00			2	62	310 00
		1	39	156 00			2	61	305 00
		1	38	190 00			130	60	300 00
		1	36	180 00			2	59	295 00
		1	36	162 00			11	58	290 00
		41	35	157 50			21	57	285 00
		2	33	165 00			5	56	280 00
		1	32½	146 25			4	55	275 00
		30	32	144 00			7	54	270 00
		31	30	135 00			5	53	265 00
		1	29	130 50			354	52	260 00
		1	27½	137 50			17	51	255 00
		1	27	121 50			4	50	250 00
		7	26	117 00			5	49	245 00
		1	25	125 00			109	48	240 00
		1	23½	94 00			7	47	235 00
		1	22	99 00			8	46	230 00
		1	21	94 50			38	45	225 00
		18	20	100 00			6	44	220 00
		2	20	90 00			3	43	215 00
		1	19	85 50			6	42	210 00
		1	18	67 68			4	41	205 00
		1	17	76 50			107	40	200 00
		1	16⅔	82 50			123	39	195 00
		16	16½	74 25			3	38	190 00
		1	15⅝	70 00			4	37	185 00
		1	14	63 00			106	36	180 00
		1	12	36 00			56	35	175 00
		1	11⅕	56 00			11	34	170 00
		1	11	49 50			14	33	165 00
		2	10	45 00			105	32	160 00
		1	6	27 00			2	31	155 00
		1	5⅜	28 00			391	30	150 00
		1	5½	24 75			67	29	145 00
		1	5	24 00			5	28	140 00
		1	3½	15 75			9	27	135 00
		1	3	15 00			279	26	130 00
		1	3	13 50			150	26	110 00
		14	2	9 00			127	25	125 00
		1	1½	6 75			3	24	120 00
		1	1	5 00			2	23	115 00
New York, Brooklyn...	14	77	70	350 00			17	22	110 00
		520	70	315 00			18	21	105 00
		80	52	234 00			54	20	100 00

*The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.									
New York, Manhattan..		19	18	$90 00			23	12	$18 00
		6	17	85 00			29	6	19 20
		2	16	80 00			20	4	12 80
		14	16	64 00	North Tonawanda.....	1	6	77	215 60
		14	15	75 00			8	54	133 92
		3	14	70 00			54	40	112 00
		1	13	65 00			27	25	70 00
		11	11	55 00	Norwich.....	1	23	76	205 20
		6	10	50 00			17	70	176 40
		1	9	45 00			23	60	135 00
		13	8	40 00	Nyack.....	1	90	35	114 80
		1	7	35 00	Ogdensburg.....	1	100	77	192 50
		9	6	30 00			27	52	130 00
		2	5	25 00	Olean.....	1	5	70	210 00
		3	4	20 00			25	30	82 50
		1	3	15 00			10	20	45 00
		2	2	10 00	Oneida.....	1	1	77	256 66
		1	1	5 00			2	77	211 75
		3	70	350 00			1	76	228 00
New York, Queens.....	10	313	70	280 00			1	67	201 00
		8	68	272 00			3	67	184 25
		1	61	244 00			11	65	178 75
		1	54	216 00			1	59	162 25
		1	50	200 00			1	58	87 00
		1	45	180 00			2	38	104 50
		1	43	172 00			12	37	101 75
		3	40	160 00			4	28	77 00
		392	35	140 00			4	28	63 00
		31	30	120 00			1	14	38 50
		2	26	104 00			1	9	22 50
		1	23	92 00			1	4	11 00
		1	22	88 00	Oneonta.....	1	12	60	135 00
		2	21	84 00	Ossining.....	1	71	75	281 25
		6	20	80 00	Oswego.....	1	25	77	231 00
New York, Richmond..	4	160	70	280 00			3	64	192 00
		20	65	260 00			47	53	159 00
		18	39	156 00			6	42	63 00
		87	26	104 00			31	38	114 00
		75	17½	70 00			9	31	93 00
		33	13	52 00			17	27	81 00
Newark.....	1	1	77	308 00			18	24	72 00
		1	75	187 50			5	20	45 00
		2	71	177 50			8	18	54 00
		1	71	106 50			6	17	51 00
		1	68	153 00	Patchogue.....	1	32	77	231 00
		3	66	165 00			9	57	171 00
		1	66	148 50			6	51	153 00
		1	52	130 00			14	47	141 00
		1	50	112 50	Peekskill.....	1	80	60	216 00
Newburgh.....	1	1	77	385 00			2	34	122 40
		1	77	346 50			24	30	108 00
		15	77	269 50			11	12	43 20
		83	77	231 00	Perry.....	1	1	70	210 00
		98	30	90 00			12	70	175 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	18	56	134 40			6	50	125 00
		40	48	153 60			1	40	100 00
		28	24	76 80	Plattsburg.....	1	5	77	269 50
		30	12	38 40			9	77	192 50

*The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.									
Plattsburg		7	60	$120 00	Schenectady	1	100	70	$252 00
		2	48	132 00			317	25	90 00
		3	42	73 50	Seneca Falls	1	28	50	99 00
		6	40	100 00	Silver Springs	1	1	77	231 00
		8	30	82 50			7	77	192 50
		4	18	49 50			1	77	173 25
		12	17	38 25	Skaneateles	1	1	77	277 20
		6	10	20 00			1	77	231 00
Pleasantville	1	70	56	196 00			11	40	120 00
Port Chester	2	8	77	289 52	Sloatsburg	1	86	70	229 60
		175	63	236 88	Suffern	1	40	70	229 60
		5	55	186 80			10	62	203 36
		4	15	56 40			10	35	114 80
Port Jefferson	1	5	67	201 00	Syracuse	2	883	77	246 40
		10	58	174 00			4	60	192 00
		15	40	120 00			2	54	172 80
		14	36	108 00			7	48	153 60
		2	20	50 00			2	41	131 20
Port Jervis	1	2	77	250 25			3	39	124 80
		10	77	231 00			100	36	115 20
		4	77	192 50			2	31	99 20
		1	65	195 00			1	28	89 60
		15	63	173 25			1	24	76 80
		12	48	132 00			100	18	57 60
		1	24	60 00	Tarrytown	1	50	70	262 50
Port Washington	1	1	70	280 00	Ticonderoga	1	12	77	192 50
		10	39	156 00			20	10	25 00
Poughkeepsie	1	100	77	269 50	Troy	2	175	70	224 00
		50	60	210 00			100	50	160 00
		69	40	140 00			50	30	96 00
Richfield Springs	1	15	20	54 00	Tupper Lake	1	1	77	231 00
Rochester	3	8	77	269 50			1	68	153 00
		53	77	250 25			1	66	198 00
		15	74	240 50			2	27	74 25
		40	63	204 75			3	12	30 00
		19	62	201 50			1	10	15 00
		13	54	175 50			1	5	12 50
		9	42	136 50			1	2½	7 50
		20	40	130 00	Utica	1	125	77	231 00
		15	35	78 75			200	75	243 75
		4	28	91 00			225	20	60 00
		7	27	74 25	Walden	1	12	77	192 50
		564	26	84 50			1	75	150 00
		2	18	58 50	Warwick	1	41	77	192 50
Rome	1	57	77	192 50	Watertown	1	10	52	145 60
		75	26	65 00			10	52	104 00
Rye	1	24	20	75 20	Wellsville	1	1	75	150 00
Salamanca	1	5	65	195 00			1	32	80 00
		10	60	165 00			1	31	77 50
		15	40	100 00			1	31	46 50
		4	20	50 00			1	27	67 50
Sandy Hill	1	24	77	231 00			1	13	32 50
Saranac Lake	1	57	77	211 75	White Plains	2	82	70	263 20
		5	77	144 38			100	50	188 00
Saratoga Springs	1	171	77	192 50			32	35	131 60
Sayville	1	6	75	262 50			100	30	112 80
		14	57	199 50			100	10	36 70
		7	37	129 50	Whitesboro	1	7	77	231 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Carpenters and Joiners— Concluded.				
Whitesboro		19	25	$75 00
Yonkers	3	125	70	280 00
		22	35	140 00
Cement Masons.				
New York, all boroughs	1	50	70	350 00
Syracuse	1	3	6	30 00
Derrickmen and Riggers				
Albany	1	6	77	123 20
New York, Manhattan	1	150	45½	170 62
Dredgemen, Steam Shovel Men, Etc.				
Buffalo	2	18	60	†340 00
		17	60	†238 00
		26	30	†80 00
		44	30	†75 00
New York, Manhattan	1	25	78	516 00
		25	78	375 00
Electrical Workers.				
Albany	1	20	91	250 25
		12	91	227 50
		58	77	231 00
		45	77	211 75
Auburn	1	7	77	231 00
		3	30	90 00
Binghamton	1	13	79	217 25
		7	79	197 50
		6	79	118 50
Buffalo	1	2	77	308 00
		4	77	269 50
		23	77	231 00
		100	26	78 00
Cortland	1	10	77	211 75
		4	77	154 00
		8	70	192 50
Dunkirk	1	9	77	192 50
		7	70	140 00
Elmira	1	2	77	211 75
		22	77	192 50
		4	65	178 75
Glens Falls	1	3	78	214 50
		1	78	210 00
		4	78	195 00
		1	78	180 00
		1	70	161 00
		1	26	43 33
		1	16	44 00
		1	16	32 00
Hornell	1	2	77	211 75
		2	77	195 00
		2	77	180 00
		1	20	45 00
Ithaca	1	1	77	225 00
		1	77	211 75
		8	77	192 50
		2	77	165 00
Jamestown	1	1	77	$269 50
		3	77	231 00
		9	77	211 75
		12	77	192 50
		5	36	99 00
Kingston	1	1	77	270 27
		2	77	187 11
		1	77	173 25
Mount Vernon	1	25	75	206 25
		16	70	262 50
		8	70	154 00
New Rochelle	1	8	58	217 50
		2	58	116 00
New York, Manhattan	2	400	70	315 00
		300	70	§154 00
		100	70	§105 00
		6	65	227 50
		4	65	195 00
		4	65	178 75
		5	65	162 50
Newark	1	3	81	243 00
		1	78	300 00
		3	78	150 00
		14	77	211 75
		4	77	192 50
Niagara Falls	1	2	77	231 00
		18	30	90 00
Olean	1	13	77	154 00
Ossining	1	1	76	228 00
		3	76	209 00
Oswego	1	18	77	211 75
		11	77	192 50
Plattsburg	1	7	77	192 50
		2	77	154 00
		5	77	134 75
Poughkeepsie	1	5	77	231 00
		10	77	211 75
		29	77	192 50
		8	20	50 00
Rochester	2	2	91	300 00
		12	91	208 00
		5	91	195 00
		1	78	221 00
		107	72	216 00
		69	72	§108 00
Schenectady	1	1	91	375 00
		1	78	270 00
		3	78	210 00
		28	77	231 00
		20	77	211 75
		6	77	173 25
		12	12	36 00
Troy	1	1	77	320 83
		2	77	225 00
		45	77	211 75
		7	77	134 75
Utica	1	4	77	231 00
		1	70	210 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. † Includes board reckoned at $20 per month. § Helpers.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Electrical Workers—Concluded.				
Utica		9	62	$155 00
		7	45	112 50
		4	30	75 00
		1	11	27 50
Watertown	1	8	77	231 00
		6	77	211 75
		16	77	192 50
White Plains	1	7	70	262 50
		5	70	154 00
		2	65	243 75
		1	65	143 00
Electrical Workers (Cable Splicers).				
New York, Manhattan	1	6	80	320 00
		4	80	180 00
		12	77	308 00
		15	77	269 50
		8	77	173 25
		2	28	140 00
Syracuse	2	2	88	352 00
		1	85	170 00
		1	84	336 00
		1	84	163 00
		1	84	147 00
		1	78	338 00
		1	78	292 50
		1	78	260 00
		1	78	214 50
		1	78	156 00
		1	77	308 00
		60	77	269 50
		2	77	134 75
		1	71	284 00
		3	71	248 50
		1	70	293 00
		1	70	280 00
		2	70	122 50
		1	68	272 00
		5	66	231 00
		1	60	240 00
		1	58	203 00
		1	58	188 50
		1	57	228 00
		2	57	199 50
		1	57	171 00
		1	57	99 75
		1	52	195 00
		1	52	169 00
		3	52	91 00
		1	28	98 00
		1	20	70 00
Electrical Workers (Linemen).				
Auburn	1	21	77	211 75
Buffalo	1	10	60	165 00
		35	60	150 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	24	77	$235 62
New York, Manhattan	1	15	77	288 75
		25	77	269 50
		40	77	235 62
		75	77	231 00
		12	15	60 00
New York, Richmond	1	18	77	211 75
Rochester	1	75	77	211 75
Saratoga Springs	1	3	77	231 00
		9	77	192 50
Syracuse	1	4	78	214 50
		21	77	211 75
Utica	1	5	78	234 00
		8	78	214 50
		27	77	211 75
		15	77	192 50
		10	77	173 25
Elevator Constructors.				
Buffalo	1	23	26	88 40
New York, Manhattan	1	225	70	315 00
		225	70	210 00
		75	35	157 50
		75	35	105 00
Framers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	25	70	350 00
		125	70	315 00
		50	39	175 50
Gilders.				
New York, Manhattan	1	8	70½	317 25
		7	49	171 50
		16	33	132 00
		25	11	49 50
House Shorers and Movers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	39	39	175 50
		100	39	136 50
		20	39	103 35
Housesmiths and Bridgemen.				
Albany	1	30	77	308 00
		15	77	231 00
		10	77	211 75
		20	77	173 25
Buffalo	1	40	52	208 00
		3	26	104 00
		8	8	32 00
		57	3	12 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	565	39	175 50
		300	70	315 00
New York, Manhattan	2	629	68	306 00
		451	35	157 50
		100	30	135 00
		250	14	63 00
		160	10	45 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Housesmiths and Bridgemen—Concluded.				
Niagara Falls	1	1	60	$270 00
		4	60	240 00
		1	35	175 00
		3	27	108 00
		2	20½	82 00
		1	8½	34 00
		1	7	28 00
		1	3	12 00
Rochester	1	60	60	240 00
		6	60	150 00
Syracuse	1	20	77	308 00
		47	40	160 00
Utica	1	26	60	240 00
Lathers.				
Binghamton	1	5	12	30 00
Buffalo	1	51	26	91 00
Mount Vernon	1	15	24	96 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	50	39	117 00
New York, Queens	1	4	30	90 00
		21	26	78 00
New York, Richmond	1	3	25	68 75
		3	10	27 50
Rochester	1	30	70	238 00
		20	50	170 00
		10	40	136 00
Schenectady	1	6	30	54 00
		6	24	86 40
Suffern	1	1	65	200 00
		1	36	115 00
		1	25	75 00
		1	8	15 00
		1	3	10 00
Syracuse	1	5	15	54 00
		10	7	25 20
Troy	1	6	70½	282 00
		6	70½	211 50
Utica	1	6	30	89 75
		5	22	66 25
		3	14	43 50
		2	10	31 00
Watertown	1	1	25	95 83
		1	25	62 50
White Plains	1	13	35	159 25
Yonkers	1	31	39	156 00
Lathers (Metal).				
New York, Brooklyn	1	22	39	156 00
New York, Manhattan	1	30	140	630 00
		35	70	336 00
		351	66	297 00
		30	26	117 00
Millwrights.				
Buffalo	1	30	77	308 00
		16	38	152 00
New York, Brooklyn	3	10	71	337 25
		150	70	315 00
		20	66	297 00
		1	50	237 50
		20	50	$225 00
		1	42	199 50
		1	30	142 50
Niagara Falls	1	20	76	239 40
		9	38	121 60
		9	38	114 00
Painters and Decorators.				
Albany	1	78	77	231 00
Albion	1	1	49	122 50
		1	49	110 25
		2	40	90 00
		2	23	51 75
		1	20	50 00
Amsterdam	1	1	78	175 50
		4	25	56 25
		20	12	27 00
Auburn	1	40	40	120 00
Baldwinsville	1	1	77	207 90
		9	40	108 00
Batavia	1	20	77	173 25
		8	77	192 50
		2	77	154 00
Binghamton	1	20	77	215 16
		50	50	140 00
		10	26	72 80
Buffalo	4	26	77	315 70
		106	77	231 00
		7	63	189 00
		49	52	156 00
		18	45	135 00
		13	39	159 90
		72	39	117 00
		20	29	87 00
		45	14	42 00
		44	7	21 00
Canandaigua	1	13	27	67 50
Cohoes	1	34	46	115 00
		1	5	12 50
Corinth	1	1	78	196 56
		1	61	182 00
		1	21	54 00
		1	12	30 00
Corning	1	8	67	180 90
		10	52	140 40
		25	50	135 00
		5	45	121 50
		7	38	102 60
Cortland	1	22	50	135 00
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	70	245 00
		22	24	84 00
Dunkirk	1	27	36	72 00
Elmira	1	12	77	192 50
		30	36	90 00
		23	6	15 00
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	7	77	211 75
		14	40	110 00
Freeport	1	5	70	210 00
		5	52	156 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Painters and Decorators— Continued.				
Geneva	1	10	73	$200 75
		8	70	192 50
		6	67	187 60
		5	65	178 75
		3	55	123 75
		3	40	90 00
Glen Cove	1	10	78	273 00
		31	20	70 00
Glens Falls	1	7	77	211 75
		12	77	192 50
		4	77	182 87
Gloversville	1	20	25	56 25
Great Neck	1	2	60	210 00
		3	40	140 00
		4	38	133 00
		8	30	105 00
		5	25	87 50
		5	17	59 50
		2	11	38 50
Hoosick Falls	1	2	77	207 90
		11	50	135 00
Hornell	1	51	45	101 25
Hudson	1	34	40	90 00
Irvington	1	7	52	182 00
Ithaca	1	94	36	88 20
Jamestown	1	5	77	211 75
		8	77	192 50
		30	77	173 25
		5	75	225 00
		20	60	141 00
		3	55	165 00
		3	55	151 25
		2	45	102 50
		13	30	70 50
		2	25	58 75
Johnstown	1	6	77	173 25
		6	25	56 25
Kingston	1	3	52	104 00
		1	39	97 50
		35	30	75 00
Liberty	1	1	50	140 00
		1	46	128 80
		1	34	95 20
		1	33	75 90
		1	30	84 00
		1	27	75 60
		1	26	59 80
		2	24	55 20
		1	17	47 60
		1	17	39 10
		2	16	44 80
		1	13	36 40
		1	10	23 00
Lockport	1	7	70	175 00
		8	60	150 00
		10	45	112 50
		10	30	75 00
		12	20	50 00
Mamaroneck	1	27	39	$136 50
Mechanicville	1	13	58	145 00
		14	58	120 50
Middletown	1	26	50	150 00
		22	50	125 00
Millbrook	1	10	32	88 00
Mineola	1	10	45½	170 62
		9	45½	159 25
Mount Morris	1	17	24	60 00
Mount Vernon	1	8	70	245 00
		6	58	203 00
		15	40	140 00
		12	30	105 00
		10	16	56 00
		4	11	38 50
New Rochelle	1	25	35	131 60
		106	35	123 20
New York, Bronx	1	75	39	156 00
New York, Brooklyn	6	100	71	248 50
		8	70	315 00
		215	70	245 00
		6	65	227 50
		72	55	165 00
		22	52	182 00
		10	50	200 00
		50	40	140 00
		40	39	156 00
		275	39	136 50
		30	30	105 00
		8	28	70 00
New York, Manhattan	7	65	75	300 00
		15	75	187 50
		20	75	93 75
		204	70	280 00
		10	60	150 00
		837	52	208 00
		200	48	192 00
		100	42	147 00
		102	39	156 00
		100	30	105 00
		300	25	100 00
		123	16⅔	66 00
New York, Queens	4	1	70	262 50
		60	70	245 00
		8	70	229 60
		6	52	170 56
		78	35	122 50
		30	30	98 40
New York, Richmond	2	20	70	210 00
		40	39	117 00
		25	15	45 00
Newburgh	1	10	60	192 00
		40	58	185 60
		24	56	179 20
		4	50	160 00
		1	47	150 40
Niagara Falls	1	3	60	180 00
		1	30	90 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Painters and Decorators— Concluded.				
Niagara Falls		4	24	$72 00
		2	15	45 00
		1	11	33 00
		14	9	27 00
Norwich	1	7	70	157 50
		17	12	25 80
Nyack	1	18	26	85 28
		25	13	42 64
Ogdensburg	1	13	37	74 00
		4	29	58 00
		7	21	52 50
		5	18	36 00
		2	17	34 00
Olean	1	40	36	90 00
Oneida	1	3	77	211 75
		1	62	170 50
		1	60	165 00
		1	57	156 75
		2	47	129 25
		1	37	101 75
		1	32	88 00
		1	27	74 25
		26	20	55 00
		1	15	41 25
		1	8	22 00
Ossining	1	4	60	195 00
		10	40	120 00
		8	30	90 00
		6	25	75 00
Oswego	1	2	77	203 30
		4	54	135 00
		3	30	75 00
		2	24	60 00
		2	18	54 00
		5	18	45 00
		5	10	25 00
		20	3	7 50
Peekskill	1	10	72	216 00
		5	60	180 00
		10	35	105 00
		5	30	90 00
Penn Yan	1	8	30	67 50
Plattsburg	1	1	77	192 50
		4	77	154 00
Pleasantville	1	23	26	85 28
Port Chester	1	38	65	227 50
Port Jefferson	1	6	40	100 00
		6	30	75 00
Port Jervis	1	35	77	211 75
		4	38	104 50
Poughkeepsie	1	1	77	231 00
		8	41	123 00
		16	39	117 00
		22	35	105 00
		35	28	84 00
		8	20	60 00
Rochester	1	50	72	216 00
		100	45	135 00
		195	30	90 00
Rome	1	20	77	$211 75
		20	20	55 00
Saranac Lake	1	32	60	150 00
Saratoga Springs	1	8	77	192 50
		32	60	150 00
		20	40	100 00
		16	14	35 00
Schenectady	1	8	77	231 00
		17	77	215 60
		25	77	197 12
		110	50	128 00
Seneca Falls	1	7	25	62 50
Suffern	1	5	61	200 08
		15	40	131 20
		20	28	91 84
		10	12	39 36
Syracuse	2	1	77	246 40
		200	77	231 00
		15	77	192 50
		1	73	233 60
		1	72	230 40
		1	70	224 00
		1	62	198 40
		235	40	120 00
Tarrytown	1	25	52	195 00
Troy	1	25	70	224 00
		30	10	32 00
Utica	1	6	77	231 00
		16	60	180 00
		10	36	108 00
		29	14	38 50
		5	12	33 00
Warsaw	1	1	50½	126 25
		2	25	62 50
		1	25	56 25
		1	20	50 00
Waterford	1	2	50	125 00
		1	40	100 00
Watertown	1	3	77	154 00
		4	52	104 00
Watervliet	1	14	77	192 50
White Plains	1	85	50	188 00
Yonkers	1	140	70	245 00
Paper Hangers.				
Albany	1	39	77	346 50
Buffalo	1	12	49	147 00
		3	34	102 00
		25	18	54 00
New York, Manhattan	1	143	36	144 00
Rochester	1	25	72	234 00
		103	36	117 00
Utica	1	12	77	231 00
		31	42	126 00
Pavers and Rammermen.				
Albany	1	4	6	24 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	3	5	20 00
		45	4	20 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Pavers and Rammermen —Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..	4	30	35	$175 00
		9	24	120 00
		14	20	100 00
		5	15	60 00
		5	12	48 00
		8	10	40 00
		10	5½	27 50
Rochester.....	1	2	50	100 00
		4	2	7 00
Pipe Calkers and Tappers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	400	75	300 00
Plasterers.				
Binghamton.....	1	1	50	212 50
		3	40	160 00
		1	35	122 50
Buffalo.....	1	35	30	120 00
		10	20	80 00
Lockport.....	1	11	28	112 00
New York, Bronx.....	1	50	65	357 50
New York, Brooklyn...	2	50	70	385 00
		100	50	275 00
		150	40	220 00
		200	35	192 50
		9	14	77 00
		6	11	60 50
		4	8	44 00
		12	6½	35 75
		4	5½	30 25
		7	3	16 50
		5	2½	13 75
		2	2	11 00
New York, Manhattan..	5	521	70	385 00
		367	66	363 00
		148	50	275 00
		65	20	110 00
		59	17	93 50
New York, Queens.....	1	121	70	385 00
		67	35	192 50
Niagara Falls.....	1	20	39	156 00
Olean.....	1	1	41	164 00
		1	31	124 00
		1	26	104 00
		1	24	96 00
		1	18	72 00
Syracuse.....	1	5	78	343 20
		12	46	202 40
		10	32	140 80
		1	25	110 00
		7	21	92 40
		1	19	83 60
		2	14	61 60
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers.				
Albany.....	1	30	77	308 00
		15	71	284 00
		12	65	$260 00
		6	59	236 00
		4	53	212 00
		8	47	188 00
		3	41	164 00
		10	18	72 00
Amsterdam.....	1	2	72	252 00
		2	72	216 00
		1	72	208 80
		8	60	210 00
		2	60	180 00
		1	48	168 00
		1	48	120 00
		4	36	90 00
		2	12	42 00
Auburn.....	1	1	67	234 50
		1	63	220 50
		1	57	199 50
		1	52	182 00
		1	49	171 50
		1	40	140 00
		1	37	129 50
		1	32	112 00
		1	30	105 00
		2	26	91 00
		1	12	42 00
		1	6	15 00
		1	4	14 00
Batavia.....	1	10	68	204 00
Binghamton.....	1	3	77	269 50
		1	75	262 50
		1	74	259 00
		3	71	248 50
		3	64	224 00
		1	60	210 00
		1	58	203 00
		1	52	182 00
		2	47	164 50
		4	45	157 50
		3	30	105 00
		1	15	52 50
		1	12	42 00
		2	10	35 00
		1	8	28 00
Buffalo.....	1	70	77	269 50
		4	72	288 00
		30	72	252 00
		40	60	210 00
		20	48	168 00
		30	24	84 00
		10	12	42 00
Cohoes.....	1	5	77	231 00
		15	60	180 00
		9	10	30 00
		5	5	15 00
Corinth.....	1	6	90	225 00
		1	77	231 00
		1	77	223 30
		3	77	211 75

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers—Continued.									
Corning	1	5	78	$234 00	New York, Manhattan	2	424	70	$350 00
		1	78	214 50			455	35	175 00
		1	75	225 00			585	25	125 00
		2	72	216 00	New York, Queens	1	10	70	315 00
		1	70	210 00			28	40	180 00
		1	68	204 00	New York, Richmond	1	25	70	297 50
		1	51	153 00			25	35	148 75
Cortland	1	1	77	250 25	Newburgh	1	40	77	250 25
		3	70	210 00	Niagara Falls	1	1	82	328 00
		1	70	175 00			15	77	269 50
		2	70	140 00			4	60	210 00
		1	60	165 00			2	50	175 00
Elmira	1	27	77	269 50			1	43	150 50
Geneva	1	3	77	269 50			1	21	73 50
		12	77	231 00	Nyack	1	10	65	213 20
		1	77	225 00	Olean	1	10	77	269 50
		1	55	165 00	Oswego	1	12	77	269 50
Glens Falls	1	8	70	245 00			1	18	63 00
		8	50	175 00	Peekskill	1	18	75	262 50
Gloversville	1	15	45	135 00	Plattsburg	1	9	77	231 00
Hornell	1	8	70	210 00			3	77	192 50
Ithaca	1	20	58	203 00			13	77	154 00
Jamestown	1	9	77	231 00	Pleasantville	1	7	38	133 00
		11	60	180 00	Poughkeepsie	1	30	77	250 25
Kingston	1	15	77	231 00			5	47	152 57
		2	77	192 50	Rochester	1	310	70	245 00
		3	70	210 00	Rome	1	20	77	231 00
		4	25	75 00	Salamanca	1	10	69	172 50
		1	18	54 00	Saratoga Springs	1	2	77	250 25
Little Falls	1	2	80	240 00			3	71	230 75
		3	77	192 50			6	59	191 75
		6	60	150 00			4	53	172 25
		5	35	87 50			6	47	152 75
Lockport	1	4	77	231 00			3	41	133 25
		1	75	225 00	Schenectady	1	15	77	308 00
		1	74	222 00			8	60	240 00
		2	71	213 00			8	50	200 00
		1	67	134 00			4	40	160 00
		1	64	128 00			2	35	140 00
		1	60	180 00			5	30	120 00
		1	57	171 00			2	7	28 00
		1	47	141 00	Suffern	1	1	69	345 00
		1	45	90 00			4	69	276 00
		1	41	123 00			2	69	241 50
		1	35	105 00			4	69	226 32
Mechanicville	1	6	77	231 00	Syracuse	1	125	77	308 00
		6	58	174 00			45	40	160 00
Middletown	1	17	77	269 50	Tarrytown	1	30	70	280 00
Mount Vernon	1	25	72½	290 00			20	35	140 00
		10	70	210 00	Tonawanda	1	5	75	225 00
New Rochelle	1	15	70½	282 00			1	38	114 00
		3	70½	176 25	Troy	1	3	89	320 40
		6	50	200 00			1	79	284 40
		5	30	120 00			69	77	277 20
New York, Bronx	1	42	70	350 00	Utica	1	20	77	269 50
New York, Brooklyn	2	266	70	350 00			32	77	250 25
		628	39	195 00			34	77	231 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers—Concluded.				
Utica		18	18	$54 00
Watertown	1	12	77	231 00
		2	77	192 50
White Plains	1	34	77	308 00
		1	70	280 00
		12	60	240 00
Yonkers	1	44	70	315 00
		22	65	292 50
		22	26	117 00
Rock Drillers, Tool Sharpeners, Etc				
Buffalo	1	13	30	90 00
		12	30	67 50
New York, Manhattan	1	200	60	210 00
Roofers (Slate and Tile).				
Buffalo	1	9	60	240 00
New York, Manhattan	1	5	41	194 75
		9	30	142 50
		17	21	99 75
		11	15	71 25
		4	7½	35 62
Poughkeepsie	1	10	77	246 40
		5	40	128 00
Sheet Metal Workers.				
Albany	1	1	77	346 50
		2	77	308 00
		2	77	231 00
		1	60	252 00
		12	17½	70 00
		15	12½	50 00
		21	10	40 00
Amsterdam	1	5	77	269 50
		4	40	140 00
		3	20	70 00
Binghamton	1	8	50	137 50
Buffalo	1	30	77	261 80
		70	77	231 00
		120	50	150 00
Corning	1	10	78	175 00
Dunkirk	1	18	75	187 50
Elmira	1	3	77	231 00
		2	77	211 75
		17	77	192 50
		3	77	184 80
		9	77	173 25
Geneva	1	6	77	211 75
		2	77	192 50
		1	70	140 00
Glens Falls	1	3	77	269 50
		6	30	105 00
Ithaca	1	2	78	214 50
		8	78	95 00
		1	78	162 50
		2	78	158 00
		2	78	$136 50
		1	77	192 50
		1	77	160 42
		1	75	187 50
		1	73	182 50
Kingston	1	1	77	256 67
		5	77	211 75
		1	52	143 00
Little Falls	1	4	70	210 00
		6	40	120 00
		2	40	110 00
		2	40	100 00
		2	40	80 00
Lockport	1	1	77	154 00
		1	75	187 50
		1	70	175 00
		4	60	135 00
		3	50	100 00
		1	10	22 50
		1	5	11 25
Middletown	1	5	77	231 00
		6	77	211 75
		3	77	192 50
		2	77	154 00
Mount Vernon	1	6	57	200 64
		7	37	130 24
New Rochelle	1	2	60	210 00
		4	50	175 00
		1	49	171 50
		1	46	161 00
		1	45	157 50
		1	30	120 00
		3	30	105 00
		2	20	70 00
		5	10	35 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	15	26	104 00
		40	26	71 50
		10	26	39 00
New York, Manhattan	1	600	70	315 00
		376	26	117 00
New York, Queens	1	20	70	315 00
		1	63	283 50
		1	53½	240 75
		30	35	157 50
New York, Richmond	1	25	72	288 00
Newburgh	1	1	77	269 50
		2	75	225 00
		1	70	210 00
		1	66	198 00
		1	65	195 00
		2	64	192 00
		2	60	180 00
		2	54	162 00
		1	51	153 00
		1	50	150 00
		1	42	126 00
		1	41	123 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Sheet Metal Workers— Concluded.				
Newburgh		1	40	$120 00
		1	30	90 00
Niagara Falls	1	2	77	308 00
		5	77	269 50
		11	77	246 40
		3	63	201 60
North Tonawanda	1	6	77	231 00
Ogdensburg	1	15	77	173 25
Olean	1	10	77	192 50
Oswego	1	10	77	231 00
		2	51	153 00
		1	40	120 00
		1	35	105 00
		1	32	96 00
		2	30	90 00
		5	20	60 00
Peekskill	1	14	75	225 00
		3	57	171 00
Port Chester	1	23	65	211 25
Port Jervis	1	18	77	192 50
		5	38	95 00
Poughkeepsie	1	3	77	231 00
		1	76	190 00
		10	72	198 00
		1	54	148 50
Rochester	1	150	77	231 00
		47	3	9 00
Rome	1	10	77	173 25
Schenectady	1	12	77	246 40
		13	37	118 40
Syracuse	1	10	77	231 00
		5	60	165 00
		50	50	137 50
Tarrytown	1	16	70	262 50
		7	47	176 25
Troy	1	5	77	269 50
		27	60	210 00
		11	36	126 00
		4	24	84 00
		2	9	31 50
Utica	1	45	77	231 00
		5	74	222 00
		5	70	210 00
Watertown	1	8	77	231 00
		4	39	117 00
White Plains	1	21	75	300 00
		1	75	187 50
		1	74	296 00
		9	69	276 00
		1	51	127 50
		2	39	156 00
Yonkers	1	46	39	146 64
Stair Builders.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	115	70	350 00
Steam and Hot Water Fitters.				
Albany	1	12	72	288 00
		16	72	§§108 00
Binghamton	1	6	45	135 00
		5	45	123 75
		5	45	112 50
		8	45	101 25
		3	45	90 00
Buffalo	1	5	77	288 75
		8	74	277 50
		12	71	266 25
		3	55	82 50
		11	51	191 25
		3	51	165 75
		3	36	54 00
		8	32	120 00
		4	18	67 50
		2	6	22 50
Mount Vernon	1	1	76	323 00
		1	70	350 00
		4	70	297 50
		3	70	175 00
		2	60	300 00
		1	59	250 75
		2	56	140 00
		2	55	233 75
		1	51	216 75
		1	51	127 50
		1	50	125 00
		1	48	144 00
		1	46	138 00
		1	38	161 50
		1	38	95 00
		1	28	140 00
		1	26	130 00
		2	26	110 50
		5	26	65 00
		1	24	120 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	270	70	350 00
		30	39	195 00
Schenectady	1	20	80	260 00
		17	80	240 00
		20	80	§180 00
		15	80	§160 00
		2	66	214 50
		1	66	198 00
Yonkers	1	16	70	297 50
		16	70	140 00
		1	52	104 00
		6	35	148 75
		6	35	70 00
Steam Fitters' Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	1,000	70	210 00
		500	35	105 00
Stone Masons.				
Binghamton	1	3	25	87 50
		8	10	35 00
Buffalo	1	2	77	308 00
		84	26	114 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	50	26	114 40

* The asterisk distinguishes women members § Helpers.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Concluded				
Stone Masons — Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	20	$88 00
		50	10	44 00
		10	10	40 00
		15	6	28 40
Yonkers	1	34	39	187 20
Stone Setters.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	5	40	220 00
		56	35	192 50
		55	14	77 00
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	362	35	131 25
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.				
Buffalo	1	9	70	252 00
New York, Manhattan..	2	300	69½	347 50
		85	45	180 00
		35	45	168 75
Rochester	1	14	77	269 50
Syracuse	1	6	76	304 00
		2	76	152 00
		2	65	260 00
		1	65	135 00
		1	50	200 00
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan..	2	192	70	210 00
		150	60	156 00
		42	20	52 00
Tuck Pointers.				
Buffalo	1	8	7	24 50
Varnishers and Polishers.				
Buffalo	1	30	77	231 00
		38	52	156 00
New York, Manhattan.	1	60	48	168 00
		59	39	136 50
Rochester	1	50	77	192 50
(c) Building and Street Labor.				
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.				
Albany	1	75	52	133 12
Auburn	1	15	30	66 00
Binghamton	1	18	35	78 75
Geneva	1	10	53	132 50
		1	36	90 00
Mamaroneck	1	18	39	97 50
Middletown	1	15	40	96 00
		20	30	72 00
Mount Vernon	1	27	26	72 80
New Rochelle	1	25	39	$78 00
New York, Brooklyn...	9	12	58	174 00
		8	50	150 00
		40	46	149 50
		55	39	117 00
		76	34	102 00
		6	30	90 00
		307	26	78 00
		10	25	75 00
		18	22	66 00
		126	20	60 00
		16	19	57 00
		100	15	45 00
New York, Manhattan..	13	240	72½	235 62
		1,080	70	227 50
		100	65	195 00
		50	60	195 00
		3,568	50	150 00
		20	45	146 25
		60	40	120 00
		82	20	60 00
		50	19	57 00
		18	2	6 00
New York, Queens.....	2	222	70	210 00
		117	39	117 00
New York, Richmond..	1	4	70	196 00
		3	54	108 00
		11	41	61 50
		2	24	42 00
Nyack	1	23	24	60 00
Ossining	1	20	62	155 00
		5	57	142 50
		6	53	132 50
Peekskill	1	4	65	146 25
		4	39	87 75
		5	26	58 50
Port Chester	1	64	54	121 50
Rochester	1	23	28	58 24
		12	15	32 40
Schenectady	1	15	40	90 00
Syracuse	3	35	45	93 60
		26	32½	67 60
		60	8	16 64
Tarrytown	1	1	26	65 00
Troy	1	27	70	168 00
Utica	2	2	77	135 52
		2	12	21 12
White Plains	1	31	23	59 80
Yonkers	1	168	50	150 00
Building Material Handlers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	3	12	70	280 00
		30	39	156 00
		18	26	104 00
		13	6	18 00
		40	2	8 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Concluded.									
(c) Building and Street Labor — Concluded.									
Cement and Asphalt Laborers.									
New York, Manhattan..	1	495	70	$196 00			1	50	$100 00
		495	52	145 60			10	40	80 00
Excavators.							20	25	50 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	900	78	121 68			12	20	40 00
							10	15	30 00
Plumbers' Laborers.							10	10	20 00
New York, Brooklyn...	2	40	77	231 00	Plattsburg.....	1	1	77	134 75
		10	52	156 00			2	77	115 50
		12	41	123 00			3	12	18 00
General Building and Street Laborers.					Port Jervis.....	1	4	12	21 00
							37	5	8 75
Middletown.....	1	1	77	154 00	Rochester.....	1	1,000	20	40 00
		1	65	130 00					
II. TRANSPORTATION.									
(a) Railways.									
Car and Locomotive Painters.									
Albany.....	1	20	77	$225 00	Corning.....	1	10	91	$190 19
		36	77	195 00			1	89	186 01
		12	77	150 00			1	80	167 20
Middletown.....	1	12	77	196 35			1	77	160 93
		8	77	154 00			9	18	37 62
		1	77	123 20	*Car Workers.*				
		2	63	126 00	Elmira.....	1	12	88	184 80
							2	77	195 58
Car Workers.							8	76	119 32
Binghamton.....	1	6	91	154 70			7	64	176 22
		8	91	145 60			26	60	168 00
		1	88	184 80	Hopewell Junction.....	1	6	90	237 60
Buffalo.....	2	10	91	192 00			2	90	198 00
		23	91	186 00			4	60	132 00
		3	80	200 00	Hornell.....	1	11	87	161 86
		10	80	180 45			1	87	148 37
		18	79	173 80			5	87	134 88
		35	79	168 53	Mechanicville.....	1	2	102	224 40
		50	79	164 58			8	101	222 20
		20	79	152 73			8	91	200 20
		8	78	171 30			48	77	169 40
		1	76	157 07	New York, Bronx.....	1	2	86	240 80
		90	73	215 35			25	85	224 40
		2	73	200 75			23	85	205 70
		10	73	193 45			20	85	187 00
		15	73	142 35	New York, Queens.....	1	59	78	156 00
		3	73	131 40	Niagara Falls.....	1	2	91	199 50
		10	73	127 75			14	91	192 00
		20	73	120 45			7	91	186 00
		4	60	128 00			8	91	180 00
		19	60	124 00			8	91	175 50
		23	55	114 00			6	91	163 80
		4	6	14 40			3	91	162 00
		3	6	12 80			8	91	150 00
		8	6	12 40			14	91	145 60
		6	6	12 30			6	70	175 00
		3	6	10 20			8	65	152 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Car Workers—Concl'd.				
Norwich	1	1	93	$213 90
		2	91	165 00
		2	88	193 60
		2	88	176 00
		6	84	142 80
		6	84	126 00
		12	84	117 60
		4	82	172 20
		5	80	144 00
		8	80	128 00
		2	78	156 00
		4	78	148 20
		6	78	117 00
		2	77	169 40
		2	77	130 90
		2	72	100 80
		1	70	126 00
Troy	1	10	91	210 21
		6	91	159 25
		2	78	187 20
		2	78	171 60
		8	78	156 00
Clerks (Railway).				
Albany	2	1	78	320 00
		1	78	273 99
		1	78	270 00
		1	78	240 00
		2	78	225 00
		1	78	217 50
		10	78	210 00
		5	78	204 00
		1	78	202 50
		24	78	195 00
		2	78	189 00
		9	78	187 50
		27	78	180 00
		3	78	174 00
		10	78	172 50
		15	78	165 00
		3	78	159 00
		19	78	157 50
		17	78	150 00
		7	78	142 50
		16	78	135 00
		10	78	112 32
		1	78	105 00
		7	71½	195 00
		13	71½	180 00
		5	71½	165 00
		15	71½	150 00
		30	71½	135 00
		15	71½	120 00
		10	71½	105 00
Buffalo	1	3	84½	225 00
		1	84½	210 00
		1	84½	205 50
		5	84½	195 00
		10	84½	180 00
		50	84½	165 00
		50	84½	150 00
		20	84½	$141 00
		25	84½	135 00
Corning	1	1	91	210 00
		1	91	195 00
		1	91	157 00
		1	78	264 99
		3	78	240 00
		1	78	225 00
		3	78	210 00
		2	78	195 00
		1	78	187 50
		2	78	180 00
		1	78	172 50
		1	78	165 00
		2	78	157 50
		1	78	152 50
		3	78	150 00
		1	71	123 60
		1	47	75 20
Geneva	1	1	78	210 00
		1	78	195 00
		4	78	180 00
		1	78	172 50
		1	78	165 00
		2	78	157 50
		1	78	150 00
		1	78	142 50
		2	78	135 00
		2	78	120 00
		1	26	50 00
Hopewell Junction	1	2	91	204 75
		2	91	182 00
		3	91	159 25
		5	73	127 75
		1	17	42 50
Maybrook	1	25	91	182 00
		39	77	154 00
Mechanicville	1	3	86	193 50
		8	86	163 40
		1	85	255 00
		1	85	233 75
		1	85	225 25
		6	83	207 50
		10	83	186 75
		1	77	150 15
		1	77	142 45
		1	77	120 90
Oneida	1	2	91	172 50
		2	91	165 00
		2	91	157 50
		8	91	150 00
		1	91	142 50
		1	91	135 00
Plattsburgh	1	1	78	360 00
		1	78	270 00
		1	78	225 00
		1	78	180 00
		1	78	154 50
		5	78	150 00
		2	78	135 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Clerks (Railway) — Continued.				
Plattsburg		2	78	$120 00
		3	78	105 00
		1	78	48 00
Rochester	1	2	84	225 00
		2	84	195 00
		2	84	180 00
		13	84	172 50
		12	84	150 00
		12	84	142 50
		9	84	135 00
		5	84	120 00
		12	77	165 00
Rotterdam Junction	1	3	91	300 00
		4	91	210 00
		27	91	185 00
		4	91	165 00
		22	91	150 00
Rouses Point	1	1	78	225 00
		1	78	165 00
		6	78	150 00
		2	78	135 00
		4	78	120 00
		1	78	105 00
Syracuse	1	1	78	240 00
		20	78	165 00
		3	78	135 00
Troy	1	1	91	270 00
		3	91	159 25
		1	78	234 00
		3	78	195 00
		6	78	175 50
		1	78	140 40
		1	78	136 50
		1	78	132 60
Utica	1	1	78	330 00
		1	78	250 00
		1	78	240 00
		1	78	225 00
		2	78	210 00
		1	78	202 50
		3	78	195 00
		2	78	187 50
		1	78	174 00
		5	78	172 50
		3	78	165 00
		6	78	157 50
		2	78	150 00
		12	78	142 50
Whitehall	1	4	78	180 00
		10	78	150 00
		5	78	135 00
		5	70	105 00
		4	70	94 50
Conductors.				
Albany	1	110	100	300 00
		13	60	420 00
		25	60	360 00
		12	60	322 50
Binghamton	1	46	91	351 00
Buffalo	1	135	91	$405 00
		200	91	300 00
Corning	1	3	91	330 00
		58	80	272 00
		7	78	330 00
East Syracuse	1	2	91	330 00
		4	60	220 00
		111	60	140 00
Elmira	2	7	91	397 76
		1	91	394 58
		2	91	370 37
		1	91	362 64
		13	91	346 53
		1	91	182 00
		2	78	390 39
		1	78	338 21
		4	78	297 02
		21	77	315 70
		8	77	307 23
		6	77	215 60
		5	73	365 37
		24	68	265 20
		23	66	288 49
		33	64	268 16
Hornell	1	47	99	316 80
		9	95	332 50
		18	91	336 70
		1	91	318 50
		4	91	304 85
		2	91	184 73
		1	90	315 00
		2	85	212 50
		15	84	268 80
		6	75	270 00
Mechanicville	1	5	110	396 00
		5	100	360 00
		5	90	324 00
		15	77	277 20
		40	77	257 95
Middletown	1	4	91	382 20
		20	91	354 90
		31	91	313 95
		4	91	300 00
		5	91	204 75
New York, Manhattan	1	250	91	250 25
New York, Queens	1	82	84	327 60
		16	84	210 00
New York, Richmond	1	6	91	261 00
		15	91	231 00
		3	78	261 00
		2	76	212 80
		8	76	174 80
Norwich	1	4	91	354 90
		1	91	341 25
		5	91	313 95
		3	91	285 00
		1	91	182 00
		1	91	120 00
		1	77	300 30

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Conductors — Concluded.				
Norwich	1	4	77	$277 20
		3	63	217 35
		3	63	148 05
Ogdensburg	1	6	91	300 00
		4	78	360 00
		12	78	330 00
		6	78	270 00
		7	78	264 00
		3	78	255 00
		1	78	225 00
		2	78	180 00
		3	66	250 00
Olean	1	34	84	323 40
Oneonta	1	25	90	315 00
		60	90	292 50
		3	90	270 00
Oswego	1	15	91	330 00
		22	91	285 00
Rensselaer	1	1	91	318 50
		2	91	295 75
		1	91	225 00
		4	78	375 00
		2	78	300 00
		1	77	192 50
		41	50	175 00
Rochester	1	92	90	360 00
Salamanca	1	42	91	273 00
Syracuse	1	53	91	360 00
		45	91	330 00
		7	91	300 00
		3	91	195 00
Utica	1	22	91	373 10
		31	91	318 50
		20	91	291 20
		10	77	284 90
Watertown	1	51	138	524 40
		36	36	104 40
		2	91	445 90
Whitehall	1	1	91	377 65
		2	91	255 00
		1	83	344 45
		2	78	390 00
		4	78	384 00
		8	78	300 30
		8	78	273 00
		3	78	246 67
Engineers, Locomotive.				
Albany	1	40	91	525 53
		8	90	405 00
		68	90	378 00
		26	90	337 50
		4	78	300 30
		4	50	288 75
		16	36	151 20
Binghamton	2	10	91	318 50
		3	90	446 40
		8	90	409 50
		11	90	382 50
		1	90	198 00
		8	85	318 75
		5	84	$302 40
		16	80	320 00
		1	78	351 78
		8	78	331 50
Buffalo	7	20	120	462 00
		16	91	451 36
		1	91	450 00
		8	91	390 00
		46	91	375 00
		25	91	330 00
		30	91	318 50
		37	91	300 00
		1	91	150 00
		30	90	405 00
		20	90	360 00
		16	78	292 50
		73	75	300 00
		123	73	328 50
		82	72	324 00
		80	72	270 00
		79	70	315 00
		85	60	230 00
Corning	1	164	74	314 50
East Syracuse	1	70	91	409 50
Elmira	2	72	93	372 00
		2	90	544 50
		1	90	501 30
		3	90	344 70
		7	80	391 20
		13	80	378 40
		5	78	298 74
		2	77	465 85
		3	77	428 89
		4	77	381 92
		20	75	394 50
		18	68	330 48
Hornell	2	15	91	490 49
		15	91	477 75
		115	75	300 00
		54	60	255 00
Mechanicville	1	48	91	386 75
		8	91	364 00
		8	91	318 50
		8	78	292 50
		3	78	234 00
Middletown	1	100	78	331 50
New York, Bronx	2	20	91	555 10
		25	91	400 40
		40	91	350 35
		16	91	318 50
		50	91	304 85
		90	90	517 50
		160	78	374 40
		105	78	312 00
		55	78	265 20
		35	78	234 00
		19	75	131 25
		13	26	135 20
New York, Brooklyn	2	200	91	273 00
		27	75	243 75

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Engineers, Locomotive— Concluded.				
New York, Queens	1	64	98	$416 50
		24	97	421 95
		22	92	391 00
		23	78½	329 70
		31	63½	269 88
New York, Richmond	1	12	91	318 50
		16	83	307 10
		10	77	269 50
		7	50	150 00
		4	30	82 50
Norwich	1	8	91	386 75
		1	91	350 35
		4	91	336 70
		1	78	288 60
		18	53	225 25
Ogdensburg	1	15	98	372 40
		1	91	263 90
		1	91	254 80
		1	77	406 56
		2	77	375 76
		2	77	308 00
		4	77	201 84
		5	77	288 75
Olean	1	4	91	450 00
		20	91	390 00
		10	91	200 00
		4	91	270 00
		1	91	225 00
Oneonta	1	47	90	382 50
		5	90	360 00
		17	90	337 50
		16	90	333 00
		15	70	297 50
Oswego	1	60	91	360 00
		10	91	332 15
		30	91	330 00
Port Jervis	2	1	91	375 00
		10	90	382 50
		5	87	334 95
		9	85	361 25
		61	75	318 75
		50	75	281 25
		25	75	277 50
		1	70	245 00
		7	65	260 00
		2	55	220 00
Rensselaer	1	13	90	360 00
		20	70	294 00
Rochester	2	3	120	480 00
		50	100	385 00
		20	90	427 50
		5	90	337 50
		6	90	328 50
		4	90	324 00
		4	78	409 50
		5	78	273 00
		30	65	292 50
		30	65	286 00
		50	60	219 00
Salamanca	1	70	90	$360 00
		8	77	539 00
Schenectady	1	40	91	450 00
		10	91	327 60
Syracuse	3	12	91	525 00
		30	91	495 00
		67	91	450 00
		8	91	390 00
		3	91	300 00
		10	90	315 00
		25	78	420 00
		8	78	300 30
		30	78	284 70
		9	60	240 00
Troy	1	2	91	580 58
		3	91	568 75
		5	91	455 00
		10	91	341 25
		4	91	336 70
		2	91	318 50
		15	78	195 00
		2	77	485 87
		1	77	457 38
		2	77	438 13
		5	77	327 25
		3	77	292 60
		14	77	272 20
Utica	1	50	77	338 80
		70	77	296 45
Watertown	1	10	135	519 75
		20	120	462 00
		8	91	400 40
		20	91	341 25
		7	78	343 20
		27	70	308 00
Whitehall	1	10	86	559 00
		10	86	430 00
		25	86	365 50
		15	60	270 00
		30	45	202 50
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive.				
Albany	3	16	91	300 00
		16	91	229 32
		17	91	225 00
		62	91	200 20
		30	82	344 40
		70	82	205 00
		30	80	292 00
		54	80	168 00
Binghamton	1	4	85	191 25
		3	80	204 00
		3	78	280 80
		2	76	167 20
		6	75	318 75
		5	75	198 75
		5	65	172 25
		3	50	212 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive — Continued.				
Buffalo	7	15	91	$282 10
		70	91	227 50
		30	91	204 75
		2	91	195 00
		1	90	316 80
		5	90	315 00
		3	90	301 50
		10	90	217 80
		10	88	220 00
		22	86	215 00
		25	78	312 00
		11	78	280 80
		164	78	195 00
		11	77	269 50
		2	77	260 26
		15	75	210 00
		30	75	187 50
		6	72	324 00
		30	70	315 00
		1	70	294 00
		15	70	245 00
		40	70	157 50
		20	60	240 00
		15	60	210 00
		299	60	150 00
		30	50	125 00
		30	48	168 00
		70	45	112 50
		15	45	101 25
Corning	1	26	75	307 50
East Syracuse	1	100	75	206 25
		30	90	405 00
Elmira	2	75	90	225 00
		3	91	556 92
		7	91	470 47
		9	91	331 24
		8	91	318 50
		8	91	300 30
		9	91	269 36
		5	91	268 45
		9	91	239 33
		2	91	211 12
		6	91	200 20
		3	91	159 25
		30	90	270 00
		8	78	202 02
		1	77	196 35
		5	77	115 50
		22	60	300 00
		10	45	247 50
		9	45	163 80
		28	43	129 00
Green Island	1	4	98	270 60
		2	90	180 00
		22	87	240 00
		17	78	195 00
		20	24	60 00
Hornell	1	85	79	189 60
		85	57	242 25
Mechanicville	1	30	91	$386 75
		56	91	227 50
Middletown	1	16	91	386 75
		16	91	254 80
		12	91	209 30
		39	78	179 40
		8	77	177 10
New York, Bronx	2	51	91	227 50
		43	91	209 30
		39	91	168 35
		1	90	457 20
		6	90	223 20
		7	84	323 40
		10	84	231 00
		9	84	221 76
		15	84	193 20
		19	84	184 80
		13	84	180 60
		9	78	300 30
		6	78	253 50
		7	78	179 40
		6	60	285 00
		2	60	231 00
		18	45	267 75
		16	45	226 80
		5	45	123 75
		7	42	174 30
		25	30	66 00
		8	20	59 00
New York, Queens	1	9	91	236 60
		18	91	222 95
		85	91	218 40
		65	39	93 60
New York, Richmond	1	19	91	209 30
		47	91	168 35
Niagara Falls	1	20	91	204 75
		6	70	262 50
		5	70	175 00
Norwich	1	18	91	236 60
		5	91	213 85
		8	91	209 30
		8	77	200 20
		17	77	177 10
Ogdensburg	1	8	65	156 00
		7	65	149 50
		7	65	146 25
		3	65	120 25
Olean	1	45	65	162 50
Oneonta	1	71	84	357 00
		60	81	214 65
Oswego	1	22	91	330 00
		30	91	270 00
		30	91	240 00
		10	91	200 20
Port Jervis	1	50	77	200 20
		40	77	169 40
		50	60	147 00
		50	60	141 00
		20	40	140 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive — Concluded.				
Rensselaer	1	25	70	$210 00
		30	65	169 00
		107	50	220 00
Rochester	1	80	91	250 25
		19	91	222 95
		54	91	195 65
		24	91	192 92
		12	77	211 75
		37	77	165 55
		11	77	163 24
		10	77	157 85
		19	70	175 00
Salamanca	1	29	80	204 00
		5	80	176 00
		18	43	191 35
Saratoga Springs	1	12	77	204 05
		4	77	184 80
		4	77	173 25
Schenectady	1	3	91	450 00
		33	91	225 00
		4	91	204 75
Syracuse	3	3	91	525 00
		29	91	450 00
		20	91	409 50
		20	91	315 00
		2	91	300 00
		37	91	255 00
		45	91	250 25
		5	91	232 05
		4	91	227 50
		15	91	200 20
		28	91	195 00
		2	91	182 00
Utica	1	16	90	360 00
		68	90	216 00
		35	90	189 00
		7	60	144 00
Watertown	1	44	78	375 00
		44	78	210 00
West Seneca	1	4	80	180 00
		10	60	252 00
		22	60	158 40
Whitehall	1	45	80	192 00
		15	40	96 00
Motormen, Guards, etc. (Electric Trains).				
New York, Brooklyn	1	45	91	273 00
		15	78	234 00
		5	60	180 00
New York, Manhattan	2	62	91	318 50
		1	91	182 00
		5	78	345 00
		2	78	156 00
Railroad Interlockers.				
Buffalo	1	5	78	225 00
		8	78	210 00
		24	78	195 00
		7	78	165 00
		7	78	$156 00
		9	78	150 00
		20	78	135 00
		2	69	138 00
Poughkeepsie	1	20	91	195 00
		15	78	240 00
		12	78	180 00
		68	78	150 00
		10	40	66 67
Rochester	1	3	90	220 50
		26	90	210 00
		3	75	185 25
		3	75	168 75
		3	75	151 50
		1	75	135 00
		1	75	121 50
Yonkers	1	5	78	225 00
		4	78	202 50
		4	78	195 00
		6	78	180 00
		91	78	150 00
Street Railway Employees.				
Albany	1	380	91	227 50
		12	91	182 00
		10	78	195 00
Elmira	1	16	91	200 20
		5	91	182 00
		15	91	136 50
		8	91	122 85
		7	91	116 03
		15	91	109 20
		15	91	102 38
Glens Falls	1	52	91	200 20
		12	73	160 60
		10	55	121 00
		19	46	92 00
Ithaca	1	20	80	160 00
		5	80	144 00
		3	55	110 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	270	91	200 20
Newburgh	1	4	87	182 70
		1	86	172 00
		5	85	170 00
		4	85	161 50
		6	85	153 00
		6	82	172 20
		8	82	155 80
		4	82	147 60
		3	75	150 00
		1	75	135 00
		3	48	100 80
		5	48	91 20
		1	20	40 00
		1	20	36 00
Oswego	1	20	91	210 21
		3	91	200 20
		4	91	190 19
		4	91	180 18

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Street Railway Employees — Concluded.				
Rochester	1	540	91	$218 40
		200	80	176 00
Stillwater	1	72	91	200 20
		17	91	145 60
Syracuse	1	66	91	218 40
Troy	1	260	91	210 21
		5	91	204 75
		5	91	194 74
		3	91	180 18
		22	91	170 17
		140	20	46 20
Yonkers	1	258	91	191 10
Switchmen.				
Binghamton	1	1	91	330 00
		1	91	273 00
		1	91	245 70
		14	91	218 49
		2	91	168 35
		1	91	150 15
		5	72	230 40
		5	72	216 00
		10	72	208 80
		10	72	194 40
		9	45	130 50
Buffalo	7	12	91	360 36
		8	91	340 34
		24	91	330 33
		7	91	327 60
		52	91	310 31
		12	91	309 40
		14	91	300 30
		24	91	282 10
		22	90	324 00
		22	90	306 00
		75	90	297 00
		75	90	279 00
		15	88	272 80
		10	80	272 00
		35	75	270 00
		23	75	255 00
		70	75	247 50
		46	75	232 50
		3	68	210 80
		5	62	223 20
		9	62	210 80
		10	62	204 60
		15	62	192 20
		9	48	148 80
Elmira	1	2	81	226 80
		2	81	194 40
		4	78	249 60
		4	78	234 00
		8	78	226 20
		8	78	210 60
		6	60	174 00
		6	60	162 00
Hornell	1	5	87	269 70
		3	87	261 00
		16	87	$226 20
		16	87	217 50
		1	21	52 50
Lyons	1	8	91	254 80
Middletown	1	3	78	234 00
		3	78	206 70
		6	78	198 90
New York, Bronx	1	4	91	263 90
		2	91	259 35
		10	91	227 50
		12	91	222 95
Niagara Falls	1	2	91	309 40
		1	91	291 20
		2	91	282 10
		2	91	263 90
Rochester	1	5	78	265 20
		5	78	249 60
		5	78	241 80
		6	78	226 20
Salamanca	1	1	91	282 10
		2	91	236 60
		1	91	227 50
Syracuse	1	3	91	273 00
		5	91	245 70
		2	91	168 35
Utica	1	2	78	234 00
		4	60	162 00
		1	25	67 50
West Seneca	1	7	40	144 00
		23	40	136 00
		14	40	132 00
		46	40	124 00
Trackmen, Railway.				
Fulton Chain	1	24	77	154 00
		6	77	107 42
		24	77	100 49
Trainmen.				
Albany	2	1	91	300 00
		8	91	227 50
		4	77	246 40
		5	77	238 70
		2	77	231 00
		32	77	215 60
		10	77	207 90
		6	77	177 87
		23	60	210 00
		20	60	198 00
		40	60	192 00
		65	60	180 00
		200	60	150 00
Auburn	1	8	91	236 60
		39	78	180 00
Binghamton	1	204	91	227 50
Buffalo	3	140	92	331 20
		7	91	219 00
		100	90	225 00
		30	88	316 80
		25	84	285 60
		20	80	288 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Trainmen — Continued.				
Buffalo		100	80	$264 00
		100	80	248 00
		80	75	255 00
		15	72	237 60
		30	66	237 60
		27	60	204 00
		36	60	150 00
		30	56	173 60
		80	55	115 00
		8	40	136 00
		25	30	75 00
		30	25	77 50
		25	20	66 00
		10	10	34 00
		15	10	25 00
		8	5	15 50
Corning	1	25	60	198 00
		242	60	132 00
East Syracuse	1	60	91	285 00
		50	91	255 00
		192	91	210 00
		8	91	150 00
Elmira	2	15	91	255 00
		30	91	224 77
		30	80	264 00
		12	78	274 56
		25	76	250 80
		30	75	300 00
		20	75	207 75
		6	75	199 50
		10	75	198 00
		22	75	190 50
		17	75	181 50
		193	60	181 20
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	20	60	180 00
		20	60	150 00
		44	45	112 50
Hornell	1	3	90	288 00
		6	90	279 00
		5	90	270 00
		20	90	234 00
		14	90	225 00
		212	90	193 50
		5	90	182 70
Kingston	1	8	90	261 00
		4	90	211 50
		10	90	202 50
		19	90	189 00
		24	77	192 50
		20	77	184 00
		7	77	169 40
		10	77	154 00
		20	70	193 20
Mechanicville	1	5	90	301 50
		4	90	292 50
		16	90	279 00
		85	90	238 50
		65	90	211 50
Middletown	1	30	91	282 10
		1	91	273 00
		2	91	$227 50
		180	91	200 20
		1	91	180 00
		1	91	150 00
		3	91	127 50
New York, Bronx	1	4	91	318 50
		22	91	309 40
		12	91	259 35
		28	91	254 80
		127	91	222 95
		35	91	195 65
		90	91	191 10
		36	91	182 00
New York, Manhattan	2	211	91	198 00
		50	90	292 50
		100	90	270 00
		25	85	306 00
		35	85	289 00
		35	85	280 50
		85	85	263 50
		20	85	255 00
		29	80	240 00
New York, Queens	1	20	78	265 20
		21	78	249 60
		60	78	234 00
		63	78	218 40
		25	78	195 00
		163	78	187 20
		11	78	179 40
		215	78	167 70
New York, Richmond	1	20	85	150 00
		4	80	272 00
		12	80	240 00
		2	77	283 70
		10	77	215 60
		8	77	184 80
		8	77	150 00
		6	75	195 00
		2	72	324 00
		4	69	213 90
Newark	1	10	100	300 00
		54	90	193 50
Newburgh	1	58	91	227 50
Niagara Falls	1	2	91	345 00
		5	91	330 00
		11	91	309 40
		1	91	300 00
		14	91	291 20
		18	91	282 10
		27	91	263 90
		2	91	240 00
		3	91	225 00
		4	91	222 95
		6	91	213 85
		2	91	157 50
		3	77	231 00
		12	77	215 60
		3	77	200 20
		6	77	192 50
		2	77	172 50

* The asterisk distinguishe women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Trainmen — Continued.				
Norwich	1	8	92	$317 40
		8	92	276 00
		15	92	234 60
		12	92	221 60
		26	92	213 60
		4	77	200 20
		6	77	192 50
		7	65	224 25
		7	65	156 00
		15	65	149 50
Ogdensburg	1	15	78	214 50
		15	78	195 00
		30	78	175 50
		30	78	156 00
Olean	1	1	91	381 00
		2	91	342 00
		1	91	330 00
		8	91	309 40
		15	91	300 30
		16	91	274 82
		30	91	254 80
		8	80	300 00
		12	80	220 00
Oneonta	1	50	91	245 70
		150	91	200 20
Oswego	1	20	91	375 00
		20	91	273 00
		20	91	254 80
		12	91	240 00
		30	91	195 00
		10	84	235 20
Plattsburg	1	1	91	282 10
		1	91	255 00
		2	91	254 80
		1	91	227 50
		1	91	209 30
		1	91	135 00
		1	82	273 06
		1	82	246 00
		1	77	269 50
		2	77	246 40
		6	77	231 00
		2	77	217 14
		2	77	215 60
		12	77	207 90
		15	77	192 50
		10	77	177 10
		3	50	160 00
		3	10	35 00
Port Jervis	1	256	75	168 75
Ravena	1	1	91	323 05
		8	91	262 08
		9	91	229 32
		17	87	261 00
		16	87	243 60
		4	87	182 70
		1	87	126 15
		1	49	123 48
		1	40	112 00
Rensselaer	1	35	78	214 50
		55	78	$198 00
		90	46	95 20
Rochester	2	1	91	525 00
		2	91	330 00
		26	91	315 00
		6	91	270 00
		52	91	252 00
		7	91	240 00
		77	91	228 00
		6	91	225 00
		2	91	198 00
		20	91	192 00
		40	52	187 20
		50	52	130 00
		55	52	124 80
Rotterdam Junction	1	6	90	279 00
		16	90	238 50
		40	90	202 50
Salamanca	1	3	91	294 84
		4	91	273 00
		3	91	268 45
		10	91	252 98
		4	91	250 25
		10	91	239 33
		12	91	236 60
		12	91	227 50
		8	90	306 00
		97	90	207 00
Schenectady	1	25	107	246 10
		2	100	320 00
		22	91	245 70
		6	78	179 40
		57	77	169 40
Syracuse	2	2	91	371 28
		4	91	349 44
		1	91	338 52
		15	91	318 50
		9	91	316 68
		15	91	300 30
		1	91	300 00
		15	91	291 20
		15	91	273 00
		1	91	240 00
		6	91	231 00
		5	91	223 50
		1	91	200 20
		16	91	198 00
		10	91	193 05
		8	91	192 00
		1	75	200 00
		1	60	223 20
		14	60	150 00
		10	60	132 00
		1	49	107 80
		168	45	165 00
Troy	1	5	77	246 40
		2	77	238 70
		16	77	211 75
		15	77	207 90
		8	77	204 05

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Conc'd.				
Trainmen — Concluded.				
Troy		12	77	$200 20
		3	77	184 80
		15	77	161 70
Utica	1	20	89	258 10
		20	89	240 30
		23	89	178 00
		9	77	269 50
		150	77	177 87
		50	77	161 70
		50	69	159 39
Walton	1	1	94	324 30
		1	91	270 00
		1	91	236 60
		2	91	213 85
		10	90	204 75
		1	89	222 50
		1	77	277 20
		1	77	265 65
		1	77	198 66
		1	77	190 19
		2	76	197 60
		3	75	187 50
		3	73	186 15
		2	71	181 05
		2	64	144 00
Watertown	1	104	78	225 00
Whitehall	1	91	128	294 40
		22	78	249 60
		26	78	234 00
(b) Navigation.				
Boatmen.				
New York, Manhattan	1	2,000	91	150 00
		212	91	120 00
Cooks and Stewards, Marine.				
New York, Manhattan	1	10	91	l300 00
		20	91	l270 00
		5	91	l255 00
		12	91	l240 00
		25	91	l225 00
		54	91	l195 00
		45	91	l180 00
		80	91	l165 00
		50	91	l150 00
		30	91	l135 00
		100	91	l120 00
		400	91	l105 00
		59	91	190 00
Engineers, Marine.				
Buffalo	1	14	60	o230 00
		4	15	o60 00
New York, Manhattan	1	4	91	g652 00
		19	91	g577 00
		38	91	g547 00
		91	91	g502 00
		27	91	g457 00
		50	91	450 00
		4	91	g427 00
		50	91	412 50
		50	91	$405 00
		227	91	g397 00
		150	91	390 00
		238	91	g382 00
		119	91	g367 00
		100	91	360 00
		38	91	g352 00
		150	91	g322 00
		200	91	g307 00
		280	91	g292 00
		100	91	g277 00
		250	91	g262 00
		200	91	g232 00
Tonawanda	1	3	91	300 00
		2	30	100 00
Firemen, Marine.				
Buffalo	1	10	30	n77 50
New York, Brooklyn	1	150	91	i275 00
		300	91	i185 00
Masters and Pilots.				
Albany	1	1	91	l345 00
		7	7	122 42
New York, Manhattan	1	153	91	l645 00
		25	91	l600 00
		210	91	l495 00
		3	91	l450 00
		135	91	405 00
		200	91	l390 00
		297	91	375 00
		25	91	l360 00
		205	91	300 00
		81	91	l300 00
		276	91	l270 00
		31	91	l255 00
		81	91	l240 00
		91	91	l210 00
		244	91	l195 00
		20	91	l180 00
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.				
Building Material Drivers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	50	78	195 00
		350	78	175 50
		100	57	128 25
		200	48	120 00
Cabmen and Coach Drivers.				
Albany	1	59	91	156 00
Buffalo	1	105	91	156 00
		15	42	72 00
New York, Brooklyn	3	805	91	182 00
New York, Manhattan	3	1,200	91	195 65
		100	91	182 00
		75	91	169 00
		25	91	156 00
		75	78	195 00
Rochester	1	25	91	156 00
Troy	1	24	91	156 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.
l Includes board reckoned at $15 per month.
g Includes board reckoned at $4 per week.
i Includes board reckoned at $5 per week.
o Includes board reckoned at $25 per month
n Includes board reckoned at $20 per month.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving — Conc'd.				
Coal Wagon Drivers and Helpers.				
Albany	1	200	78	$169 00
Buffalo	1	6	90	231 30
		54	90	180 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	600	85	240 83
		300	80	193 33
		300	60	130 00
Troy	1	170	78	169 00
Commission Drivers and Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	75	77	231 00
		600	77	192 50
		25	60	180 00
		200	54	135 00
Delivery Wagon Drivers.				
Buffalo	2	47	78	234 00
		67	77	154 00
		1	64	192 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	20	72	216 00
		10	72	204 00
		250	72	180 00
		100	72	162 00
		40	60	170 00
		50	60	150 00
		25	60	135 00
Express and Mail Wagon Drivers.				
New York, Manhattan..	3	45	84	189 00
		82	84	138 60
		5	78	247 50
		42	78	187 50
		60	78	175 90
		50	78	130 00
		45	78	85 80
		2	77	179 67
		1	77	103 95
		10	66	157 30
		6	62	139 50
		30	60	100 00
		15	60	66 00
		5	48	79 20
Funeral Coach Drivers.				
New York, Manhattan..	2	930	91	182 00
		400	72	144 00
		22	66	110 00
Ice Handlers.				
Auburn	1	6	78	156 00
Rochester	1	50	70	140 00
Milk Wagon Drivers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	80	91	156 00
		35	77	132 00
Piano Movers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	79	$117 00
		25	39	97 50
Team Drivers and Owners.				
Albany	1	170	78	156 00
Binghamton	1	51	91	156 00
Buffalo	1	17	78	143 00
		10	78	130 00
Elmira	1	1	78	156 00
		9	78	117 00
Geneva	1	30	78	143 00
Ithaca	1	1	78	156 00
		2	78	130 00
New York, Brooklyn...	3	150	77	192 50
		100	77	166 32
		100	40	100 00
		50	40	86 40
		25	39	91 00
		55	39	84 50
		20	39	74 75
		50	20	45 00
		35	20	30 00
New York, Manhattan..	7	60	78	195 00
		170	78	175 50
		6	77	256 67
		182	77	231 00
		10	77	192 50
		10	75	225 00
		20	75	212 50
		420	75	200 00
		290	75	187 50
		140	75	175 00
		3	65	216 67
		8	65	195 00
		544	65	162 50
		360	65	140 83
		140	60	160 00
		10	60	120 00
		50	54	144 00
		70	54	135 00
		10	54	126 00
		120	52	130 00
		40	52	117 00
		40	48	112 00
Olean	1	6	75	162 50
Peekskill	1	125	78	156 00
Rochester	2	12	78	169 00
		135	78	156 00
		5	78	149 50
		70	78	143 00
		5	78	136 50
Troy	1	15	78	169 00
		85	77	166 83
White Plains	1	92	78	156 00
		6	26	52 00
Yonkers	1	15	78	188 50
		337	78	169 00
		98	78	143 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(d) Freight Handling.				
Coal Heavers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	38	$114 00
Freight and Baggagemen.				
Albany	1	72	77	123 20
		10	60	96 00
Amsterdam	1	1	91	157 50
		1	91	135 00
		1	78	120 00
		15	77	103 95
		1	71	95 85
		1	54	72 90
		1	47	63 45
Canandaigua	1	7	82	138 58
		1	78	163 20
		1	77	127 05
		10	77	115 50
		3	36	54 00
Elmira	1	1	78	204 00
		1	78	174 00
		1	78	165 00
		1	78	150 00
		2	78	148 00
		1	59	88 50
		18	54	75 45
Rotterdam Junction....	1	8	78	156 00
		20	78	132 60
		2	52	88 40
Syracuse	1	11	78	172 50
		19	78	157 50
		35	78	124 80
Troy	1	1	78	195 00
		7	78	150 00
		7	77	154 00
		7	77	142 45
		38	77	127 05
Grain Handlers.				
Buffalo	3	100	77	192 50
		20	12	30 00
		150	10	30 00
Longshoremen.				
Kingston	1	2	26	110 00
		3	15	22 50
		6	13	55 00
New York, Brooklyn...	5	330	39	117 00
		232	26	78 00
New York, Manhattan..	5	750	65	195 00
		1,300	60	180 00
		115	48	144 00
		30	30	90 00
Ogdensburg	1	25	65	97 50
Lumber Handlers.				
Albany	1	50	77	231 00
		10	77	154 00
		15	77	115 50
Buffalo	1	1	23	46 00
Ogdensburg	3	2	77	190 19
		5	77	180 95
		308	77	146 30
		14	77	134 75
Troy	1	12	77	154 00
Whitehall	1	15	77	115 50
Scow Trimmers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	40	78	136 50
		110	78	117 00
		175	78	97 50
Transfer Messengers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	1	105	187 80
		1	98	189 00
		1	91	195 00
		8	91	175 00
		3	91	162 50
		4	91	149 50
		1	63	112 40
(e) Telegraphers.				
Telegraphers (Commercial).				
Albany	1	3	91	360 00
		3	91	300 00
		8	91	240 00
		3	91	216 00
		2	91	180 00
		1	91	135 00
Buffalo	1	10	78	231 00
		50	78	165 00
		*5	78	120 00
		*15	78	90 00
Syracuse	1	4	78	286 00
		6	78	180 00
Utica	1	3	91	180 00
		2	78	325 00
		*1	78	273 00
		1	78	234 00
Telegraphers (Railroad).				
Albany	1	15	91	210 00
		55	91	195 00
		15	91	180 00
		65	91	150 00
Elmira	1	2	91	199 65
		52	91	163 35
		*2	91	163 35
Hunter	1	1	91	195 00
		1	91	169 26
		2	91	165 00
		6	91	150 00
		1	91	135 00
		1	80	133 60
		1	77	128 33

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(e) Telegraphers—Conc'd.				
Telegraphers (Railroad) — Concluded.				
Kingston	1	1	91	$300 00
		3	91	285 00
		4	91	270 00
		2	91	225 00
		2	91	210 00
		13	91	195 00
		200	91	165 00
New Rochelle	1	7	91	244 40
		4	91	240 50
		12	91	234 65
		1	91	234 00
		2	91	220 35
		16	91	215 15
		6	91	205 40
		1	91	195 00
		1	91	182 00
		3	91	175 50
		*1	91	175 50
		1	91	172 90
New York, Manhattan	1	17	91	218 40
New York, Queens	1	1	91	390 00
		1	91	285 00
		3	91	270 00
		1	91	255 00
		9	91	240 00
		22	91	225 00
		21	91	210 00
		3	91	202 50
		41	91	$195 00
		*1	91	195 00
		1	91	187 50
		46	91	180 00
		*4	91	180 00
		14	91	172 50
		64	91	165 00
		3	91	165 00
		5	91	157 50
Olean	1	115	91	163 35
Rochester	1	1	91	240 00
		1	91	225 00
		7	91	195 00
		21	91	180 00
		15	91	165 00
		9	91	150 00
		*2	91	150 00
Salamanca	1	20	91	225 00
		30	91	210 00
		50	91	195 00
		100	91	180 00
		100	91	174 00
		100	91	165 00
		300	91	159 00
		200	91	150 00
		20	91	142 50
		30	91	135 00
		*2	91	135 00
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.				
(a) GARMENTS.				
Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	1	71	$192 50
		1	71	154 00
		1	71	77 00
		*1	77	128 33
		*1	77	115 50
		*1	77	89 83
		*1	77	83 42
		*3	77	64 42
Buttonhole Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	29	26	65 00
New York, Manhattan	1	175	48	102 00
Syracuse	1	*25	52	104 00
		*29	52	95 33
		*25	52	86 67
		*6	52	69 33
Cloak and Suit Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	500	72	288 00
		300	48	192 00
		200	30	120 00
Cloak and Suit Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	55	39	97 50
		*2	39	39 00
New York, Manhattan	3	12	43	$64 50
		300	36	108 00
		400	36	72 00
		100	24	72 00
		*200	36	72 00
		*75	24	48 00
Cloth Examiners, Spongers and Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	80	77	308 00
		100	77	243 83
		20	77	205 33
		§50	77	102 67
		37	39	104 00
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.				
Buffalo	1	5	36	132 00
		80	36	120 00
		20	36	96 00
		15	36	72 00
		10	36	48 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	16	77	308 00
		140	77	282 33
		12	77	231 00
		30	77	192 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members, § Helpers.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(a) Garments — Cont'd.				
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers—Concluded.				
Newburgh	1	2	77	$243 83
		3	77	231 00
		1	77	218 16
		8	77	205 33
		2	77	186 08
		2	77	179 66
		2	77	154 00
		1	77	134 75
		1	77	128 33
		1	77	77 00
		10	74	222 00
		1	74	172 67
		1	74	123 33
		1	68	113 33
		1	12	25 00
Rochester	1	5	75	250 00
		6	75	225 00
		1	75	212 50
		4	75	200 00
		4	70	233 33
		4	70	210 00
		5	70	198 33
		6	68	226 33
		2	68	204 00
		5	65	216 67
Syracuse	1	5	42	174 72
		30	42	168 00
		45	42	154 14
		10	42	140 00
		5	42	126 00
		4	42	112 14
		5	42	105 00
		4	42	98 00
		4	42	84 00
		4	42	69 86
		4	42	63 00
		3	42	56 00
Utica	1	10	70½	230 72
		42	42	152 71
Clothing Finishers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	58	40	160 00
Clothing Pressers.				
Buffalo	1	35	48	128 00
		15	48	120 00
		15	48	112 00
		5	48	104 00
		25	48	96 00
		10	48	88 00
		35	48	80 00
		20	48	72 00
		20	48	64 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	70	40	120 00
		45	39	78 00
New York, Manhattan	4	400	57	123 50
		125	48	120 00
		60	48	104 00
		225	42	98 00
		4	39	$117 00
		12	39	110 50
		12	39	104 00
		12	39	97 50
		2	39	91 00
		2	39	84 50
		75	36	90 00
		50	36	78 00
		50	24	52 00
Coat Makers.				
Buffalo	1	12	77	243 83
		30	77	192 50
		50	77	154 00
		20	77	134 75
		10	77	115 50
New York, Brooklyn	2	260	39	97 50
		*45	39	48 75
New York, Manhattan	5	27	80	240 00
		1	77	288 75
		13	77	269 50
		3	77	231 00
		32	65	113 75
		5	60	150 00
		10	60	105 00
		12	57	114 00
		8	50	125 00
		45	50	112 50
		576	40	80 00
		300	39	71 50
		10	30	90 00
		7	25	75 00
		300	24	96 00
		100	24	44 00
		1,500	20	60 00
		1	10	17 50
		*100	20	20 00
		2	70	210 00
Syracuse	4	14	70	182 00
		16	70	163 80
		71	70	140 00
		30	61	152 50
		90	50	75 00
		25	50	68 00
		12	40	106 80
		18	40	93 20
		10	40	80 00
		10	40	66 66
		10	35	93 45
		10	35	87 50
		18	35	81 90
		25	35	70 00
		10	35	58 33
		*25	77	115 50
		*25	77	77 00
		*30	42	56 00
		*18	42	42 00
		*50	42	35 00
		*50	42	31 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(a) Garments — Cont'd.				
Coat Makers—Concluded.				
Syracuse		*50	42	$21 00
		*2	42	14 00
		*100	40	40 00
		*10	12	12 00
Jacket Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	3	650	75	187 50
		5	52	130 00
		3	52	117 00
		2	52	104 00
		15	39	97 50
		9	39	87 75
		56	39	78 00
		*1	52	52 00
New York, Manhattan	3	50	52	138 66
		100	52	121 33
		125	52	104 00
		175	52	86 66
		500	48	112 00
		1,000	48	96 00
		*15	52	60 66
		*35	52	52 00
		*35	52	43 33
		*25	52	34 66
		*20	52	26 00
		*60	48	112 00
Knee Pants Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	300	54	81 00
		250	36	54 00
Neckwear Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	75	77	269 50
		25	77	231 00
		55	49	171 50
		9	49	147 00
		3	41	143 50
Neckwear Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	77	231 00
		1	77	205 33
		5	39	97 50
		6	39	78 00
		*5	39	65 00
		*8	39	52 00
		*17	39	32 50
New York, Manhattan	1	250	48	80 00
		*350	42	42 00
Overall Workers.				
Binghamton	1	1	36	117 82
		2	36	98 18
		1	36	68 73
		2	36	52 36
		*54	36	52 36
Buffalo	1	*2	8	16 00
		*3	8	13 33
		*10	8	10 67
		*8	8	10 00
		*10	8	9 33
		*20	8	8 00
		*10	8	6 67
		*2	8	5 00
		*4	8	4 67
		*3	8	3 34
New York, Manhattan	1	90	60	$144 00
		*130	60	100 00
Newburgh	2	1	91	147 84
		1	91	128 48
		3	90	211 21
		1	86	186 93
		5	84	127 44
		12	81	165 75
		5	80	111 64
		2	79	192 36
		4	78	217 77
		2	78	174 03
		4	78	148 62
		10	78	133 47
		1	77	226 21
		2	77	204 43
		5	77	203 19
		4	76	243 39
		2	76	243 17
		2	76	231 25
		13	76	229 41
		2	76	216 22
		3	76	203 53
		1	76	152 85
		5	76	96 93
		1	76	56 69
		3	75	235 32
		2	75	214 53
		2	75	62 15
		4	74	67 53
		2	74	42 78
		3	73	190 41
		3	73	75 93
		3	72	181 83
		3	72	162 00
		14	72	144 00
		3	72	96 00
		2	72	84 49
		1	71	232 06
		1	71	124 53
		2	68	73 48
		5	65	43 68
		2	62	132 26
		5	60	146 48
		2	60	134 05
		1	41	72 31
		*6	79	134 56
		*1	79	112 91
		*3	78	171 78
		*2	78	141 00
		*5	78	119 91
		*4	78	79 74
		*5	73	47 71
		*25	72	120 00
		*25	72	108 00
		*8	72	100 11
		*25	72	96 00
		*30	72	90 00
		*65	72	72 00
		*29	72	60 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(a) Garments — Cont'd.				
Overall Workers — Concluded.				
Newburgh		*3	72	$54 00
		*1	71	35 40
		*5	69	74 61
		*4	69	60 61
		*6	66	81 08
		*2	65	116 03
		*2	65	102 82
		*2	62	140 69
		*3	62	77 74
		*22	60	106 61
		*25	60	49 84
		*12	59	119 38
		*14	59	108 60
		*18	59	94 05
		*3	59	54 73
		*19	59	45 93
		*30	57	74 23
		*19	57	38 82
		*10	57	29 13
		*9	56	108 75
		*36	56	83 41
		*28	56	66 53
		*1	55	137 51
		*13	55	50 94
		*24	54	90 78
		*17	54	76 10
		*20	54	66 97
		*32	54	59 39
		*29	54	57 03
		*14	54	31 90
		*1	49	117 59
		*1	31	64 94
Wappingers Falls	1	7	72	216 00
		8	72	144 00
		10	72	126 00
		10	72	108 00
		*75	72	144 00
		*50	72	108 00
		*25	72	90 00
		*14	72	72 00
Pants Makers.				
Albany	1	15	77	192 50
		7	60	150 00
		*8	77	115 50
Buffalo	1	30	77	231 00
		15	77	154 00
		14	77	115 50
New York, Brooklyn	2	100	39	117 00
		25	26	78 00
New York, Manhattan	1	400	35	93 33
		350	35	82 50
Potsdam	1	12	77	154 00
		*29	77	77 00
Pants and Vest Makers.				
Syracuse	1	*4	52	78 00
		*2	52	69 33
		*2	52	52 00
		*2	52	43 33
		*142	36	$36 00
		*5	20	25 00
		*13	20	16 67
Utica	1	3	77	192 50
		34	77	154 00
		9	77	115 50
		*40	77	96 25
Warrensburg	1	1	72	108 00
		1	68	204 00
		3	68	102 00
		1	60	200 00
		2	60	125 00
		1	60	120 00
		2	60	100 00
		1	54	93 00
		1	48	112 00
		*2	72	108 00
		*1	66	132 00
		*10	66	110 00
		*1	66	90 75
		*1	66	80 25
		*1	66	77 00
		*3	66	66 00
		*1	66	44 00
		*6	60	130 00
		*1	60	100 00
		*2	60	90 00
		*1	60	60 00
		*2	50	75 00
		*1	48	44 00
		*3	48	40 00
		*9	48	32 00
		*1	42	52 50
		*1	42	42 00
		*1	36	38 00
Skirt Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	150	54	108 00
		125	36	72 00
		*10	54	81 00
		*30	36	54 00
Tailors.				
Albany	1	13	60	140 00
		51	40	146 67
		*3	40	146 67
Binghamton	1	5	77	282 33
		37	40	146 67
		*3	40	133 33
		*5	40	60 00
Buffalo	2	20	52	208 00
		30	52	156 00
		44	52	130 00
		52	52	104 00
		*100	60	80 00
		*4	52	78 00
Cortland	1	10	52	106 00
		*6	40	72 00
		*8	26	36 40
Elmira	1	42	24	60 00
		*4	24	40 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(a) Garments — Cont'd.				
Tailors—Concluded.				
Gloversville	1	16	40	$90 00
		*1	40	40 00
Ithaca	1	5	5	12 50
		*2	5	10 00
Jamestown	1	2	70	126 00
		1	60	110 00
		2	60	80 00
		1	48	115 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	35	35	70 00
		100	20	50 00
Olean	1	15	36	90 00
		5	40	60 00
Oneida	1	6	42	91 00
Poughkeepsie	1	5	77	154 00
		6	25	50 00
Rochester	1	50	38	67 17
Rome	1	4	42	126 00
		4	42	112 00
		4	42	84 00
Salamanca	1	1	55	109 00
		1	53	105 00
		1	52	104 00
		*1	53	66 50
		*1	53	65 55
		*1	38	48 60
		*1	36	44 80
		*1	34	42 00
		*1	25	31 50
Schenectady	1	8	77	173 25
		37	30	75 00
Syracuse	2	2	78	260 00
		2	78	221 00
		5	78	208 00
		7	78	195 00
		9	78	182 00
		3	40	100 00
		16	24	72 00
Troy	1	83	40	120 00
		*7	40	60 00
Theatrical Costumers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	6	91	286 00
		6	91	234 00
		6	91	143 00
		*14	91	143 00
Vest Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	500	39	84 50
		200	30	65 00
		*200	39	52 00
		*100	30	40 00
Waist Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	104	54	108 00
		115	48	80 00
		*200	54	90 00
		*25	48	50 00
Wrapper Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	41	48	96 00
		*76	48	72 00
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.				
Collar and Cuff Makers.				
Albany	1	2	70½	$320 35
		12	70½	102 44
		*16	70½	217 95
		*44	70½	173 04
Laundry Workers.				
Elmira	1	1	77	160 41
		1	77	154 00
		4	77	128 33
		3	77	115 50
		*1	77	102 66
		*10	77	77 00
Kingston	1	3	71½	237 25
		20	71½	214 50
		1	71½	196 56
		6	71½	195 00
Middletown	1	29	70	159 09
		*6	70	70 00
Poughkeepsie	1	3	70½	282 00
		20	70½	230 73
		10	70½	192 27
		5	70½	179 45
		3	40	101 82
Syracuse	1	3	77	231 00
		3	77	192 50
		4	77	154 00
		*10	77	77 00
Troy	1	6	77	173 25
		*14	77	102 67
Shirt Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	12	78	260 00
Shirt Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	2	20	39	78 00
		20	26	52 00
		50	24	60 00
		50	24	36 00
		40	24	30 00
		*8	39	58 50
		*10	39	48 75
		*27	39	39 00
		*15	39	32 50
		*12	39	26 00
		*8	39	19 50
		*20	24	40 80
		*40	24	24 00
New York, Manhattan	1	150	26	39 00
		*175	26	26 00
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.				
Cloth, Hat and Cap Blockers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	100	56	112 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	20	77	269 50
		9	72	270 00
		23	60	210 00
		9	59	206 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs —Concluded.				
Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters—Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		17	48	$168 00
		20	38	123 50
Cloth Hat and Cap Finishers and Trimmers.				
New York, Manhattan..	2	30	45	90 00
		*25	77	104 00
		*20	40	60 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Lining Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	*150	54	90 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.				
Albany	1	9	60	120 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	120	39	117 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	1,390	48	88 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Packers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	45	45	90 00
Fur Workers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	145	57	133 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	75	77	205 33
Hat and Cap Sweat Band Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	24	39	117 00
Hat Finishers.				
Matteawan	1	12	20	30 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	439	52	189 09
New York, Manhattan.	1	30	40	200 00
		41	35	175 00
Newburgh	1	140	26	94 55
Hat Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	100	70	233 33
		120	35	116 66
Newburgh	1	1	77	385 00
		1	77	320 83
		40	30	120 00
		30	30	105 00
		12	30	97 50
		30	30	90 00
		56	30	75 00
Hat Trimmers.				
Newburgh	1	*60	40	40 00
		*10	40	32 00
Millinery Workers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	*1	77	128 33
		*15	77	115 50
New York, Manhattan	1	*50	59	59 00
Straw Hat Workers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	*200	42	140 00
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.				
Boot and Shoe Workers.				
Auburn	1	7	78	$234 00
		1	78	195 00
		5	78	150 00
		1	77 9/10	162 78
		1	77 3/5	248 46
		1	77 3/5	199 60
		1	77 3/10	234 44
		1	77 1/5	246 79
		1	77 1/10	178 33
		1	77	243 68
		1	77	242 29
		1	77	162 89
		1	76 9/10	246 34
		1	76 4/5	240 85
		1	76 4/5	209 93
		1	76 7/10	243 39
		1	76 7/10	219 65
		1	76 7/10	214 41
		1	76 3/5	247 00
		1	76 3/5	246 19
		1	76 3/5	234 84
		1	76 1/2	247 78
		1	76 2/5	239 20
		1	76 2/5	189 88
		1	76 3/10	245 59
		1	76 1/5	247 92
		1	76 1/5	238 19
		1	76 1/10	219 67
		1	76 1/10	182 85
		1	76	246 92
		1	76	245 17
		14	76	101 33
		1	75 9/10	246 22
		1	75 9/10	244 20
		1	75 7/10	236 65
		1	75 7/10	227 37
		1	75 3/5	236 34
		1	75 1/2	240 63
		1	75 3/10	224 32
		1	75 3/10	224 10
		1	75 3/10	188 12
		1	75 1/10	211 21
		1	75 1/10	167 44
		1	75	244 35
		1	75	222 11
		1	75 4/5	217 87
		1	75 4/5	182 90
		1	74 1/2	208 50
		1	74 3/10	235 95
		1	75 2/5	243 57
		1	74 2/5	236 98
		1	74	241 90
		1	73 9/10	235 39
		1	73 1/2	239 20
		1	73 1/2	231 14
		1	73 2/5	236 12
		1	73 2/5	196 92
		1	73 3/10	240 43

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves — Concluded.				
Boot and Shoe Workers—Concluded.				
Auburn	1	73	72 99	$243 99
	1	72 2/5	72 40	211 35
	1	72 2/5	72 40	156 12
	1	72 1/5	72 20	243 35
	1	71 7/10	71 70	238 60
	1	71 1/2	71 50	197 46
	1	71 3/5	71 60	141 41
	1	71 3/10	71 30	235 88
	1	71 3/10	71 30	215 77
	1	71 1/5	71 20	237 53
	1	70 3/5	70 60	228 37
	1	70 2/5	70 40	188 23
	1	70 1/10	70 10	223 80
	1	69 1/5	69 20	139 80
	1	69	69	159 78
	1	69	69	147 97
	1	69	69	144 49
	1	68 1/3	68 1/3	191 45
	1	68 2/5	68 2/5	167 14
	1	68 3/10	68 3/10	157 89
	1	68 3/10	68 3/10	146 68
	1	68	68	161 52
	1	67 7/10	67 70	159 96
	1	67 3/5	67 60	147 33
	1	67 1/10	67 10	146 62
	1	66 9/10	66 90	177 10
	1	66 3/5	66 60	153 42
	1	66	66	145 35
	1	62	62	168 53
	1	60 9/10	60 90	178 12
	1	58 1/2	58 50	147 41
	1	47 1/5	47 20	151 40
	1	46 9/10	46 90	140 92
	1	46	46	120 89
	1	45 9/10	45 90	125 33
	1	45	45	103 41
	1	24	24	73 75
	1	23 1/2	23 50	67 62
	1	18	18	48 89
	1	12	12	37 59
	1	12	12	37 49
	1	11 7/10	11 70	38 00
	1	7 9/10	7 90	25 19
	1	3 9/10	3 90	12 51
	1	1 9/10	1 90	5 17
Buffalo	2	17	78	130 00
		20	48	84 00
		30	48	60 00
		15	48	36 00
		20	48	31 20
Elmira	1	1	77	231 00
		2	77	192 50
		8	75	93 75
		1	72	216 00
		1	70	175 00
		1	70	105 00
		10	70	70 00
		1	50	125 00
New York, Brooklyn	4	230	77	231 00
		15	70	210 00
		25	60	220 00
		5	60	200 00
		11	60	180 00
		145	52	156 00
		80	50	150 00
		61	38	114 00
		50	36	156 00
		30	36	120 00
		2[illegible]	36	108 00
		*150	77	128 33
		*40	52	86 66
New York, Manhattan	2	2[illegible]	77	208 00
		2[illegible]	77	195 00
		40	77	130 00
		2[illegible]	77	104 00
		192	77	97 50
		10	77	94 00
		[illegible]4	77	88 00
Rochester	2	1,200	58	145 00
		*200	58	77 33
Syracuse	1	26	42	86 00
		[illegible]0	20	60 00
		*60	42	63 00
Glove Cutters.				
Gloversville	1	67	60	105 00
Suspender Makers				
New York, Manhattan	1	200	39	97 50
		*25	39	78 00
Syracuse	1	1	40	50 00
		*2	40	50 00
		*2	40	40 00
		*2	40	30 00
		*1	40	20 00
(e) Textiles.				
Calico Engravers, Printers, Etc.				
Garnerville	2	2	64	334 30
		5	64	292 07
		1	64	270 90
		2	64	186 65
		5	45	183 15

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(e) Textiles—Continued.				
Calico, Engravers, Printers, Etc.—Concluded.				
Garnerville		1	40	$169 31
		17	38	212 80
		1	25	62 91
Wappingers Falls	3	1	78	390 00
		16	70	308 70
		2	65	302 90
		18	40	186 40
Carders.				
Cohoes	1	40	70½	116 32
		40	60	99 00
		51	51	82 50
		9	40	66 00
Carpet Workers				
Amsterdam	2	1	60	165 40
		1	60	150 70
		1	60	146 90
		1	60	137 60
		1	60	136 40
		1	60	135 20
		1	60	133 50
		1	60	133 20
		1	60	128 00
		1	60	126 80
		1	60	126 60
		1	60	125 70
		1	60	124 10
		1	60	121 30
		1	60	119 50
		2	60	115 80
		2	60	111 40
		1	60	110 80
		1	60	110 50
		1	60	108 90
		1	59	143 20
		1	59	142 20
		1	59	121 30
		1	59	115 00
		1	59	112 50
		1	56	136 80
		1	56	124 70
		1	56	116 50
		1	56	112 90
		1	56	110 10
		1	56	109 40
		1	56	102 20
		1	56	75 70
		1	51	143 20
		1	51	137 90
		1	51	136 30
		1	51	135 50
		1	51	122 00
		1	48	134 70
		1	48	131 60
		1	45	123 10
		1	45	96 80
		1	45	85 40
		1	40	113 30
		1	40	106 00
			100	40	$99 07
			1	40	94 10
			9	40	50 00
			1	36	114 40
			1	36	111 40
			1	36	77 50
			1	32	82 70
			1	32	54 16
			1	25	63 00
			1	25	61 76
			1	25	57 50
			1	20	43 50
			1	20	41 90
			1	20	41 70
			1	20	40 50
			1	20	40 20
			1	20	39 40
			1	20	37 80
			1	20	37 74
			1	20	37 60
			1	20	36 75
			1	20	36 20
			1	20	35 61
			1	6	17 50
Rilton		2	58	31	82 52
			*16	52	52 00
			*18	52	49 92
Knit Goods Boarders.				
Cohoes		1	1	78	195 00
			27	78	156 00
			18	78	136 50
			2	78	117 00
Knit Goods Cutters.				
Cohoes		1	3	71	177 50
			17	61	183 00
			5	59	177 00
			4	47	94 00
			11	34	68 00
			9	23	46 00
Knitters.				
Cohoes		1	3	65	130 00
			9	40	80 00
Utica		1	35	60	120 00
Lace Curtain Makers.				
Gouverneur		1	5	42	126 00
			6	42	113 40
Kingston		1	2	73	222 95
			2	71	253 21
			2	71	234 05
			2	63	230 27
			2	65	245 86
			2	64	209 60
			2	60	220 93
			2	58	192 36
			2	55	168 18

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Concluded.				
(E) Textiles—Concluded.				
Lace Curtain Makers—Concluded.				
Newburgh	1	4	77	$320 83
		7	63	262 50
Loom Fixers.				
Cohoes	1	31	39	85 80
		1	30	66 00
Utica	1	53	64	153 60
Passementerie Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	100	52	156 00
		*2	52	130 00
Shoddy Workers.				
Cohoes	1	60	77	154 00
		60	77	134 75
Silk Workers.				
Amsterdam	1	30	70½	282 00
		35	70½	264 38
		10	70½	211 50
Hornell	1	20	75	187 50
New York, Brooklyn	3	4	71	325 00
		1	71	299 00
		4	71	292 50
		5	71	286 00
		29	71	260 00
		2	71	247 00
		2	71	234 00
		2	71	221 00
		96	71	208 00
		2	71	195 00
		1	71	156 00
		2	71	$143 00
		2	71	130 00
		60	70	245 00
		20	66	231 00
		17	66	195 00
		20	63	156 00
		2	55	150 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1	70	215 00
		60	70	171 50
		77	54	132 30
		1	18	50 00
		*9	54	78 30
Spinners (Jack).				
Cohoes	1	39	60	120 00
		4	51	135 66
		10	50	116 66
		8	40	150 00
		7	40	120 00
		2	40	112 00
		1	40	104 00
		37	30	65 00
		12	25	60 00
Little Falls	1	68	77	154 00
Utica	1	20	77	179 67
		13	42	98 00
Spinners (Mule).				
Utica	1	137	60	150 00
		8	40	100 00
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.				
(A) Iron and Steel.				
Architectural Iron Workers.				
Buffalo	1	10	40	$115 20
New York, Brooklyn	1	67	44	132 00
Rochester	1	29	77	231 00
Blacksmiths.				
Buffalo	2	1	77	192 50
		2	72	225 00
		15	70	245 00
		20	70	210 00
		12	70	192 50
		5	70	175 00
		4	57	99 75
		3	55	123 75
		3	51	84 15
		8	50	130 00
		1	47	145 70
		1	35	80 00
Dunkirk	1	1	70	199 50
		15	60	180 00
		10	60	150 00
		12	60	141 00
		6	60	120 00
		40	55	315 00
Elmira	1	4	77	$192 50
		2	75	206 25
		1	71	213 00
		4	71	106 50
		2	70	192 50
		1	67	100 50
		1	66	198 00
		1	62	204 60
		3	62	155 00
Green Island	1	1	56	173 60
		1	56	168 00
		1	56	162 40
		2	56	151 20
		3	56	145 60
		3	56	140 00
		1	56	137 20
		10	56	126 00
		4	56	112 00
		1	56	106 40
		33	56	94 08
Middletown	1	1	76	254 60
		4	76	216 60
		2	76	171 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.									
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.									
Blacksmiths—Concluded.									
Middletown		2	76	$133 00			2	77	$246 40
		4	76	117 80			1	77	238 70
		4	75	127 50			7	77	231 00
		3	74	210 90			2	77	184 80
		1	74	140 60			2	77	177 10
		1	74	133 20	Dunkirk	1	20	85	272 00
		2	73	164 25			15	77	246 40
		1	71	223 65			20	70	217 00
		1	70	192 50			80	65	208 00
		2	70	126 00			15	60	192 00
		1	65	113 75	Geneva	1	4	77	192 50
		2	65	110 50			10	52	130 00
		3	65	100 75	Green Island	1	39	74	222 00
		1	60	93 00	Mechanicville	1	18	77	218 17
		1	20	43 00			7	77	128 33
New York, Manhattan	1	3	77	500 50	New York, Brooklyn	4	3	77	381 92
		3	77	462 00			6	77	346 50
		20	77	385 00			17	77	283 36
		20	77	346 50			15	77	281 82
		72	77	283 36			50	77	269 50
		100	77	269 50			10	77	264 88
Norwich	1	2	76	205 20			10	77	250 25
		1	76	197 60			10	77	200 20
		2	76	182 40			10	77	192 50
		1	76	144 40			1	65	239 20
		6	76	121 60			12	60	120 00
		1	75	195 00			60	58	188 50
		1	75	172 50			30	52	191 36
		1	74	199 80			8	50	162 50
		1	70	112 00			2	50	125 00
Olean	1	20	60	180 00			28	42	105 00
		20	60	120 00			40	40	130 00
Schenectady	1	33	71	319 50			15	40	104 00
		55	26	117 00			15	38	76 00
Blacksmiths' Helpers.							1	33	108 24
Buffalo	1	10	76	152 00			17	30	97 50
		8	76	125 40			1	30	96 00
Dunkirk	1	60	75	138 75			7	30	82 50
		20	70½	180 00			7	30	60 00
		25	70	175 00			4	22	77 00
		25	40	100 00			1	13	42 25
New York, Manhattan	1	6	75	262 50	New York, Manhattan	1	5	77	346 50
		5	75	229 50			15	77	250 25
		15	75	225 00			7	77	192 50
		20	75	206 25	New York, Queens	1	77	77	192 50
		6	75	202 50	New York, Richmond	1	7	77	180 18
		30	75	198 75			7	77	143 22
		8	75	195 00			2	77	115 50
		185	75	187 50			15	60	192 00
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.							15	60	150 00
					Newburgh	1	1	75	300 00
Albany	1	10	77	261 80			25	72	198 00
		75	77	250 25			2	70	245 00
		15	77	107 80			8	70	125 50
Buffalo	1	100	77	250 25			3	70	105 00
		100	52	168 48			5	65	162 50
		80	39	126 36			20	30	82 50
		62	26	84 24			4	20	50 00
Corning	1	1	103	339 90			10	20	35 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders—Concluded.				
Norwich	1	13	80	$220 00
Olean	1	2	67	219 09
		2	67	211 05
		28	67	202 34
		1	67	194 30
		1	67	113 23
		1	65	171 60
Oneonta	1	2	115	333 50
		3	85	246 50
		1	81	255 15
		1	68	159 80
		3	65	178 75
		1	64	179 20
		3	63	182 70
		1	54	170 10
		5	51	147 90
		3	51	140 25
Oswego	1	2	74	226 44
		15	74	209 42
		6	74	193 14
		6	74	179 82
		3	74	159 84
Schenectady	1	67	70	203 00
		100	50	145 00
Syracuse	1	2	97	295 85
		2	96	283 20
		1	96	273 60
		6	95	289 75
		3	91	300 00
		10	80	244 00
		1	80	200 00
		1	76	216 60
		1	75	225 00
		2	75	187 50
		4	70	213 50
		1	65	198 25
		2	62	189 10
		1	58	176 90
		1	2	6 10
Utica	1	5	77	242 55
		20	77	218 30
		3	77	190 58
Boiler Makers' Helpers.				
Buffalo	1	125	77	159 39
Olean	1	2	58	168 20
		1	58	154 28
		1	58	128 76
		10	58	119 48
		5	58	112 52
		2	58	104 98
		3	58	98 02
Core Makers (See also Iron Molders).				
Buffalo	1	10	77	231 00
		55	77	211 75
Depew-Lancaster	1	115	35	122 50
New York, Brooklyn	1	35	62	186 00
		40	36	108 00
New York, Manhattan	1	14	75	$225 00
		13	35	105 00
Schenectady	1	110	40	160 00
Troy	1	50	77	192 50
Cranemen and Motormen.				
Schenectady	2	60	70½	211 50
		60	70½	169 20
		10	70	192 50
		5	70	150 50
		5	70	126 00
		15	64	192 00
		15	64	153 60
		43	12	33 00
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	2	39	195 00
		2	39	185 25
		2	39	175 50
		3	39	165 75
		8	39	156 00
		8	39	146 25
		10	39	136 50
		19	39	117 00
		4	39	97 50
		6	39	78 00
		4	39	58 50
Drop Forgers.				
Auburn	1	25	63	220 50
		5	63	126 00
		15	40	140 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	98	39	136 50
Electrical Apparatus Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	48	78	390 00
		90	77	346 50
		90	77	269 50
		382	75	262 50
		20	35	122 50
Schenectady	9	2	70	227 50
		20	70	175 00
		15	68	119 00
		131	67	201 00
		63	64	176 00
		37	61	213 50
		33	61	140 30
		127	60	165 00
		77	58	188 50
		40	56	154 00
		50	55	151 25
		31	52	169 00
		66	52	156 00
		59	52	130 00
		*45	52	91 00
		16	51	76 50
		33	50	125 00
		10	32	96 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Engineers, Blacksmiths Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).				
Buffalo	1	5	77	$231 00
		6	77	211 75
		17	77	192 50
		2	77	177 10
		1	60	180 00
		2	53	132 50
New York, Brooklyn	2	20	77	346 50
		40	77	308 00
		40	77	269 50
		53	77	250 25
		20	77	231 00
		20	70½	246 75
		92	70½	211 50
New York, Manhattan	1	12	75	243 75
		70	75	225 00
		32	75	206 25
		10	63	189 00
		20	63	173 25
		4	50	145 00
		8	40	110 00
Schenectady	1	25	54	175 50
Tarrytown	1	23	48	132 00
		8	30	82 50
Troy	1	16	72	187 20
		2	47	122 20
		7	39	101 40
Yonkers	1	8	75	206 25
		16	47	129 25
Foundry Laborers and Molders' Helpers.				
New York, Brooklyn	2	50	72	144 00
		75	52	137 80
		100	36	72 00
New York, Manhattan	1	90	77	173 25
		100	77	154 00
		110	60	117 00
		50	48	96 00
Painted Post	1	18	36	57 60
Rochester	1	20	64	128 00
Schenectady	1	200	60	120 00
Troy	1	42	77	142 45
		15	30	55 50
Gas Meter Makers.				
Albany	1	30	60	200 00
		14	60	175 00
Horse Nail Makers.				
Ausable Chasm	1	2	70½	229 12
		1	70½	176 25
		4	70½	105 75
		3	70½	88 12
		*1	70½	70 50
		*9	70½	47 23
Keeseville	1	2	58	145 00
		3	39	97 50
		2	39	96 10
		1	39	$74 27
		2	39	66 88
		1	39	66 30
		26	39	58 50
		1	39	56 32
		4	39	46 11
		1	39	44 00
		1	39	35 20
		*17	39	24 96
Horseshoers.				
Albany	1	10	77	231 00
		28	77	205 33
Amsterdam	1	6	77	173 25
Auburn	1	8	77	192 50
		3	65	162 50
Binghamton	1	1	78	214 50
		9	78	195 00
		1	54	135 00
Buffalo	1	5	77	250 25
		10	77	231 00
		3	77	211 75
		2	70	227 50
		5	70	210 00
		11	70	192 50
		2	65	211 25
		3	65	195 00
		3	65	178 75
		8	60	180 00
		3	60	165 00
		8	50	137 50
		1	40	130 00
		10	30	82 50
Cortland	1	1	77	192 50
		1	77	173 25
		1	36	90 00
		1	25	62 50
Elmira	1	10	77	154 00
Jamestown	1	5	77	192 50
New Rochelle	1	2	75	262 50
		7	75	225 00
		5	75	206 25
New York, Brooklyn	1	60	77	308 00
		130	77	269 50
New York, Manhattan	1	115	76	304 00
		120	76	285 00
		105	76	266 00
		20	60	240 00
		20	60	225 00
		12	60	210 00
Rochester	1	14	77	231 00
		14	77	211 75
		6	60	165 00
Syracuse	1	8	77	269 50
		19	77	231 00
		3	40	120 00
Troy	1	11	77	224 58
		10	77	205 33

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.									
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.									
Horseshoers—Concluded.									
Utica	1	1	78	$312 00	Frankfort	1	10	60	$165 00
		1	78	260 00			26	35	150 00
		3	78	234 00			5	35	87 50
		7	78	214 50	Geneva	2	9	70	192 50
White Plains	1	1	75	262 50			62	24	72 00
		4	75	225 00			50	18	54 00
Yonkers	1	35	76	228 00	Hoosick Falls	1	6	72	162 00
							34	70	168 00
Iron Molders and Core Makers.							20	35	84 00
					Hornell	1	18	28	79 80
Albany	2	7	77	250 25	Lockport	1	3	67	201 00
		2	50	187 50			5	65	195 00
		2	50	137 50			5	56	168 00
		21	50	100 00			3	42	115 50
		2	30	112 50			24	40	120 00
		27	30	97 50			1	20	60 00
		2	30	82 50	Medina	1	8	50	150 00
		21	30	60 00	Middletown	1	14	71	177 50
		20	15	37 50	New York, Brooklyn	2	20	77	289 52
							40	77	271 04
Amsterdam	1	1	70	210 00			4	74	296 00
		1	60	165 00			50	74	277 50
		1	60	135 00			100	74	259 00
		2	50	137 50			100	74	240 50
Auburn	1	2	66	198 00			40	50	162 50
		35	66	191 40			21	40	130 00
		5	66	165 00*			4	39	156 00
		10	40	126 00			6	39	146 25
		10	40	120 00			40	39	138 45
		15	40	116 00			15	39	126 75
		10	40	106 00			35	30	97 50
Batavia	1	1	75	150 00			20	18	58 50
		5	74	240 50			10	9	29 25
		6	72	201 60					
		9	72	187 20	New York, Manhattan	1	30	75	243 75
		2	70	192 50			24	65	211 25
		7	65	211 25			31	52	169 00
		3	60	180 00			20	40½	131 63
		3	50	162 50			40	39	126 75
		4	39	136 50	Newburgh	1	20	77	231 00
Binghamton	1	22	53	145 75			72	52	156 00
		2	53	119 25	Niagara Falls	1	19	40	120 00
		4	48	144 00	Olean	1	1	77	211 75
		3	22	79 20			6	75	206 25
Buffalo	1	210	77	231 00			4	60	165 00
		48	74	222 00			1	30	82 50
		75	54	202 50	Palmyra	1	22	54	148 50
		25	54	162 00	Peekskill	1	180	52	156 00
Cold Spring	1	25	40	130 00	Plattsburg	1	2	77	231 00
Corning	1	5	67	207 70			14	77	192 50
		6	67	191 95	Port Chester	1	21	39	97 50
		7	67	184 25	Poughkeepsie	1	4	77	300 30
		3	67	177 55			2	77	468 16
Depew-Lancaster	1	165	24	72 00			2	77	431 20
Dunkirk	1	74	40	180 00			6	77	404 25
		2	40	120 00			6	77	269 50
Elmira	1	5	76	190 00			5	77	250 25
		3	51	102 00			20	77	231 00
		3	50	126 00			6	77	211 75
		3	31	93 00	Rochester	2	148	45	135 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.—Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Iron Molders and Core Makers—Continued.				
Rochester		131	26	$78 00
Sandy Hill	1	2	77	385 00
		1	77	308 00
		8	77	231 00
		12	35	105 00
Saratoga Springs	1	15	77	231 00
		6	77	211 75
		5	56	168 00
		4	56	154 00
Schenectady	1	15	71	319 50
		170	64	290 00
		20	64	240 00
		40	64	224 00
		10	64	192 00
Seneca Falls	1	12	72	216 00
		50	60	180 00
		50	48	139 20
Syracuse	1	7	65	227 50
		6	65	211 25
		11	65	195 00
		200	39	117 00
		126	26	104 00
		70	26	65 00
Troy	2	75	77	192 50
		50	52	130 00
		80	39	126 75
		20	39	120 90
Utica	1	3	66	198 00
		13	66	188 10
		2	66	165 00
		45	60	240 00
		60	60	180 00
		8	60	171 00
		10	60	150 00
		59	40	180 00
		2	40	100 00
Watertown	1	4	77	231 00
		100	52	140 40
Yonkers	1	70	50	150 00
Iron Molders and Core Makers' Apprentices.				
Buffalo	1	8	77	128 33
		50	77	96 25
		50	77	77 00
		15	77	51 33
		2	42	70 00
		20	42	49 00
		20	42	42 00
		5	42	28 00
Knife Makers (Pocket).				
Walden	1	20	50	125 00
		50	50	100 00
		25	50	75 00
		11	50	67 50
		4	50	62 50
Machinists.				
Albany	1	50	77	$228 69
		28	77	207 90
		10	77	194 04
Amsterdam	1	1	77	250 25
		1	77	231 00
		2	77	192 50
Auburn	1	33	77	211 75
		7	77	192 50
		4	77	180 95
Binghamton	1	23	77	249 48
		26	77	166 32
		4	25	81 00
Buffalo	2	350	65	178 75
		190	60	165 00
		30	50	137 50
Cohoes	1	1	77	231 00
		6	77	192 50
		3	52	156 00
Cold Spring	1	5	40	150 00
		7	40	100 00
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	91	312 00
		6	84	235 20
		4	84	211 68
		1	84	94 50
Corning	1	14	87	226 20
		6	70	182 00
		2	35	91 00
		1	30	78 00
Dunkirk	1	60	54	118 80
		30	62	136 40
Elmira	1	36	77	192 50
		12	70	182 00
		13	64	166 40
		25	48	168 00
		4	25	62 50
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	4	77	231 00
		1	77	192 50
		1	60	195 00
		1	60	180 00
		3	60	150 00
		1	56	154 00
		3	56	126 00
		9	51	127 50
		1	41	92 25
		1	40	100 00
		1	36	84 60
		1	30	75 00
		1	26	65 00
		1	14	31 50
Green Island	1	2	61½	184 50
		2	61½	172 20
		2	61½	166 05
		4	61½	159 90
		22	61½	153 75
		9	61½	135 30
Hornell	1	10	20	49 00
		6	10	24 50
		5	9	22 05

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Machinists—Continued.				
Hornell		7	8	$19 60
		3	7	17 15
		7	6	14 70
		3	5	12 25
Little Falls	1	10	77	211 75
		10	77	173 25
		11	25	62 50
Lockport	1	12	77	250 25
		2	77	231 00
		2	77	219 45
		2	64	158 40
		1	64	144 00
Mechanicville	1	6	77	231 00
		20	70	198 45
		16	70	182 70
Middletown	1	12	76	228 00
		18	76	216 60
		14	76	209 00
		8	76	190 00
		7	76	171 00
New York, Bronx	1	115	77	231 00
New York, Brooklyn	6	85	77	346 50
		9	77	308 00
		65	77	289 52
		1	77	288 75
		60	77	271 04
		69	77	269 50
		10	77	252 56
		76	77	250 25
		1	77	249 48
		135	77	231 00
		45	77	207 90
		4	77	192 50
		3	77	173 25
		25	72	270 72
		23	72	253 44
		2	72	236 16
		2	65	227 50
		1	65	195 00
		4	65	162 50
		2	65	146 25
		7	64	224 00
		12	60	180 00
		6	52	156 00
		10	52	140 40
		11	50	162 50
		10	50	150 00
		3	40	122 40
		75	39	136 50
		100	39	126 75
		5	39	117 00
		2	26	84 24
New York, Manhattan	6	3	77	308 00
		34	77	288 75
		217	77	269 50
		532	77	250 25
		24	77	242 55
		228	77	231 00
		111	77	211 75
		51	77	$192 50
		75	66	181 50
		50	60	270 00
		75	60	198 00
		200	60	195 00
		150	60	180 00
		28	58	188 50
		50	42	136 50
		50	42	126 00
New York, Richmond	1	40	60	180 00
Newark	1	26	77	192 50
Newburgh	1	6	104	312 00
		14	92	257 60
		24	90	247 50
		28	77	192 50
		1	47	112 75
		1	35	96 25
Niagara Falls	1	6	77	231 00
		3	60	195 00
		3	60	180 00
		8	40	110 00
		5	40	100 00
Norwich	1	7	102	280 50
		2	102	255 00
		6	77	231 00
		14	77	211 75
		5	77	207 90
		2	77	204 05
		2	77	192 50
Olean	1	14	91	327 60
		5	77	194 04
		25	58	226 20
		3	58	197 20
Oneonta	1	3	60	132 00
		2	59	126 85
		2	59	118 00
		4	58	121 80
		2	54	124 20
		5	54	121 50
		2	52	122 20
		2	51½	143 92
		7	51½	138 78
		6	51½	136 21
		18	51½	133 64
		19	51½	131 07
		17	51½	128 50
		4	51½	125 93
		3	51½	123 36
Oswego	1	4	77	270 00
		5	77	173 25
		3	74	185 00
		8	71	163 00
Pearl River	1	46	63	134 82
Plattsburg	1	5	65	195 00
		10	65	178 75
		8	65	162 50
		2	65	146 25
Port Jervis	1	13	28	68 60
Poughkeepsie	1	1	75	243 75

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Machinists—Concluded.				
Poughkeepsie		1	72	$252 00
		1	72	216 00
		11	72	198 00
		1	70	210 00
		1	60	180 00
		1	60	165 00
		2	55	192 50
		3	55	137 50
Rochester	2	35	77	192 50
		620	60	150 00
Rome	1	9	77	231 00
		16	77	211 75
		10	77	192 50
Salamanca	1	9	81	210 60
Schenectady	2	35	70½	282 00
		10	70	262 50
		20	65	243 75
		50	64	128 00
		15	60	195 00
		20	55	220 00
		25	50	200 00
		100	50	185 00
		100	50	175 00
		100	45	157 50
		100	40	140 00
		20	40	120 00
		10	40	100 00
		10	35	105 00
		15	15	48 75
Seneca Falls	1	2	77	192 50
		1	61	183 00
		4	61	167 75
		2	61	152 50
		1	61	143 35
		4	48	120 00
Syracuse	2	12	91	250 25
		18	91	245 70
		12	91	236 60
		3	80	240 00
		1	77	308 00
		5	77	288 75
		6	77	269 50
		5	77	231 00
		5	77	211 75
		5	77	192 50
		7	77	173 25
		13	60	150 00
		13	60	135 00
		4	12	30 00
Tarrytown	1	107	75	206 25
Troy	1	2	77	269 50
		7	77	248 00
		14	77	192 50
		22	77	173 25
		12	77	154 00
		5	75	225 00
		4	72	162 00
		7	65	130 00
		3	60	150 00
		2	25	56 25
Utica	1	6	77	$231 00
		12	60	180 00
		21	60	150 00
		8	60	135 00
Watervliet	1	36	77	234 08
Yonkers	1	8	47	159 80
		5	47	150 40
		3	47	148 05
		20	47	145 70
		50	47	141 00
		24	47	136 30
		24	47	133 95
		24	47	129 25
Machinists' Apprentices and Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	8	75	100 00
		11	75	93 75
		19	75	81 25
		32	75	68 75
		40	75	56 25
		110	75	43 75
		48	75	31 25
Yonkers	1	25	47	94 00
Painters (Metal).				
Schenectady	1	4	38	106 40
		3	38	98 80
		10	38	95 00
		3	38	91 20
Pattern Makers.				
Albany	1	19	77	270 27
		4	77	231 00
Auburn	1	1	73	219 00
		2	70	192 50
		1	50	150 00
		2	40	120 00
Buffalo	1	95	77	304 15
Cold Spring	1	1	15	45 00
		1	3	8 25
Dunkirk	1	6	53	155 58
		8	33	91 08
Elmira	1	8	77	204 44
		1	69	183 20
New York, Manhattan	1	350	77	327 25
		200	77	308 00
		40	77	288 75
		90	60	255 00
		80	60	240 00
		45	60	225 00
Rochester	1	52	60	210 00
Schenectady	1	120	70½	296 10
		8	70½	274 95
		10	70½	264 37
		20	48	168 00
		17	48	156 00
		25	42	147 00
Seneca Falls	1	16	77	231 00
Syracuse	1	15	60	180 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Pattern Makers—Concluded.				
Utica	1	1	77	$250 25
		7	77	231 00
		3	77	211 75
		1	77	204 05
		2	77	173 25
Watertown	1	1	73	255 50
		2	73	237 25
		1	64	208 00
		1	59	191 75
Rolling Mill and Steel Works Employees.				
Lockport	1	1	19	190 00
		2	19	152 00
		6	19	95 00
		9	19	76 00
		3	19	57 00
		14	19	47 50
Poughkeepsie	1	3	43	236 50
		3	43	150 50
		6	43	107 50
		6	43	96 75
		4	40	280 00
		4	40	260 00
		4	40	140 00
		4	40	120 00
		4	40	80 00
Saw and Tool Makers.				
Canastota	1	1	40	110 00
		1	40	80 00
		1	24	42 00
		1	19	42 75
		1	11	19 25
Ilion	1	2	77	308 00
		20	77	288 75
		1	76	266 00
		1	76	247 00
		5	74	277 50
		2	70	245 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	1	75	525 00
		3	67	266 67
		3	67	250 00
		1	67	233 33
		2	67	216 67
		1	67	200 00
		30	52	104 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1	77	462 00
		1	77	423 50
		1	77	385 00
		1	77	327 25
		25	77	308 00
		100	77	269 50
		20	77	250 25
		31	39	156 00
		50	39	136 50
Port Jervis	1	10	38	114 00
		20	38	104 50
		22	38	95 00
Syracuse	1	10	70	$262 50
		40	70	245 00
		20	70	227 50
		10	70	210 00
Sheet Metal Workers.				
Cold Spring	1	2	55	220 00
		7	55	137 50
Jamestown	1	57	77	154 00
Schenectady	1	6	60	180 00
		5	60	165 00
		14	50	200 00
Troy	1	1	78	195 00
		5	77	173 25
		2	33	103 95
		1	26	65 00
Steam Engine Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	40	77	231 00
Stove Mounters.				
Buffalo	1	2	77	173 25
		4	40	110 00
		5	16	40 00
		1	13	29 25
Geneva	1	2	41	133 25
		4	35	105 00
		1	32	104 00
		9	31	108 50
Peekskill	1	11	52	117 00
Rochester	1	16	24	72 00
Troy	1	26	65	227 50
		2	26	91 00
Wire Workers and Bed Spring Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	56	77	308 00
New York, Manhattan	2	175	77	243 83
		25	77	179 67
		62	64	128 00
(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.				
Beer Pump Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	10	84⅓	338 00
		15	77	308 00
		40	71½	286 00
		30	64	256 00
		12	52	208 00
		10	39	156 00
Brass Molders and Core Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	65	33	107 25
	1	23	77	211 75
Troy		1	7	19 25
Brass Workers.				
Albany	1	4	77	231 00
		2	77	211 75
		5	77	192 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel—Cont.				
Brass Workers—Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..	3	2	75	$225 00
		3	75	206 25
		1	75	200 00
		1	75	187 50
		1	75	181 25
		1	75	175 00
		2	75	168 75
		1	75	150 00
		4	75	137 50
		1	75	106 25
		1	74	148 00
		1	72	120 00
		14	70½	188 00
		1	69	155 25
		30	58	174 00
		45	58	159 50
		12	58	145 00
		1	40	60 00
		1	38	82 33
		1	38	79 16
		1	38	63 33
		1	38	60 17
		1	36	54 00
		1	15	30 00
Southfields.....	1	1	73	218 55
		1	70	245 00
		1	70	210 0.
		1	70	140 00
		1	66	202 26
		1	65	193 35
		1	65	179 89
		1	61	176 93
		1	59	172 01
Chandelier Filers and Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	3	138	77	231 00
		9	60	120 00
		3	50	141 66
		3	50	125 00
		5	50	116 66
		10	50	108 33
		9	24	48 00
		15	20	50 00
		14	20	45 00
Chasers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	2	77	385 00
		7	77	192 50
		5	60	240 00
		20	40	140 00
		120	40	120 00
		1	30	150 00
Coppersmiths.				
Elmira.....	1	6	77	235 62
		2	77	194 04
		1	72	97 20
		3	65	198 90
New York, Manhattan..	1	150	77	$308 00
		50	60	240 00
		20	30	120 00
Gold Beaters.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	48	144 00
Gold Pen Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	12	77	320 83
		56	77	256 67
		8	77	231 00
		10	77	192 50
		9	45	150 00
Jewelers.				
Buffalo.....	1	11	54	207 00
		7	54	198 00
		10	54	189 00
		15	54	180 00
		15	54	153 00
		8	54	135 00
		4	54	108 00
New York, Manhattan.:	1	15	52	120 00
		15	39	97 50
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.				
Albany.....	1	7	52	156 00
		4	39	92 63
Buffalo.....	1	62	52	120 00
Dunkirk.....	1	1	70½	204 45
		1	70½	183 30
		1	70½	141 00
		2	70	122 50
		4	68	180 20
		4	66	178 2.
Elmira.....	1	12	70	173 25
		1(	65	234 00
Geneva.....	1	1	72	162 00
		2	70	140 00
		1	26	52 00
		7	21	35 00
		4	20	60 00
		3	20	55 00
		1	20	48 98
		2	18	36 00
		1	18	32 40
		4	15	45 00
		3	12	30 00
		2	10	25 00
		1	10	15 00
Ition.....	1	10	77	231 00
		35	65	195 00
Jamestown.....	1	6	76	190 00
		1	58	145 00
		5	50	119 94
New York, Brooklyn...	2	65	77	288 75
		110	77	231 00
		60	77	211 75
		43	65	195 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Concluded.				
(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel—Conc.				
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers—Concluded.				
New York, Brooklyn...		20	63	$236 25
		24	63	189 00
		20	63	173 25
		39	49	183 75
		5	49	134 75
		29	39	113 75
		22	39	107 25
		9	26	65 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	150	77	211 75
		40	39	107 25
Rochester.....	1	48	60	210 00
		6	60	180 00
		4	60	174 00
		25	60	165 00
Schenectady.....	1	39	54	216 00
		7	40	160 00
Syracuse.....	1	44	77	231 00
		19	40	120 00
Troy.....	1	2	75	225 00
		1	75	150 00
		2	52	156 00
		1	41	100 00
		1	36	67 00
		2	31	80 00
		1	31	50 00
		2	13	34 50
		1	10	26 00
		3	10	24 75
		1	10	22 50
Watertown.....	1	1	54	120 42
		4	52	121 33
		12	52	117 00
Metal Spinners.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	4	74	296 00
		8	74	259 00
		30	74	222 00
		5	74	185 00
		22	72	252 00
		4	70	280 00
		12	70	227 50
		6	70	192 50
		24	60	180 00
		5	60	150 00
		20	40	120 00
		3	40	110 00
Silver and Britannia Workers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	60	180 00
		60	25	75 00
Surgical Instrument Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	3	77	231 00
		5	77	192 50
		10	77	179 67
(c) Shipbuilding.				
Sail Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	110	77	$231 60
		10	36	108 00
Ship and Machinery Riggers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	7	70½	352 50
		138	52	182 00
Ship Painters.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	20	48	168 00
		10	43	150 00
		20	40	140 00
		30	30	105 00
		40	20	70 00
		40	18	63 00
		60	16	56 00
		43	14	49 00
Ship Plumbers and Steam Fitters.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	50	77	308 00
		25	39	156 00
Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	2	200	77	288 75
		100	70	245 00
		100	50	162 50
		16	39	136 50
		20	39	126 75
New York, Manhattan..	1	70	70½	280 00
		18	66	252 12
		24	60	229 20
		36	58	221 56
		52	54	206 28
		44	51	194 82
		49	50	191 00
		8	48	183 36
		12	44	168 08
		16	41	156 62
		14	39	148 98
		9	36	137 52
		10	32	122 24
		18	30	114 60
		16	28	106 96
		5	26	99 32
		3	22	84 04
Ogdensburg.....	1	36	77	192 50
Tonawanda.....	1	40	77	231 00
Spar and Derrick Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	7	67½	270 00
		12	39	156 00
		15	26	104 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.				
Bookbinders.				
Albany	1	100	77	$231 00
		30	57	171 00
Buffalo	1	76	63	174 94
Syracuse	1	3	77	243 83
		3	77	231 00
		6	77	211 75
		2	77	192 50
		2	77	179 67
Utica	1	3	68	181 29
		2	57	161 50
		7	56	130 48
Bookbinders (Blank book).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	50	77	269 50
		75	77	231 00
		10	70	245 00
		20	70	210 00
		14	63	189 00
Bookbinders (Book Cover Stampers and Gold Leaf Layers).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	130	77	256 66⅔
		*130	77	128 33⅓
Bookbinders (Collaters, Folders, Etc.).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	*40	71	144 00
		*98	71	118 34
		*36	71	106 50
		*30	71	82 83
		*97	68	85 00
		*104	68	68 00
		*60	52	60 67
		*60	48	96 00
		*75	48	76 00
		*80	48	68 00
		*212	24	36 00
		*29	24	24 00
		*20	12	18 00
Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	4	72	288 00
		27	40	152 00
		21	15	81 00
Bookbinders (Paper Cutters).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	200	77	231 00
		90	56	168 00
Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	1	77	308 00
		3	77	282 33⅓
		1	77	154 00
		1	77	141 16
		1	77	115 50
		1	77	77 00
		5	75	312 50
		35	70	245 00
		55	70	210 00
		1	67	89 33
		1	39	130 00
		1	25	54 16
Bookbinders (Printed Work).				
New York, Manhattan..	2	100	77	$346 50
		200	77	231 00
		10	70	280 00
		15	40	140 00
		12	30	105 00
		261	26	78 00
		10	20	70 00
		13	5	17 5
Check Book Makers.				
Niagara Falls	1	1	67	189 82
		1	67	178 61
		2	67	156 37
		12	67	128 31
		14	67	123 02
		13	67	111 68
		7	67	108 8
Compositors.				
Albany	1	1	76	412 60
		6	76	380 06
		25	76	316 18
		22	76	294 87
		17	76	278 65
		80	76	253 35
		*3	76	253 38
		235	76	215 08
		*3	76	215 07
Amsterdam	1	5	77	256 60
		6	77	192 50
		4	77	179 60
		2	77	154 00
Auburn	1	1	78	260 00
		7	77	211 75
		*4	77	211 75
		3	77	192 50
		*1	77	192 50
		3	77	154 00
		1	77	128 33
		*15	77	128 33
		*3	77	91 00
		*1	27	40 00
		*2	12	10 00
Batavia	1	1	77	231 00
		2	77	207 90
		5	77	192 50
		9	75	162 45
		1	70	220 50
Binghamton	1	2	77	385 00
		1	77	320 78
		2	77	282 33
		2	77	269 50
		17	77	256 67
		1	77	243 78
		23	77	231 00
		*1	77	231 00
		3	77	218 14
		37	77	211 75
		2	75	206 25
		*1	38	104 50
Buffalo	3	118	77	302 35
		6	77	231 00
		10	77	211 75

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.									
Compositors—Continued.									
Buffalo		18	77	$198 92	Lockport	1	2	77	$231 00
		1	77	192 50			6	77	218 16
		1	77	179 67			15	77	192 50
		134	76	260 43	Middletown	1	1	76	228 00
		*1	76	260 43			3	76	209 00
		60	76	228 00			1	76	190 00
		2	70	180 81			10	76	164 67
		2	68	187 00	Mt. Vernon	1	1	75½	226 50
		2	67	173 06			1	75	243 75
Canandaigua	1	1	77	218 17			3	75	225 00
		1	77	205 34			1	75	212 50
		2	77	192 50			3	75	200 00
		1	77	166 84			1	75	187 50
		8	77	154 00			6	75	175 00
		*3	77	154 00			1	52	156 00
		*1	65	173 33			1	36	90 00
		1	50	150 00			1	24	80 00
		1	50	108 33	New York, all boroughs	1	5,503	63	243 24
		4	50	100 00			*1	77	385 00
		*1	50	100 00			*2	77	372 00
		*1	25	50 00			*1	77	364 00
		1	18	36 00			*1	77	360 00
Cohoes	1	5	77	256 41			*1	77	359 00
		13	77	192 50			*1	77	357 00
		2	30	75 00			*1	77	355 00
Deposit	1	23	67	234 50			*1	77	354 00
Elmira	1	4	75	250 00			*1	77	348 00
		11	75	243 75			*1	77	338 00
		16	75	225 00			*1	77	337 00
		3	75	212 50			*1	77	333 00
		4	75	187 50			*1	77	330 00
		10	50	150 00			*2	77	317 00
Glens Falls	1	1	77	308 00			*1	77	311 00
		2	77	256 67			*1	77	307 00
		2	77	231 00			*1	77	305 00
		10	77	205 33			*1	77	304 00
		17	77	192 50			*1	77	302 00
		*4	77	142 45			*1	77	296 00
Gloversville-Johnstown	1	1	77	320 83			*1	77	292 00
		4	77	243 86			*1	77	291 00
		1	77	231 00			*1	77	288 00
		14	77	218 17			*1	77	283 00
		10	77	192 50			*1	77	282 00
Ithaca	1	4	77	231 00			*1	77	272 00
		*1	77	231 00			*1	76	303 00
		1	77	192 50			*1	75	293 00
		20	77	166 83			*1	75	263 00
		*7	77	128 33			*1	74	261 00
		*7	77	115 50			*1	73	255 00
		1	72	156 00			*1	71	249 00
Jamestown	1	8	77	231 00			*1	70	246 00
		13	77	192 50			*1	70	243 00
		11	77	173 25			*1	69	240 00
		1	39	97 50			*2	68	237 00
		1	39	87 75			*1	67	233 00
Kingston	1	1	77	243 83			*1	66	232 00
		2	77	218 17			*1	65	229 00
		2	77	166 83			*1	65	228 00
		1	70	140 00			*1	65	227 00
		1	50	108 30			*1	64	224 00
		1	40	120 00			*1	63	222 00
		1	40	93 33			*1	62	216 00
		1	40	80 00			*1	61	215 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.				
Compositors—Continued.				
New York, all boroughs.		*1	60	$213 00
		*1	58	202 00
		*1	53	186 00
		*1	53	185 00
		*1	48	160 00
		*1	41	143 00
		*1	28	97 00
		*1	12	42 00
New York, Manhattan..	4	6	78	260 00
		12	78	234 00
		7	78	208 00
		11	78	195 00
		2	78	182 00
		2	78	169 00
		14	78	156 00
		3	78	130 00
		4	77	346 50
		40	77	327 25
		30	77	269 50
		13	72	306 00
		2	65	585 00
		1	65	455 00
		1	65	403 00
		3	65	390 00
		1	65	377 00
		4	65	364 00
		6	65	351 00
		33	65	338 00
		52	65	325 00
		14	65	312 00
		21	65	305 50
		27	65	292 50
		43	65	286 00
		1	65	130 00
		10	64	224 00
		5	15	52 50
		11	14	70 00
		6	12	60 00
		7	10	40 00
		4	5	20 00
Newburgh	1	1	77	256 66
		3	77	243 84
		24	77	192 50
		2	63	157 50
		3	30	75 00
		3	17	48 16
Niagara Falls	1	1	77	282 33
		3	77	250 25
		28	77	211 75
Norwich	1	2	77	231 00
		2	77	205 33
		4	77	192 50
		1	77	166 83
		*1	77	166 83
		1	77	154 00
		1	77	128 33
		*1	77	128 33
Oneida	1	1	79	158 00
		1	78½	157 00
		1	78	221 00
		1	78	169 00
		3	78	156 00
		1	77	$166 00
		4	77	154 00
		1	76½	191 25
		1	75	162 45
		*1	63	126 00
		1	58½	117 00
		1	53½	107 00
		1	41½	83 00
Oneonta	1	1	77	231 00
		2	77	192 50
		7	77	154 00
		1	77	141 16⅔
		5	77	128 33⅓
Ossining	1	2	77	308 00
		1	77	282 32
		9	77	250 25
		1	77	218 17
		13	77	211 75
		1	71	195 25
Peekskill	1	2	77	231 00
		1	77	205 32
		*1	77	205 32
		6	77	192 50
		1	75	187 50
		1	70	210 00
		1	51	127 50
Poughkeepsie	1	7	77	211 75
		14	40	110 00
Rochester	2	21	77	282 33
		85	77	243 83
		4	77	231 00
		4	77	218 16⅔
		114	77	205 33
		30	36	96 00
Rome	1	4	77	231 00
		4	77	205 33
		8	77	160 42
Saratoga Springs	1	1	78	312 00
		1	78	260 00
		4	78	234 00
		*1	78	234 00
		6	78	195 00
		1	72	180 00
		1	66	176 00
		2	60	220 00
		2	60	180 00
Schenectady	1	6	78	286 00
		20	77	243 83
		33	77	218 17
		*2	77	218 17
		2	42	119 00
		*1	42	119 00
Syracuse	1	30	78	286 00
		40	78	260 00
		*2	78	260 00
		116	78	195 00
		*1	60	200 00
		10	25	91 75
		10	25	83 25
Troy	1	15	77	308 00
		10	77	295 17
		50	77	269 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.				
Compositors—Concluded.				
Troy		60	77	$231 00
Utica	1	1	78	351 00
		1	78	336 00
		1	78	325 00
		1	78	299 00
		18	78	286 00
		2	78	260 00
		38	78	247 00
		1	78	222 00
		3	78	221 00
		1	78	219 00
		30	78	195 00
		1	78	143 00
		3	78	130 00
		6	36	132 00
		12	36	114 00
		10	36	90 00
Watertown	1	1	77	256 67
		1	77	231 00
		1	77	205 33
		1	77	192 50
		2	77	179 67
		1	77	166 83
Waverly	1	14	78	169 00
		*1	78	143 00
White Plains	1	2	75	225 00
		8	75	187 50
Yonkers	1	1	94	391 67
		1	89	311 50
		1	87	304 50
		2	84	280 00
		1	84	252 00
		1	79	237 00
		1	78	292 50
		2	77	320 33
		1	77	295 17
		2	77	256 67
		9	77	243 83
		2	77	231 00
		1	77	224 58
		1	77	218 17
		2	77	211 75
		*1	77	211 75
		3	75	237 50
		2	73	219 00
		*3	71	224 83
		2	71	195 25
		1	68	187 00
		1	56	196 00
		1	14	38 50
Electrotypers and Stereotypers.				
Albany	1	44	77	269 50
		4	10	35 00
Binghamton	1	8	77	231 00
Buffalo	2	3	91	341 25
		7	91	273 00
		8	91	195 00
		4	91	136 50
		2	77	288 75
		3	77	231 00
		4	77	$154 00
		1	70½	390 00
		4	70½	273 00
		5	70½	234 00
		5	70½	182 00
		7	70½	175 50
		8	70½	117 00
Deposit	1	4	69	276 00
		2	69	207 00
Elmira	1	4	77	256 65
New York, Manhattan	2	551	78	351 00
		40	77	385 00
		65	64	256 00
		45	51	178 50
		20	45	157 50
		20	38	133 00
Rochester	1	9	77	231 00
		4	77	205 33⅓
		2	77	192 50
		1	77	154 00
Syracuse	1	1	91	364 00
		1	78	299 00
		1	78	273 00
		1	78	234 00
Utica	1	1	91	273 00
		1	91	182 00
		2	78	234 00
		1	77	243 83
		1	77	205 33
Hat Tip Printers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	22	70½	228 42
		6	15	54 00
Lithographers.				
Buffalo	2	58	70	210 00
		1	36	270 00
		2	36	210 00
		5	36	180 00
		5	36	150 00
		8	36	144 00
		6	36	120 00
		2	36	108 00
New York, Manhattan	4	110	78	312 00
		120	66	187 00
		240	65	260 00
		3	59	392 94
		320	50	200 00
		4	47	250 51
		9	46	230 00
		4	44	256 52
		9	44	198 00
		132	44	154 00
		21	43	164 69
		15	41	191 06
		24	39	142 74
		19	38	158 33
		64	36	119 88
		20	35	145 60
		47	35	140 00
		30	24	68 00
Rochester	1	16	72	264 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.				
Mailers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	25	89	$282 13
		100	84	224 28
		50	72	246 24
		140	72	210 24
		45	48	164 16
		35	48	152 16
Music Engravers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	1	70½	246 75
		16	69½	243 25
		1	65	227 50
		11	60	210 00
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	320	91	273 00
		100	91	209 30
		50	90	270 00
		300	90	225 00
		100	90	198 00
		100	85	199 75
		200	77	192 50
		30	77	184 80
Paper Handlers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	125	78	195 00
Photo-Engravers.				
Albany	1	25	77	269 50
Buffalo	1	3	78	455 00
		3	78	390 00
		4	78	364 00
		10	78	325 00
		9	78	299 00
		24	78	273 00
		10	78	260 00
		4	78	234 00
		6	78	195 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	75	70½	317 25
		75	70½	282 00
		500	70	280 00
		*1	70	280 00
		120	70	186 67
		100	70	58 33
		153	54	216 00
Rochester	1	5	77	320 84
		4	77	269 50
		5	77	231 00
		1	77	205 34
Syracuse	1	11	77	269 50
		2	77	231 00
Plate Printers.				
Albany	1	3	77	231 00
		6	77	192 50
New York, Manhattan..	2	10	76	270 00
		98	76	240 00
		100	64	192 00
Pressmen.				
Albany	1	1	77	449 17
		1	77	385 00
		1	77	333 67
		6	77	320 84
		4	77	295 17
		2	77	282 34
		10	77	269 50
		3	77	$256 67
		3	77	243 84
		4	77	231 00
		24	77	218 17
		6	77	192 50
		10	77	154 00
		8	77	115 50
		18	77	86 63
		21	40	113 60
		5	40	100 00
Binghamton	1	4	77	256 67
		2	77	231 00
		16	75	200 00
		7	75	150 00
		6	75	125 00
Buffalo	1	104	60	160 00
Deposit	1	1	77	385 00
		1	77	320 80
		1	73	267 62
		1	72	288 00
		2	72	252 00
		1	72	155 95
		1	72	144 00
		1	70	268 31
		1	69	149 45
		2	69	138 00
		1	68	136 00
		1	64	224 00
		1	53	185 50
		1	41	150 31
		1	11	38 50
Elmira	1	6	78	234 00
		6	78	149 50
Jamestown	1	3	77	269 50
		6	77	192 50
		1	77	154 00
		3	77	115 50
Lockport	1	4	77	231 00
		1	77	154 00
		1	37	129 50
		1	21	52 50
New York, Manhattan..	2	100	77	385 00
		400	77	290 29
		100	77	261 80
		250	75	375 00
		200	75	300 00
		500	75	287 25
		190	48	163 20
		300	30	114 90
Niagara Falls	1	4	77	231 00
		3	77	115 50
		2	48	136 00
		24	48	120 00
		3	48	112 00
		4	48	104 00
		5	48	96 00
		4	48	88 00
		3	48	80 00
Rochester	1	6	77	282 33
		20	77	231 00
		21	77	205 33
		15	77	179 67

The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Concluded.				
Pressmen—Concluded.				
Syracuse	1	4	83	$207 50
		2	80	213 33
		2	77	385 00
		3	77	320 83
		2	77	269 50
		4	77	256 67
		3	77	243 83
		5	77	231 00
		7	77	205 33
		16	77	192 50
Utica	1	1	96	192 00
		1	91	318 50
		1	91	230 23
		2	77	308 00
		1	77	269 50
		1	77	231 00
		16	77	179 67
		1	77	141 17
		3	77	128 33
		2	77	102 67
		1	52	104 00
Watertown	1	1	77	166 83
		1	77	128 33
		1	76	190 00
		1	74	148 00
Pressmens' Assistants and Press Feeders.				
Buffalo	2	28	77	154 00
		*2	77	109 08
		15	77	102 67
		*12	77	102 67
		*9	77	83 42
		2	70	105 00
		1	62	124 00
		3	60	100 00
		19	60	90 00
		20	54	99 00
		12	54	72 00
		*1	52	69 33
		9	42	84 00
		*3	40	60 00
		1	20	36 67
		2	14	18 66
		*1	14	16 33
New York, Manhattan..	3	30	77	$231 00
		30	77	217 91
		500	77	205 33
		30	77	204 82
		20	77	192 50
		175	77	128 33⅓
		2,000	54	144 00
		50	54	125 82
		50	54	116 64
		50	54	108 00
		50	54	98 82
		53	38	62 33⅓
Rochester	1	10	77	154 00
		22	77	115 50
		6	77	96 25
		10	77	77 00
Syracuse	1	4	77	185 42
		2	77	173 25
		1	77	160 42
		29	77	128 33
		25	77	102 67
		13	77	96 25
		*2	77	77 00
		*2	26	32 50
Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	15	70½	282 00
		16	52	208 00
Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers.				
New York, Manhattan..	2	12	77	385 00
		58	77	320 83
		70	77	282 33
		10	77	256 67
Sandy Hill	1	5	77	333 67
		35	77	320 78
		4	77	295 17
		17	77	282 28
Wall Paper Print Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	245	66	240 90
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.				
Bar and Store Fixture Workers.				
New York, Manhattan..	2	15	70½	$352 50
		18	70½	282 00
		50	70	229 09
		18	60	300 00
		22	58	232 00
		40	45	196 36
		12	44	220 00
		16	43	172 00
		20	38½	192 50
		8	26	104 00
		70	25	81 80
		6	24	120 00
Bedding and Mattress Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	104	44	$104 00
Syracuse	1	7	42	105 00
		*5	42	56 00
Box Makers and Sawyers.				
New York, Manhattan..	2	100	77	205 33
		25	70	210 00
		115	60	170 00
		200	60	150 00
Broom Makers.				
Amsterdam	1	27	77	231 00
		45	52	156 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Continued.				
Broom Makers — Concluded.				
Amsterdam		1	25	$75 00
Lockport	1	14	65	162 50
		6	65	130 00
		4	65	97 50
		5	60	165 00
Syracuse	1	5	60	210 00
		10	60	150 00
		10	60	120 00
Brush Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	65	70	140 00
		*10	70	87 50
New York, Manhattan	1	120	39	117 00
Cabinet Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	2	30	70	315 00
		40	70	264 60
		20	52	160 73
		49	52	155 72
		50	52	140 40
		30	52	114 87
		20	52	85 09
		32	24	108 00
		24	24	90 72
New York, Manhattan	2	2	78	273 00
		2	78	234 00
		1	78	221 00
		1	78	214 50
		3	78	208 00
		3	78	195 00
		1	78	175 50
		1	78	156 00
		1	76½	178 50
		1	75	187 50
		1	75	175 00
		1	72	252 00
		4	72	216 00
		1	72	204 00
		1	71½	442 00
		3	71½	390 00
		12	71½	357 50
		1	71½	321 75
		1	71½	312 00
		1	71½	303 94
		65	71½	286 00
		1	71½	282 75
		2	71½	270 14
		3	71½	269 75
		1	71½	268 06
		1	71½	251 68
		2	71½	250 25
		4	71½	234 50
		1	71½	214 50
		2	71½	182 00
		1	71½	156 00
		1	71½	104 00
		1	69	195 50
		1	69	184 00
		3	68¾	343 75
		14	68¾	275 00
		1	68¾	$237 50
		1	68¾	162 50
		1	66	384 00
		2	66	330 00
		1	66	312 00
		1	66	306 62
		26	66	264 00
		1	66	252 00
		2	66	228 00
		2	66	198 00
		1	63½	316 25
		16	63¼	253 00
		1	63¼	207 00
		3	63	189 00
		1	60½	302 50
		1	60½	264 00
		25	60½	242 00
		1	60½	226 82
		1	60½	154 00
		7	60	275 00
		1	60	207 80
		2	60	170 00
		1	60	160 00
		1	60	90 00
		8	57¾	231 00
		1	57	171 00
		1	57	112 00
		1	55	302 50
		26	55	220 00
		1	55	207 50
		1	55	200 00
		3	55	180 00
		1	55	120 00
		1	55	100 00
		1	54	153 00
		1	54	108 00
		2	52¼	261 25
		15	52¼	209 00
		1	52	146 64
		1	52	143 00
		1	51	153 00
		1	51	102 00
		1	49½	247 50
		1	49½	207 00
		26	49½	198 00
		2	49½	186 75
		1	49¼	173 25
		1	49½	121 50
		1	48	168 00
		3	48	144 00
		1	48	128 00
		1	48	116 00
		1	48	112 00
		1	48	84 16
		1	47	125 30
		14	46¾	187 00
		2	46½	152 05
		1	45⅜	181 50
		21	44	176 00
		3	44	166 00
		1	44	144 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Continued.				
Cabinet Makers — Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..	2	42	42	$145 46
	1	42	42	112 00
	1	42	42	98 00
	1	41½	41½	207 50
	1	41½	41½	124 50
	1	41¼	41¼	198 00
	1	41¼	41¼	185 62
	13	41¼	41¼	165 00
	1	41¼	41¼	155 62
	1	41¼	41¼	145 20
	2	41¼	41¼	135 00
	1	41¼	41¼	78 75
	1	39	39	94 25
	1	39	39	91 00
	1	38½	38½	192 50
	1	38½	38½	168 00
	27	38½	38½	154 00
	1	38½	38½	133 00
	2	38½	38½	126 00
	1	38½	38½	115 50
	1	37½	37½	145 25
	1	36	36	84 00
	1	36	36	72 00
	21	35¾	35¾	143 00
	1	35¾	35¾	135 07
	1	35¾	35¾	134 87
	2	35¾	35¾	97 50
	1	35¾	35¾	84 50
	1	35¾	35¾	78 00
	1	35½	35½	106 50
	50	35	35	175 00
	149	35	35	140 00
	1	34⅜	34⅜	137 50
	1	33	33	165 00
	28	33	33	132 00
	1	33	33	124 68
	1	33	33	118 80
	1	33	33	102 00
	1	33	33	90 00
	3	33	33	82 50
	1	33	33	71 50
	9	30¼	30¼	121 00
	1	30¼	30¼	114 29
	1	30¼	30¼	99 00
	1	30	30	90 00
	1	30	30	84 60
	1	30	30	82 50
	1	30	30	80 00
	1	30	30	75 00
	1	27½	27½	103 90
	31	27½	27½	110 00
	1	27	27	76 14
	1	27	27	63 00
	1	27	27	54 00
	1	26⅛	26⅛	104 50
	13	24¾	24¾	99 00
	2	24	24	72 00
	1	24	24	56 00
	1	24	24	48 00
	1	22	22	110 00
	14	22	22	88 00
	2	22	22	$76 00
	1	22	22	72 00
	1	22	22	56 00
	1	22	22	64 00
	1	22	22	60 00
	1	21	21	52 50
	2	21	21	42 00
	2	19¼	19¼	77 00
	1	19⅛	19⅛	72 62
	1	18	18	45 00
	1	18	18	36 60
	14	16½	16½	66 00
	1	16⅓	16⅓	62 34
	2	16½	16½	54 00
	1	15⅛	15⅛	60 50
	1	15⅛	15⅛	51 95
	1	14	14	37 50
	1	13¾	13¾	68 75
	9	13¾	13¾	55 00
	2	13¾	13¾	45 00
	1	13¾	13¾	25 00
	1	13½	13½	37 50
	1	13½	13½	31 50
	1	12	12	36 00
	1	12	12	32 00
	1	12	12	30 00
	1	12	12	24 00
	1	11	11	52 25
	1	11	11	49 50
	10	11	11	44 00
	1	11	11	41 50
	3	10	10	40 00
	3	9⅝	9⅝	38 50
	1	9	9	27 00
	1	9	9	21 00
	1	8½	8½	24 00
	5	8¼	8¼	33 00
	1	8¼	8¼	30 00
	1	8¼	8¼	27 00
	3	6	6	15 00
	1	6	6	14 00
	1	5½	5½	27 50
	1	5½	5½	24 75
	17	5½	5½	22 00
	2	5½	5½	18 00
	2	4⅛	4⅛	16 50
	2	2¾	2¾	11 00
	2	2¾	2¾	9 00
	1	2¾	2¾	7 50
Rochester.....	1	350	58	130 50
Carpet Fitters and Layers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	15	77	269 50
		20	77	231 00
		10	39	117 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	50	78	312 00
		160	63	252 00
		10	24	144 00
		3	12	48 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Continued.				
Carriage and Wagon Workers.				
Albany	1	8	77	$231 00
		4	77	211 75
		10	77	192 50
		8	77	173 25
		12	77	154 00
		13	65	162 50
		12	65	146 25
		16	65	130 00
Buffalo	2	40	72	252 00
		12	72	226 80
		12	72	180 00
		27	72	162 00
		8	60	210 00
		6	60	195 00
		20	60	180 00
		20	60	165 00
		30	60	150 00
		18	60	135 00
		11	60	120 00
		4	40	120 00
		4	40	110 00
		12	40	100 00
		2	24	84 00
		3	24	60 00
		1	24	54 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	2	66	286 00
		3	66	264 00
		5	66	242 00
		35	66	231 00
		26	66	220 00
		20	66	209 00
		160	66	198 00
		100	66	165 00
		84	66	132 00
New York, Manhattan	5	10	77	231 00
		19	73	219 00
		30	73	182 50
		25	70	315 00
		25	70	280 00
		12	70	252 00
		56	70	245 00
		25	70	227 50
		56	70	210 00
		25	70	192 50
		2	60	210 00
		6	58	174 00
		17	45	112 50
		4	39	117 00
		19	38	114 00
		1	37	150 59
		4	37	129 50
		4	30	105 00
		1	30	75 00
Syracuse	1	1	77	211 75
		9	77	192 50
		26	77	173 25
		1	77	154 00
		3	77	134 75
		1	59	132 75
Utica	1	27	77	192 50
		16	77	173 25
		10	77	134 75
Chair Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	1	65	$216 66
		3	65	195 00
		8	65	152 50
		7	65	130 00
		9	45	112 50
Coopers.				
Albany	1	28	77	269 50
		4	16	56 00
Buffalo	2	10	77	231 00
		20	60	180 00
		1	28	70 00
		9	24	72 00
Glens Falls	1	4	76	133 00
		2	69	112 12
		2	54	195 00
		2	48	72 00
		4	33	74 25
		2	16	38 00
Lockport	1	12	40	120 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	4	77	269 50
		45	77	231 00
		4	77	192 50
New York, Manhattan	5	60	77	308 00
		25	77	269 50
		124	77	231 00
		25	77	192 50
		2	77	154 00
		11	75	225 00
		10	70	192 50
		3	61	183 00
		9	61	152 50
		4	61	137 25
		8	61	124 44
		60	60	240 00
		61	58	174 00
New York, Richmond	1	36	77	211 75
Niagara Falls	1	1	77	205 33
		2	77	160 00
		10	55	115 00
		6	55	98 00
Peekskill	1	7	63	189 00
Rochester	2	2	77	269 50
		12	77	217 91
		13	65	183 95
		3	54	175 50
		8	45	113 75
		33	40	90 00
		3	34	102 00
		10	30	78 00
Rosendale	1	37	18	36 00
Syracuse	1	10	77	231 00
		19	77	192 50
		12	40	60 00
Utica	1	6	78	234 00
Cork Workers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	40	74	148 00
		25	74	135 67
		15	74	123 33
		5	74	111 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Continued.				
Furniture Packers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	12	78	$195 00
Machine Wood Workers.				
Albany	2	3	77	269 50
		23	77	192 50
		2	77	173 25
		2	71	213 00
		2	62	186 00
		4	56	168 00
		10	50	150 00
Batavia	1	185	77	173 25
Buffalo	1	70	70	175 00
		70	50	125 00
Elmira	1	9	90	225 00
		58	36	81 00
Kingston	1	2	77	192 50
		6	77	173 25
		4	70	140 00
		15	60	105 00
		15	50	75 00
Mount Vernon	1	5	58	210 91
		13	58	200 36
		7	58	179 27
New York, Bronx	1	45	70	252 00
		20	54	194 40
New York, Manhattan	2	1	78	312 00
		1	62⅘	177 93
		2	62⅘	167 47
		1	62⅘	157 00
		4	60	240 00
		4	56	224 00
		5	55	220 00
		2	49½	132 00
		7	49	196 00
		4	44	176 00
		44	38	152 00
		1	33	132 00
		3	27	108 00
		7	16	64 00
Ogdensburg	1	2	55	144 10
		7	55	135 85
		1	55	130 35
		2	55	96 25
		1	54	148 50
		1	54	127 98
		1	53	130 91
		2	53	119 25
		3	51	120 87
		4	51	104 55
		2	51	102 00
		3	50	118 50
		2	48	118 56
		4	46	113 62
		1	41	103 32
Penn Yan	1	5	65	162 50
		10	60	135 00
		20	40	110 00
		20	40	90 00
		20	40	80 00
Schenectady	1	1	70½	229 12
		27	52	130 00
Syracuse	1	17	77	246 40
		6	24	76 80
Troy	1	2	77	$277 20
		2	77	231 00
		15	76	171 00
		15	75	202 50
		6	72	201 60
Piano and Organ Workers.				
Elmira	1	11	77	256 67
		1	77	211 75
		2	77	192 50
		2	77	102 67
New York, Bronx	1	258	32	78 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	5	52	164 67
		4	52	156 00
		3	52	138 67
		8	52	130 00
		5	52	112 67
		8	52	104 00
New York, Manhattan	1	30	77	192 50
		30	32	80 00
New York, Queens	1	3	77	256 67
		10	77	231 00
		2	50	133 33
		20	50	125 00
		30	48	112 00
Piano and Organ Workers (Action Makers, etc.).				
New York, Manhattan	1	314	52	130 00
Piano and Organ Workers (Bellymen, Fly Finishers, etc.).				
New York, Manhattan	1	70	77	205 33
		50	36	96 00
Piano and Organ Workers (Finishers, Regulators, Etc.).				
New York, Manhattan	1	100	77	205 34
		90	35	93 34
Piano and Organ Workers (Varnishers, Rubers, Etc.).				
New York, Manhattan	1	15	78	182 00
		185	50	116 66
Picture Frame Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	3	77	269 50
		12	77	231 00
		4	77	192 50
		10	77	154 00
		3	77	102 67
		2	64	96 00
		2	38	63 36
Upholsterers.				
Buffalo	1	60	40	120 00
Jamestown	1	1	70	157 50
		4	60	144 00
		20	57	140 00
		11	50	110 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	54	52	156 00
New York, Manhattan	1	128	26	91 00
Rochester	1	7	24	66 00
		17	24	60 00
		4	24	56 40

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Concluded.									
Wood Carvers.									
Buffalo	1	1	77	$256 41			4	44	$143 00
		2	77	231 00			1	40	150 00
		2	50	150 00			1	30	135 00
		2	50	125 00			1	14	56 00
		1	40	140 00	New York, Manhattan	1	10	70½	352 50
		3	40	108 00			30	70½	317 25
		1	40	1·0 80			10	70½	299 63
Jamestown	1	1	76	190 00			140	26	110 50
		1	74	224 00	Rochester	1	4	75	300 00
		1	66	231 00			8	72	252 00
		1	66	165 00			5	70	227 50
		1	64	144 00			6	68	251 60
		1	58	174 00			8	62	186 00
		1	30	82 50			2	56	126 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	3	77	327 25			10	50	150 00
		1	66	280 50			8	50	135 00
		3	65	243 75	Syracuse	1	4	60	175 50
		2	60	150 00			10	30	87 75
		1	48	144 00			13	25	67 50
		2	45	146 25			1	15	37 13
		1	44	178 00					
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.									
(a) Food Products.									
Bakers and Confectioners.									
Albany	1	35	78	$234 00	Mount Vernon	1	6	78	$234 00
Auburn	1	1	91	225 00			6	78	195 00
		5	78	231 00	New York, Bronx	1	1	78	273 00
		14	78	195 00			69	78	221 00
		4	78	182 00			1	78	195 00
		1	12	30 00			100	78	182 00
Batavia	1	8	77	192 50			15	78	169 00
Buffalo	2	70	78	221 00			50	13	39 00
		100	78	195 00	New York, Brooklyn	4	49	78	286 00
		4	23	63 25			12	78	260 00
		3	20	65 00			228	78	234 00
		6	18	49 50			14	78	195 00
		6	15	48 75			210	78	182 00
		5	13	35 75			7	78	169 00
		7	12	39 00			75	78	156 00
		2	12	33 00			7	78	139 00
		1	8	22 00			2	26	78 00
Elmira	1	8	78	182 00			60	13	39 00
		17	78	156 00	New York, Manhattan	6	2	78	390 00
Geneva	1	1	78	208 00			4	78	325 00
		4	78	195 00			3	78	299 00
		6	78	156 00			3	78	273 00
Glens Falls	1	8	78	234 00			27	78	260 00
		6	78	195 00			4	78	247 00
		1	41	123 00			134	78	234 00
Gloversville	1	1	78	247 00			74	78	208 00
		6	78	234 00			229	78	195 00
		3	78	182 00			66	78	182 00
		2	78	169 00			11	78	169 00
Middletown	1	3	77	231 00			38	78	156 00
		3	77	205 33			34	78	143 00
		4	77	192 50			150	77	231 00
		2	77	166 83			120	77	192 50
		2	77	141 17			190	77	179 67

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — Continued.				
(a) Food Products — Continued.				
Bakers and Confectioners — Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan		103	77	$154 00
		75	60	120 00
		20	48	120 00
		74	13	45 50
		42	13	39 00
Newburgh	1	14	78	234 00
		14	78	195 00
		9	78	169 00
Oneida	1	2	78	221 00
		2	78	182 00
		2	78	156 00
		1	78	130 00
Port Jervis	1	2	78	195 00
		2	78	156 00
Poughkeepsie	1	8	77	231 00
		2	77	154 00
Rochester	1	9	77	231 00
		5	77	192 50
		14	77	184 80
		10	77	173 25
Schenectady	1	20	78	234 00
		14	78	195 00
Syracuse	1	5	78	260 00
		5	78	234 00
		10	78	208 00
		50	78	179 67
Troy	1	1	78	234 00
		50	78	195 00
		10	78	156 00
Utica	1	2	78	260 00
		2	78	231 00
		3	78	208 00
		12	78	195 00
		9	78	169 00
		1	78	168 00
		1	78	130 00
		1	61	152 50
Yonkers	1	2	78	325 00
		14	78	260 00
		1	78	234 00
		1	78	221 00
		19	78	208 00
		5	78	195 00
		5	78	182 00
		4	78	169 00
		1	54	180 00
Butchers and Meat Cutters.				
Albany	1	104	78	156 00
		4	65	162 50
		2	10	20 00
Auburn	1	6	77	192 50
		35	77	154 00
		1	75	187 50
		1	75	150 00
		1	73	146 00
		1	68	170 00
		1	66	154 00
		1	66	$122 00
		1	60	150 00
		1	53	132 50
		1	38	76 00
Batavia	1	10	78	195 00
Buffalo	1	10	78	221 00
		10	78	169 00
		20	78	156 00
		30	78	130 00
Elmira	1	50	78	156 00
		1	62	124 00
Geneva	1	4	78	195 00
		4	78	169 00
		12	78	156 00
Kingston	1	29	78	156 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	25	78	234 00
		94	78	208 00
		2	77	256 67
		15	77	231 00
		18	77	218 17
		50	77	205 33
		25	77	192 50
		50	77	179 67
		5	52	156 00
		5	52	147 33
		10	52	138 67
		15	52	130 00
		10	52	121 33
		20	39	97 50
		20	16	80 00
New York, Manhattan	7	30	78	416 00
		4	78	325 00
		40	78	299 00
		4	78	273 00
		215	78	260 00
		170	78	247 00
		10	78	234 00
		13	78	221 00
		36	78	214 50
		15	78	208 00
		300	78	195 00
		39	78	169 00
		20	78	156 00
		10	78	143 00
		4	77	205 33
		25	77	192 50
		15	77	179 67
		17	77	173 25
		12	77	154 00
		14	77	146 30
		10	77	134 75
		16	77	127 05
		9	77	115 50
		25	39	130 00
		3	39	107 25
		125	39	97 50
Rochester	2	7	77	192 50
		23	77	173 25

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — Continued.				
(a) Food Products — Continued.				
Butchers and Meat Cutters — Concluded.				
Rochester		45	77	$154 00
		3	60	120 00
		2	55	110 00
Rome	1	2	78	234 00
		3	78	195 00
		3	78	156 00
		12	78	130 00
Schenectady	1	4	77	231 00
		3	77	205 33
		29	77	192 50
		15	77	154 00
		3	42	84 00
Syracuse	1	4	78	260 00
		7	78	234 00
		32	78	208 00
		45	78	182 00
		69	78	156 00
Troy	1	2	77	256 67
		4	77	231 00
		11	77	179 67
		20	77	154 00
Utica	1	10	78	195 00
		12	78	182 00
		15	78	156 00
		23	78	130 00
		14	78	117 00
		6	71	106 50
		1	65	108 33
		1	54	90 00
		1	29	67 67
Yonkers	1	112	78	195 00
Butchers' Laborers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	25	75	168 75
		30	75	156 25
		35	75	150 00
		105	75	135 00
		100	75	112 50
Egg Inspectors.				
Buffalo	1	4	78	195 00
		2	78	182 00
		16	78	169 00
New York, Manhattan	1	30	77	231 00
		300	77	211 75
Flour and Cereal Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	25	85	238 00
		50	77	256 41
		50	77	154 00
		20	77	129 36
Yeast and Distillery Workers.				
Peekskill	1	14	78	208 00
		6	78	201 50
		25	78	195 00
		16	78	182 00
		13	78	175 50
		29	78	$169 00
		13	78	162 50
		29	78	156 00
		11	78	149 50
		6	78	143 00
		36	78	136 50
(b) Beverages.				
Brewery Employees.				
Amsterdam	1	3	91	195 00
		1	91	182 00
		1	78	208 00
		2	78	182 00
		23	78	169 00
Binghamton	1	15	78	208 00
		4	65	173 33
		11	65	151 67
Dunkirk	1	6	65	162 50
		2	65	148 96
		5	65	143 54
		1	65	108 33
Elmira	1	41	72	192 00
Ft. Edward	1	20	78	169 00
Hornell	1	1	78	260 00
		3	78	234 00
		3	78	221 00
		2	78	214 50
		2	78	208 00
		2	78	182 00
		1	78	175 50
		5	78	156 00
		1	42	133 00
		1	42	115 50
Jamestown	1	1	78	234 00
		5	78	208 00
		8	78	169 00
		4	78	156 00
		6	78	143 00
		1	60	120 00
Kingston	1	5	91	221 00
		8	78	208 00
		28	78	195 00
		5	78	156 00
		1	71	142 00
		3	70	175 00
		1	66	165 00
		1	50	141 67
Middletown	1	2	78	234 00
		9	78	195 00
		3	78	182 00
Niagara Falls	1	6	78	253 50
		9	78	221 00
		15	78	208 00
Ogdensburg	1	1	78	455 00
		1	78	208 00
		1	78	195 00
		1	78	182 00
		10	78	156 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — Continued.				
(b) Beverages — Cont'd.				
Brewery Employees— Concluded.				
Port Jervis	1	1	91	$260 00
		1	91	195 00
		1	91	156 00
		4	78	208 00
		5	78	182 00
Utica	1	15	91	221 00
		20	78	208 00
		100	70	175 00
Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).				
Albany	1	6	78	247 00
		18	78	221 00
		40	78	208 00
Canandaigua	1	1	91	207 48
		1	91	182 00
		1	68	181 33
		2	68	170 00
		2	68	158 67
		3	67	156 34
		2	67	150 75
Hudson	1	1	77	231 00
		2	77	192 50
		43	77	186 08
		1	60	210 00
New York, Manhattan	1	120	77	269 50
		640	77	231 00
		30	77	192 50
Oswego	1	4	77	192 50
		4	77	179 67
		8	77	166 83
Troy	1	120	78	208 00
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).				
Albany	1	15	78	247 00
		5	78	234 00
		35	78	221 00
Auburn	1	8	78	195 00
		8	78	169 00
Buffalo	2	159	78	208 00
		50	78	195 00
		38	78	188 50
		3	78	175 50
		35	78	156 00
		9	39	104 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	50	91	194 74
		25	77	205 33
		50	77	154 00
		50	77	128 33
		380	65	195 00
		60	65	173 55
		22	52	136 67
		25	52	104 00
		30	52	86 67
		20	40	106 80
		30	39	104 00
		50	39	78 00
		20	39	65 00
		12	28	74 76
New York, Manhattan	2	125	91	$195 00
		42	77	128 33
		420	65	195 00
		413	65	173 34
		55	65	140 83
		85	64	106 67
		45	57	95 00
Niagara Falls	1	13	78	195 00
Rochester	1	19	91	195 00
		45	78	234 00
		17	78	208 00
		50	78	195 00
Syracuse	1	80	78	208 00
Yonkers	1	23	78	195 00
		10	78	182 00
		10	78	156 00
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).				
Albany	1	50	91	273 00
		20	91	227 50
Buffalo	1	52	91	260 00
		50	91	208 00
Brewery Employees (Lager).				
Albany	1	34	78	247 00
		33	78	221 00
		10	78	215 50
		10	78	185 25
Auburn	1	5	78	247 00
		1	78	234 00
		5	78	221 00
		1	78	208 00
		1	78	195 00
Buffalo	1	29	78	247 00
		97	78	234 00
		101	78	214 50
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	78	286 00
		1	78	260 00
		3	78	247 00
		5	78	234 00
		1	78	221 00
		1	78	208 00
Lockport	1	2	77	231 00
		5	77	192 50
		7	77	186 08
New York, Brooklyn	1	315	64	192 00
		150	64	170 67
New York, Manhattan	1	615	64	192 00
		358	64	170 67
Newburgh	1	16	78	182 00
Olean	1	2	91	247 00
		1	91	208 00
		3	77	231 00
		7	77	204 05
		5	77	179 67
		2	77	166 83
		4	77	154 00
		3	77	115 50
Rochester	1	99	65	184 17
		90	65	167 92
		15	65	130 00
Syracuse	1	106	77	215 60
		2	50	115 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — Concluded.				
(b) Beverages — Conc'd.				
Brewery Employees (Lager)—Concluded				
Troy	1	30	70	$233 45
		10	70	210 00
Grains Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	30	78	156 00
Maltsters.				
Adams	1	8	49	73 50
Buffalo	1	5	91	169 00
		250	63	144 00
		6	63	135 00
		20	63	117 00
Geneva	1	11	91	208 00
		23	85	194 28
		3	78	208 00
		3	78	182 00
		1	77	231 00
		2	77	205 33
		40	77	176 00
		2	70	186 67
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.				
Actors and Chorus Singers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	91	$780 00
		*1	91	650 00
		1	91	585 00
		24	91	455 00
		*1	91	390 00
		6	91	325 00
		*6	91	325 00
New York, Manhattan	4	94	91	455 00
		*25	91	455 00
		*25	91	325 00
		20	78	260 00
		*20	78	260 00
		4,000	72	780 00
		*1,000	72	780 00
		14	54	315 00
		*10	54	315 00
Bill Posters.				
Albany-Troy	1	26	77	154 00
Buffalo	1	1	78	325 00
		2	78	234 00
		3	78	195 00
		16	78	156 00
New York, Manhattan	2	12	78	232 31
		200	78	195 00
		12	78	173 81
		15	78	108 81
Calcium Light Operators.				
New York, Manhattan	1	100	50	100 00
Musicians.				
Albany	1	19	78	234 00
		7	40	120 00
		4	60	$150 00
		80	60	120 00
		15	56	128 00
		2	54	144 00
		8	54	108 00
		1	36	108 00
		2	36	84 00
Syracuse	1	2	105	225 00
		25	91	195 00
Troy	1	1	91	182 00
Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.				
Albany	1	9	78	208 00
		10	78	195 00
		3	78	182 00
		3	78	156 00
Buffalo	1	33	77	135 00
		1	36	60 00
Syracuse	1	15	78	182 00
Binghamton	1	6	91	$325 00
		8	91	260 00
		4	91	208 00
		*2	91	208 00
Buffalo	1	100	77	231 00
		150	50	150 00
		*3	40	120 00
Corning	1	*3	78	195 00
Elmira	1	15	78	234 00
		*4	78	156 00
Glens Falls	1	1	78	350 00
		*2	78	240 00
		2	78	225 00
		*3	78	182 00
Ilion	1	1	78	260 00
		*1	78	234 00
Ithaca	1	17	91	325 00
		*1	91	325 00
		15	78	455 00
Jamestown	1	10	91	325 00
		10	78	195 00
New York	1	10	84	252 00
		25	60	180 00
		60	36	144 00
		50	13	65 00
		50	6	30 00
Niagara Falls	1	15	78	221 00
Olean	1	10	78	156 00
Port Chester	1	6	78	250 00
		*1	78	273 00
Poughkeepsie	1	10	78	234 00
Rochester	1	36	78	240 50
		15	78	234 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.—Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC—Concluded.				
Musicians—Concluded.				
Schenectady	1	2	78	$325 00
		23	78	234 00
Syracuse	1	1	91	520 00
		1	91	442 00
		7	91	260 00
		6	91	247 00
		*1	91	247 00
		*5	91	182 00
		7	77	385 00
		45	77	231 00
		1	52	260 00
		8	52	156 00
Stage Mechanics.				
Albany	1	6	78	390 00
		2	78	312 00
		4	78	234 00
		18	78	208 00
		4	78	195 00
Binghamton	1	2	78	195 00
		1	78	182 00
		2	78	156 00
Buffalo	1	7	78	325 00
		35	78	208 00
		33	78	162 50
Geneva	1	5	78	455 00
		3	78	195 00
		4	78	156 00
		1	78	130 00
		11	75	75 00
		7	50	75 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	25	78	$390 00
		50	78	325 00
		35	78	234 00
		10	52	156 00
New York, Manhattan	1	952	78	234 00
Newburgh	1	1	91	180 00
		1	77	256 67
		12	77	115 50
Rochester	1	5	72	216 00
		5	72	180 00
		15	72	162 00
		5	72	144 00
		3	72	120 00
Schenectady	1	1	78	520 00
		3	78	273 00
		6	78	182 00
		2	78	156 00
		1	12	24 00
Syracuse	1	1	91	520 50
		2	91	390 00
		2	91	292 00
		3	91	260 00
		13	91	195 00
Troy	1	4	78	273 00
		14	78	195 00
		10	45	78 75
Utica	1	3	78	260 00
		8	78	195 00
		2	78	156 00
IX. TOBACCO.				
Cigar Makers.				
Albany	1	130	77	$192 50
		25	45	75 00
Amsterdam	1	49	35	87 50
Auburn	1	8	77	231 00
		29	77	154 00
		10	65	130 00
		5	48	144 00
		*1	77	154 00
Batavia	1	2	77	254 10
		1	77	242 55
		5	77	211 75
		2	77	184 80
		3	77	169 40
		2	77	154 00
Binghamton	2	79	70	140 00
		*48	70	140 00
		118	64	128 00
		78	50	100 00
		*47	50	100 00
Buffalo	1	20	77	192 50
		45	77	154 00
		*2	77	123 20
		22	65	130 00
		40	60	135 00
		160	53	106 00
		*2	50	60 00
		140	45	90 00
		4	40	60 00
Corning	1	16	60	$150 00
		1	36	90 00
		*1	36	72 00
		1	6	15 00
Cortland	1	8	77	192 50
		27	58	145 00
		*4	58	145 00
Coxsackie	1	2	77	154 00
		1	77	134 75
		2	40	64 00
		1	30	42 00
Dunkirk	1	2	77	173 25
		4	77	154 00
		4	70	182 00
		6	70	175 00
		3	70	147 00
		2	63	141 75
		1	56	112 00
Elmira	1	35	70½	143 00
		5	70	140 00
		10	60	120 00
		2	30	60 00
Fulton	1	18	76	152 00
Geneva	1	10	77	173 25
		*1	77	128 33
		1	50	112 50
		86	36	72 00
Glens Falls	1	20	77	231 00

The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IX. TOBACCO — Continued.				
Cigar Makers — Continued.				
Gloversville	1	24	48	$96 00
Hornell	1	14	71	142 00
		10	30	60 00
Hudson	1	9	77	154 00
		1	72	144 00
		1	70	140 00
		1	50	100 00
		1	45	90 00
		1	30	60 00
Ithaca	1	1	77	220 00
		3	77	195 00
		6	77	150 00
		2	77	130 00
		4	77	105 00
		2	77	100 00
		5	77	75 00
		3	54	95 00
		2	54	85 00
		7	54	75 00
		6	54	60 00
		2	54	50 00
Jamestown	1	22	75	187 50
Kingston	1	5	70½	176 25
		2	70½	158 62
		8	70½	148 05
		9	70½	141 00
		2	70½	123 38
Lockport	1	*1	77	154 00
		20	60	120 00
Malone	1	12	77	154 00
Middletown	1	40	77	215 60
		11	70	178 50
		5	65	165 75
		1	60	168 00
		1	50	140 00
		*1	42	63 00
		1	25	70 00
New York, Brooklyn	3	75	77	192 50
		*10	77	192 50
		100	77	128 33
		*5	77	128 33
		138	77	115 50
		100	39	78 00
		*7	39	78 00
		85	39	65 00
		80	39	58 50
		*6	39	52 65
		*6	39	48 75
		43	24	48 00
New York, Manhattan	4	100	70	210 00
		*200	70	210 00
		938	70	70 00
		*450	70	70 00
		185	60	90 00
		*200	60	90 00
		200	55	110 00
		*200	55	110 00
		1,115	39	84 50
		*143	39	84 50
		77	39	71 50
		*7	39	71 50
Niagara Falls	1	11	54	$90 00
Norwich	1	20	70	140 00
		1	60	120 00
		1	54	108 00
		*1	54	72 00
Ogdensburg	1	8	58	115 50
		9	51	128 33
Oneida	1	60	77	231 00
		56	77	192 50
		25	60	180 00
		22	60	150 00
		35	40	70 00
Oneonta	1	11	77	166 83
		24	71	153 83
		*1	71	153 83
		55	65	140 83
		*5	65	140 83
Owego	1	4	77	204 00
		13	77	184 80
		5	66	158 40
		8	60	144 00
Peekskill	1	5	77	192 50
		30	38	95 00
Plattsburg	1	8	77	188 50
		12	76	150 00
		3	56	80 00
		1	28	65 00
Poughkeepsie	1	12	77	211 75
		16	77	192 50
		9	77	173 25
		13	77	154 00
		12	77	134 75
		2	27	47 25
Rochester	1	121	77	173 25
		*14	77	173 25
		5	62	139 50
		5	60	135 00
		*1	53	119 25
		10	20	67 50
Rome	1	*1	77	115 50
		43	45	100 00
Salamanca	1	38	77	146 30
Saratoga Springs	1	*1	77	192 50
		28	77	173 25
		2	44	99 00
Saugerties	1	22	74	185 00
Schenectady	1	10	75	225 00
		10	75	187 50
		22	75	150 00
Syracuse	1	375	77	154 00
		*15	77	154 00
		39	59	118 00
		*5	59	118 00
Troy	1	236	70½	117 50
		*2	70½	117 50
Utica	1	28	72	168 00
		85	42	98 00
Watertown	1	5	77	231 00
		10	77	192 50
		7	77	154 00
		8	77	138 60

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IX. TOBACCO — Concluded.				
Cigar Makers — Concluded.				
Watertown		*1	77	$115 50
		8	68	136 00
		5	63	126 00
Waverly	1	5	65	162 50
		*1	60	90 00
		7	50	87 50
		4	45	67 50
		1	30	52 00
		1	6	9 00
Wellsville	1	16	77	179 67
		1	65	151 67
Cigar Packers.				
Albany	1	*2	70	175 00
		*3	45	90 00
		*1	10	20 00
Binghamton	1	20	75	150 00
		10	75	112 50
		10	70	210 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	26	70½	211 50
New York, Manhattan	2	75	77	269 50
		28	60	210 00
		100	60	180 00
		150	60	150 00
		54	30	60 00
Syracuse	1	20	70½	141 00
		*2	70½	141 00
Cigarette Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	166	66	132 00
		110	66	110 00
		*233	66	110 00
Tobacco Workers.				
Albany	1	3	70½	$176 25
		8	70½	141 17
		4	70½	141 00
		*10	70½	128 33
		20	70½	117 50
		4	70½	70 50
		*7	70½	52 87
New York, Manhattan	1	1	77	192 50
		1	77	166 83
		1	77	154 00
		*1	77	128 33
		*1	77	77 00
		*2	77	64 17
		1	66	165 00
		1	66	143 00
		1	66	82 50
		*5	66	77 00
		*3	66	49 50
Rochester	1	4	77	160 42
		*6	77	115 50
Syracuse	1	6	77	154 00
		*14	77	96 25
Utica	1	1	78	195 00
		2	78	156 00
		5	65	130 00
		5	53	79 50
		*8	53	79 50
		2	53	53 00
		*5	53	53 00
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.				
(a) Hotels and Restaurants.				
Bartenders.				
Albany	1	100	78	$195 00
		96	78	156 00
Amsterdam	1	18	78	156 00
		3	24	48 00
Auburn	1	6	91	228 00
		15	78	234 00
		10	78	195 00
		19	78	130 00
		10	42	105 00
Batavia	1	4	78	195 00
		19	78	156 00
		6	78	130 00
Binghamton	1	1	91	300 00
		1	91	225 00
		2	91	180 00
		2	91	n210 00
		30	91	156 00
		1	78	325 00
		1	78	260 00
		8	78	208 00
		4	78	195 00
		35	78	156 00
Buffalo	1	22	78	234 00
		250	78	195 00
Canandaigua	1	17	78	$154 00
		3	68	136 00
Cohoes	1	42	78	156 00
Cortland	1	6	91	156 00
		17	78	156 00
		1	60	120 00
Dunkirk	1	22	78	156 00
Elmira	1	15	91	156 00
		34	78	156 00
		6	54	108 00
Geneva	1	12	91	n225 00
		24	78	156 00
Hornell	1	5	91	n180 00
		16	78	156 00
Ithaca	1	39	78	200 00
Jamestown	1	12	91	i273 00
		30	78	195 00
		15	78	156 00
Little Falls	1	22	78	156 00
New Rochelle	1	22	91	234 00
		4	45	115 71
New York, Brooklyn	1	250	77	192 50
		120	39	156 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. n Includes board reckoned at $20 per month. i Includes board reckoned at $5 per week.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC. — Continued.									
(a) Hotels and Restaurants — Concluded.									
Bartenders—Concluded.									
New York, Manhattan..	1	78	89	$191 70			1	66	$143 00
		54	80	320 00			15	36	84 00
		4	78	390 00	Watertown	1	1	78	234 00
		12	78	325 00			1	78	208 00
		15	78	260 00			1	78	195 00
		490	78	227 50			4	78	169 00
		75	40	116 66			8	78	156 00
		40	25	100 00	White Plains	1	30	78	i260 00
		10	20	80 00	Yonkers	1	76	91	208 00
		20	10	40 00			4	60	137 14
Newark	1	16	78	195 00			1	30	68 57
Newburgh	1	25	78	195 00	*Cooks.*				
		23	78	156 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	250	91	299 00
Norwich	1	10	91	273 00			175	60	230 00
		29	91	182 00	*Waiters and Waitressess.*				
		1	91	163 15	Binghamton	1	45	91	g169 00
		1	28	56 00			3	20	c 35 00
Ogdensburg	1	36	78	130 00	Buffalo	1	25	91	b180 50
Olean	1	15	78	195 00			50	91	b175 50
		10	78	175 50			25	91	b120 50
		10	78	156 00			25	77	a160 42
		7	78	136 50			25	77	a141 17
Oneida	1	4	78	e156 00	Elmira	1	4	91	130 00
		8	78	156 00			1	78	130 00
Oneonta	1	10	91	n165 00			5	42	60 00
		2	91	n150 00	New York, Brooklyn...	1	170	77	231 00
		22	78	156 00			72	52	156 00
		5	26	52 00	New York, Manhattan..	3	100	91	91 00
Plattsburg	1	16	78	156 00			250	75	187 50
		3	66	132 00			200	60	150 00
Port Chester	1	23	78	195 00			4	60	120 00
		1	52	130 00			150	60	70 00
Port Jervis	1	1	78	195 00			100	48	56 00
		4	78	156 00			50	39	97 50
		2	78	143 00			2	36	72 00
		8	78	130 00			4	24	48 00
Poughkeepsie	1	12	78	195 00			7	14	28 00
		25	78	156 00			3	12	24 00
Rochester	1	181	78	182 00			1	5	10 00
Salamanca	1	3	91	182 00			1	4	8 00
		14	78	169 00	Rochester	1	60	91	c158 25
		3	36	78 00			14	60	150 00
Schenectady	1	30	91	j260 00	Syracuse	1	42	91	b136 50
		60	78	208 00					
		20	42	112 00	**(b) Barbering.**				
Seneca Falls	1	12	91	169 00					
		14	78	169 00	Albany	1	120	78	156 00
Syracuse	1	30	91	j228 00			26	78	182 00
		145	78	156 00	Amsterdam	1	2	78	195 00
		25	60	120 00			2	78	182 00
		46	26	104 00			1	78	169 00
Troy	1	99	78	156 00			20	78	156 00
Utica	1	4	91	c250 25			2	78	130 00
		3	78	234 00			2	78	117 00
		33	78	182 00	Auburn	1	40	78	156 00
		36	78	169 00	Ballston Spa	1	7	78	156 00
		30	78	130 00			1	42	84 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. a Includes one meal a day reckoned at 25 cents. b Includes board reckoned at 50 cents per day. e Includes board reckoned at $3 per week. n Includes board reckoned at $20 per month. j Includes board reckoned at $6 per week. c Includes board reckoned at 75 cents per day. i Includes board reckoned at $5 per week. g Includes board reckoned at $4 per week.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.—Continued.				
(b) Barbering — Conc'd.				
Batavia	1	15	78	$195 00
Binghamton	1	70	78	156 00
		1	14	24 00
Buffalo	1	400	78	156 00
		50	56	112 00
		25	35	70 00
		14	14	49 00
Canandaigua	1	12	78	130 00
Cohoes	1	23	77	156 00
		2	13	45 50
Corning	1	30	78	169 00
Dunkirk	1	1	78	195 00
		7	78	156 00
Elmira	1	63	78	182 00
		11	54	126 00
Fulton	1	6	78	143 00
Geneva	1	4	78	182 00
		3	78	169 00
		4	78	156 00
Glens Falls	1	5	78	182 00
		16	78	169 00
		35	78	156 00
Gloversville	1	21	78	156 00
Gouverneur	1	8	78	156 00
Hornell	1	18	78	182 00
		1	54	126 00
Ithaca	1	32	78	195 00
Jamestown	1	30	78	156 00
		14	78	130 00
Johnstown	1	10	78	156 00
Kingston	1	23	78	156 00
Little Falls	1	11	78	156 00
Lockport	1	29	78	156 00
Malone	1	6	76	152 00
		4	76	126 66⅔
		1	75	187 50
Mechanicville	1	11	78	195 00
Middletown	1	19	78	156 00
New York, Manhattan	2	91	91	156 00
		550	91	130 00
New York, Richmond	1	1	91	143 00
		2	91	i143 00
Newburgh	1	50	78	130 00
Niagara Falls	1	38	78	169 00
Norwich	1	2	78	182 00
		2	78	169 00
		3	78	156 00
Ogdensburg	1	14	78	130 00
Olean	1	13	78	182 00
Oneida	1	10	78	156 00
Oneonta	1	20	78	195 00
Oswego	1	21	78	156 00
Plattsburg	1	1	78	234 00
		2	78	195 00
		6	78	182 00
		9	78	156 00
Port Chester	1	12	78	156 00
Port Jervis	1	8	78	156 00
Poughkeepsie	1	32	78	156 00
Rochester	1	150	78	195 00
Rome	1	9	78	169 00
Saratoga Springs	1	14	78	156 00
Schenectady	1	80	78	$182 00
		6	12	48 00
Seneca Falls	1	11	78	143 00
Syracuse	1	50	78	208 00
		98	78	182 00
		10	14	49 00
Troy	1	100	78	156 00
Utica	1	10	78	208 00
		8	78	182 00
		5	78	169 00
		3	42	77 00
Watertown	1	18	78	192 50
		13	78	156 00
Watervliet	1	2	78	156 00
Waverly	1	6	78	182 00
		6	78	169 00
		7	78	156 00
		2	75	175 00
		1	57	114 00
Yonkers	1	33	78	143 00
(c) Retail Trade.				
Bakery and Ice Cream Salesmen.				
Buffalo	1	24	78	195 00
		2	48	120 00
		1	36	90 00
New York, Manhattan	1	144	78	234 00
Bookkeepers and Accountants.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	12	78	520 00
		3	78	325 00
		5	78	260 00
		10	78	234 00
		13	78	195 00
Clothing Salesmen.				
New York, Manhattan	1	82	78	234 00
Dry Goods Clerks.				
Buffalo	1	34	78	169 00
Furniture and Carpet Store Employees.				
Buffalo	1	49	78	270 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	20	78	325 00
		10	78	234 00
		10	78	195 00
		10	78	156 00
		10	78	130 00
		10	60	180 00
New York, Manhattan	1	190	78	325 00
Grocery Clerks.				
New York, Manhattan	1	76	77	192 50
Syracuse	1	30	78	195 00
		2	75	150 00
		8	50	87 50
Retail Clerks.				
Albany	1	12	78	390 00
		25	78	260 00
		20	78	182 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. i Includes board reckoned at $5 per week.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.—Concluded.				
(c) Retail Trade — Conc.				
Retail Clerks—Concluded.				
Albany		8	78	$156 00
Amsterdam	1	6	78	195 00
		14	78	169 00
		4	78	117 00
Batavia	1	1	77	179 67
		10	77	154 00
		3	77	141 17
		5	77	128 33
		5	77	115 50
Binghamton	1	10	78	156 00
Buffalo	1	10	78	325 00
		6	78	260 00
		7	78	234 00
		15	78	195 00
		5	78	156 00
Canandaigua	1	28	78	182 00
		1	66	154 00
		*8	78	104 00
Cohoes	1	1	78	364 00
		1	78	331 50
		1	78	286 00
		5	78	260 00
		5	78	234 00
		10	78	195 00
		*1	78	195 00
		2	78	156 00
		*3	78	156 00
		2	78	130 00
		*3	78	130 00
		1	78	117 00
		*2	78	117 00
		1	78	104 00
		*2	78	104 00
		1	78	91 00
		*3	78	91 00
		*3	78	78 00
		1	61	122 00
Corning	1	8	78	195 00
Geneva	1	2	78	260 00
		2	78	234 00
		2	78	208 00
		5	78	195 00
		5	78	182 00
		5	78	156 00
		5	78	130 00
Hornell	1	8	78	195 00
		10	78	156 00
		2	78	104 00
Little Falls	1	12	78	195 00
		15	78	$156 00
		11	78	117 00
Mount Vernon	1	19	78	156 00
		1	66	132 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	8	78	260 00
		8	78	234 00
		2	78	208 00
		5	78	195 00
		2	78	130 00
		2	78	117 00
Newburgh	1	10	78	540 00
		15	78	180 00
		*8	78	144 00
		25	78	120 00
		*15	78	120 00
		25	78	96 00
		*25	78	96 00
		*25	78	60 00
Oneida	1	9	78	156 00
		6	78	130 00
		4	78	117 00
		*1	78	78 00
Salamanca	1	25	78	169 00
		*10	78	52 00
Saratoga Springs	1	3	78	260 00
		5	78	234 00
		13	78	182 00
		3	78	130 00
		*3	78	130 00
		*23	78	78 00
Schenectady	1	2	78	325 00
		4	78	260 00
		13	78	234 00
		12	78	195 00
		13	78	182 00
		23	78	156 00
		29	78	130 00
		*1	78	117 00
		1	71	130 17
		1	49	81 67
Syracuse	1	10	78	234 00
		82	78	182 00
		*10	78	130 00
Troy	1	15	78	357 50
		15	78	292 50
		10	78	227 50
		2	78	195 00
		5	78	162 50
		3	78	156 00
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.				
Bridge Tenders.				
New York, Manhattan	1	66	91	$225 00
		50	14	$49 00
		47	12	42 00
Dock Builders.				
New York, Manhattan	1	200	77	269 50
		100	62	217 00
		300	48	168 00
		150	28	98 00
		78	23	80 50
		25	6	21 00
Drivers and Hostlers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	1,027	81	206 75
		350	81	162 00
Highway Foremen.				
New York, Manhattan	1	72	78	234 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — Continued.				
Highway Laborers.				
New York, Bronx	1	62	45	$101 25
		8	45	90 00
		42	44	99 00
		6	44	88 00
		34	43	96 75
		3	43	86 00
		47	42	94 50
		1	42	84 00
		39	41	92 25
		2	41	82 00
		43	40	90 00
		5	40	80 00
		35	39	87 75
		1	35	78 75
		4	33	74 25
		3	30	67 50
Hospital Employees.				
Buffalo	1	4	91	k261 00
		3	91	k216 00
		3	91	k186 00
		*1	91	k186 00
		5	91	k159 00
		*2	91	k159 00
		5	91	k141 00
		4	91	k141 00
		5	91	k126 00
		*4	91	k126 00
		*11	91	111 00
		*8	91	k96 00
Rochester	1	11	91	k141 00
		*4	91	k111 00
Letter Carriers.				
Albany	1	56	91	275 00
		3	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
Amsterdam	1	6	91	225 00
Auburn	1	23	91	225 00
Ballston Spa	1	3	91	225 00
Batavia	1	7	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Binghamton	1	23	91	225 00
		7	91	200 00
Brockport	1	4	91	225 00
Buffalo	1	200	91	275 00
		24	91	250 00
		22	91	200 00
		21	91	150 00
Canandaigua	1	6	91	225 00
Canastota	1	3	91	150 00
Carthage	1	2	91	225 00
Catskill	1	4	91	225 00
Cohoes	1	12	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Cooperstown	1	2	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Corning	1	9	91	225 00
Cortland	1	7	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
Dansville	1	3	91	225 00
Dunkirk	1	8	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Elmira	1		91	$225 00
		1	91	200 00
			91	150 00
Fort Plain	1	3	91	225 00
Fredonia	1	4	91	225 00
Freeport	1	3	91	150 00
Fulton	1	7	91	225 00
Geneva	1	5	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Glens Falls	1	9	91	225 00
Gloversville	1	13	91	225 00
Gouverneur	1	3	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Herkimer	1	2	91	225 00
		2	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
Hornell	1	16	91	225 00
Hudson	1	1	91	225 00
		2	91	150 00
Irvington	1	4	91	225 00
Ithaca	1	13	91	225 00
		3	91	200 00
Jamestown	1	19	91	225 00
		2	91	200 00
Johnstown	1	7	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Kingston	1	12	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Liberty	1	2	91	200 00
Little Falls	1	7	91	225 00
Lockport	1	9	91	225 00
		2	91	200 00
Lyons	1	3	91	225 00
Malone	1	4	91	225 00
Mamaroneck	1	3	91	225 00
Medina	1	3	91	225 00
Middletown	1	7	91	225 00
Mt. Vernon	1	16	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
		1	71	177 50
New Rochelle	1	15	91	225 00
		4	91	150 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	600	91	275 00
		100	91	250 00
		50	91	225 00
		50	91	200 00
		50	91	150 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1,058	91	275 00
		127	91	250 00
		3	91	225 00
		138	91	200 00
		149	91	150 00
New York, Queens	4	111	91	225 00
		2	91	200 00
		13	91	150 00
New York, Richmond	6	40	91	225 00
		2	91	150 00
Newark	1	2	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Newburgh	1	16	91	225 00
Niagara Falls	1	17	91	225 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. k Includes board reckoned at $12 per month.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — Continued.				
Letter Carriers — Concluded.				
Niagara Falls		1	91	$150 00
North Tonawanda	1	6	91	225 00
Northport	1	2	91	225 00
Nyack	1	5	91	225 00
Ogdensburg	1	8	91	225 00
Olean	1	8	91	225 00
Oneida	1	4	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Oneonta	1	6	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Ossining	1	2	91	225 00
Oswego	1	12	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Palmyra	1	2	91	225 00
Patchogue	1	4	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Peekskill	1	6	91	225 00
		2	91	200 00
Penn Yan	1	4	91	225 00
Port Chester	1	10	91	225 00
Port Jervis	1	6	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Potsdam	1	3	91	225 00
Poughkeepsie	1	18	91	225 00
Rochester	1	114	91	275 00
		9	91	250 00
		1	91	200 00
		11	91	150 00
Rockville Centre	1	2	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
Salamanca	1	4	91	225 00
Sandy Hill	1	2	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
Saranac Lake	1	3	91	225 00
		1	91	150 00
Schenectady	1	30	91	225 00
		3	91	200 00
		11	91	150 00
Syracuse	1	75	91	275 00
		10	91	250 00
		14	91	200 00
		4	91	150 00
Tonawanda	1	4	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
Troy	1	30	91	275 00
		2	91	250 00
		1	91	200 00
		7	91	150 00
Utica	1	40	91	225 00
		3	91	150 00
Watertown	1	15	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Watervliet	1	6	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Waverly	1	3	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
		2	91	150 00
White Plains	1	6	91	225 00
		3	91	$200 00
		1	91	150 00
Yonkers	1	57	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Park Gardeners and Laborers.				
New York, all boroughs	1	7	91	300 00
		34	91	227 50
		37	91	225 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	4	77	192 50
		10	77	154 00
New York, Manhattan	1	19	70	192 50
		10	70	175 00
		9	70	140 00
Post Office Clerks.				
Albany	1	3	91	300 00
		10	91	275 00
		9	91	250 00
		9	91	225 00
		11	91	200 00
		3	91	175 00
		5	91	150 00
Buffalo	1	20	91	300 00
		70	91	275 00
		40	91	250 00
		50	91	225 00
		20	91	200 00
		35	91	150 00
Cooperstown	1	1	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
Gouverneur	1	2	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
Irvington	1	2	91	250 00
		1	91	200 00
Jamestown	1	1	91	275 00
		3	91	250 00
		*1	91	250 00
		1	91	225 00
		*1	91	225 00
		3	91	200 00
		*1	91	200 00
		2	91	150 00
New Rochelle	1	1	91	275 00
		3	91	225 00
		2	91	200 00
		4	91	150 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	390	91	210 00
		*14	91	210 00
New York, Manhattan	1	100	91	350 00
		150	91	325 00
		100	91	300 00
		150	91	275 00
		200	91	250 00
		200	91	225 00
		400	91	200 00
		500	91	150 00
Newburgh	1	12	91	225 00
		*1	91	225 00
Oneonta	1	2	91	250 00
		1	91	225 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — Concluded.				
Post Office Clerks — Concluded.				
Oneonta		1	91	$200 00
Port Chester	1	3	91	250 00
		2	91	225 00
		1	91	200 00
		1	91	150 00
		*1	91	150 00
Rochester	1	1	91	350 00
		2	91	325 00
		12	91	300 00
		*1	91	300 00
		8	91	275 00
		*1	91	275 00
		6	91	250 00
		*1	91	250 00
		8	91	225 00
		17	91	200 00
Schenectady	1	1	91	350 00
		2	91	300 00
		3	91	275 00
		4	91	250 00
		8	91	225 00
		14	91	200 00
		*1	91	200 00
		5	91	150 00
		*1	91	150 00
Troy	1	1	91	350 00
		1	91	300 00
		9	91	275 00
		3	91	250 00
		*1	91	250 00
		3	91	225 00
Yonkers	1	2	91	275 00
		6	91	250 00
		7	91	225 00
		2	91	200 00
		2	91	150 00
Post Office Laborers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	45	91	175 00
		20	91	150 00
Public School Janitors.				
Albany	1	2	91	375 00
		1	91	315 00
		1	91	300 00
		1	91	$285 00
		1	91	255 00
		1	91	225 00
		1	91	210 00
		4	91	195 00
		5	91	180 00
		*3	91	180 00
		3	91	165 00
		*1	91	165 00
		1	91	150 00
Syracuse	1	1	91	279 50
		1	91	266 00
		1	91	246 00
		2	91	233 50
		3	91	227 00
		3	91	207 50
		6	91	201 00
		7	91	175 00
		1	91	163 00
		*1	91	163 00
		1	91	150 00
Railway Mail Clerks.				
Albany	1	9	91	300 00
		32	91	275 00
		13	91	250 00
		4	91	225 00
Water Works Employees.				
Buffalo	1	1	91	300 00
		1	91	250 00
		3	91	225 00
		2	91	210 00
		27	91	195 00
		1	91	182 00
		9	91	180 00
		6	91	150 00
		8	91	135 00
		1	77	277 20
		1	77	258 72
		9	77	231 00
		1	77	204 05
		16	77	154 00
		2	77	134 75
		42	77	115 50
New York, Brooklyn	1	80	78	195 00
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.				
Engineers (Stationary).				
Albany	2	6	91	$390 00
		8	91	312 00
		10	91	273 00
		12	91	236 60
		30	91	195 00
		9	91	143 00
		24	78	182 00
		10	58	232 00
		7	38	152 00
		1	36	90 00
		3	35	55 00
Auburn	2	1	91	$225 00
		13	91	182 00
		1	84	300 00
		3	84	252 00
		1	84	204 00
		1	84	198 00
		3	84	180 00
		6	72	180 00
		1	72	144 00
Binghamton	1	1	91	360 00
		2	91	300 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN — Continued.									
Engineers (Stationary)— Continued.									
Binghamton		3	91	$240 00			135	91	$273 00
		1	91	195 00			2	85	467 50
		4	78	225 00			1	78	650 00
		4	78	180 00			10	78	364 00
		1	78	150 00			245	78	273 00
Buffalo	4	291	91	225 00			50	78	260 00
		265	77	269 50			223	78	234 00
		210	77	231 00			10	78	195 00
		81	77	218 17			2	77	385 00
		130	77	211 75			7	77	269 50
		1	70	227 50			12	77	231 00
		30	60	210 00			6	77	192 50
		3	58	188 50			2	70	315 00
		2	30	97 50			7	56	168 00
Cortland	1	3	78	234 00			2	45	202 50
		25	78	195 00	New York, Manhattan	13	1	93	325 50
		5	74	148 00			1	91	910 00
Fort Edward	1	4	91	245 70			1	91	845 00
		7	91	227 50			1	91	750 00
		9	42	94 50			1	91	650 00
Geneva	1	18	91	225 00			1	91	637 00
		25	78	195 00			3	91	625 00
Glens Falls	1	1	91	364 00			7	91	600 00
		1	91	255 00			12	91	585 00
		6	91	240 24			4	91	540 00
		1	91	208 00			18	91	528 00
		3	85	183 60			1	91	525 00
		5	78	168 48			40	91	520 00
		1	77	173 25			3	91	500 00
Gouverneur	1	6	84	189 00			55	91	455 00
		2	84	168 00			17	91	450 00
		2	80	192 00			2	91	420 00
		1	77	192 50			5	91	g416 00
		1	66	132 00			70	91	409 50
		1	30	60 00			235	91	390 00
Kingston	1	8	91	234 08			26	91	375 00
		25	77	205 33			154	91	364 00
		9	77	192 50			5	91	345 00
Le Roy	1	2	91	273 00			6	91	330 00
		1	91	247 00			18	91	325 00
		1	91	233 87			90	91	318 50
		1	91	225 00			1	91	312 00
		1	91	184 00			63	91	300 00
		3	91	156 00			4	91	286 00
		1	91	150 00			1	91	g286 00
		1	78	255 25			331	91	273 00
		2	78	208 00			145	91	270 00
		3	78	195 00			80	91	g262 00
Little Falls	1	5	91	234 00			1	91	260 00
		13	91	156 00			50	91	255 00
Mount Vernon	1	52	77	269 50			100	91	240 00
New York, Bronx	1	1	91	375 00			412	91	234 00
		4	91	273 00			22	91	227 50
		1	91	227 50			65	91	225 00
		41	78	234 00			2	91	210 00
New York, Brooklyn	7	50	91	455 00			20	91	180 00
		213	91	409 50			1	90	360 00
		40	91	390 00			1	84	364 00
		18	91	364 00			219	84	252 00
		80	91	325 00			120	83½	417 50
		70	91	318 50			145	80	260 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

g Includes board reckoned at $4 per week.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN — Continued.				
Engineers (Stationary)— Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		1	80	$205 60
		1	78	650 00
		1	78	520 00
		9	78	455 00
		1	78	g402 00
		36	78	390 00
		1	78	375 00
		7	78	351 00
		14	78	338 00
		27	78	325 00
		103	78	312 00
		7	78	300 00
		12	78	286 00
		262	78	273 00
		83	78	260 00
		161	78	234 00
		1	78	221 00
		5	78	210 00
		24	78	195 00
		52	77	231 00
		110	70	350 00
		1	70	315 00
		1	70	245 00
		6	70	192 50
		12	70	175 00
		150	66	363 00
		24	66	264 00
		10	65	260 00
		4	61	213 50
		100	60½	242 00
		1	60	210 00
		4	54	162 00
		150	47½	190 00
		1	46	138 00
		1	39	117 00
		1	30	128 55
		12	30	120 00
		1	30	90 00
		1	28	68 88
		21	24	72 00
		1	18	45 00
		5	17	71 40
		1	15	37 50
		33	10	30 00
		11	6	18 00
		83	5½	22 00
New York, Queens.....	1	1	91	338 00
		1	91	312 00
		1	91	295 75
		2	91	286 00
		2	91	273 00
		12	78	273 00
		1	71½	273 00
New York, Richmond..	1	8	91	409 50
		4	91	390 00
		4	91	273 00
		6	91	250 25
		85	78	234 00
		1	78	195 00
Newburgh.....	2	45	78	195 00
		4	77	256 41
		2	77	$231 00
		13	77	204 82
		9	77	192 50
		4	77	179 41
		3	77	154 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	40	91	307 13
Poughkeepsie.....	2	3	91	375 00
		1	91	318 50
		8	91	227 50
		3	91	182 00
		20	78	195 00
		2	77	277 20
		2	77	192 50
		1	66	165 00
Rochester.....	1	75	91	270 00
		50	78	225 00
		10	77	300 00
		50	77	269 50
		250	77	192 50
		4	77	179 67
Syracuse.....	1	4	91	312 00
		26	91	234 00
		20	91	208 00
		76	78	234 00
		5	78	192 50
		15	78	156 00
		5	24	72 00
Tonawanda.....	1	4	91	300 00
		29	77	192 50
Troy.....	1	5	78	273 00
		10	78	234 00
		15	78	195 00
Utica.....	1	3	91	273 00
		5	91	234 00
		3	91	182 00
		3	91	169 00
		5	91	156 00
		3	60	150 00
Warsaw.....	1	4	77	231 00
		5	77	192 50
		4	77	154 00
		3	77	134 75
		2	71	142 00
(Firemen (Stationary).				
Albany.....	1	16	91	195 00
		20	91	120 00
Ballston Spa.....	1	5	91	204 75
		12	91	191 10
		6	91	174 72
		15	91	163 80
Buffalo.....	1	111	91	184 00
		10	80	260 80
		109	78	188 76
		51	77	173 25
		20	77	167 86
		62	77	134 75
		76	77	123 20
		18	77	121 66
		96	77	115 50
		39	64	96 2
		15	58	132 24

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

g Includes board reckoned at $4 per week.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN — Concluded.				
Firemen (Stationary)— Concluded.				
Buffalo		29	50	$96 00
		11	36	57 60
Corinth-Palmer	1	6	91	218 40
		16	91	182 00
		23	77	154 00
		18	77	137 83
Fort Edward	1	3	46	110 40
		3	46	103 04
		41	46	92 00
		3	46	82 34
Glens Falls	1	3	91	218 40
		21	91	182 00
New York, Manhattan	2	2,830	91	273 00
		100	91	193 50
		25	84	168 00
		50	60	120 00
		70	49	147 00
Niagara Falls	1	8	77	154 00
		1	50	100 00
Piercefield	1	3	91	$218 40
		3	91	203 84
		6	91	182 00
		3	91	160 16
		6	21	37 35
Rochester	1	30	78	178 29
		18	49	119 00
		79	49	105 00
		40	49	98 00
Syracuse	1	27	91	195 00
		15	91	182 00
		3	60	128 40
Ticonderoga	1	3	87	217 50
		6	87	204 45
		3	87	194 88
		42	87	174 00
Yonkers	1	4	91	286 00
		5	91	234 00
		7	39	136 50
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.				
(a) Paper and Paper Goods.				
Paper and Pulp Makers.				
Ballston Spa	1	6	48	$144 00
		6	48	103 20
		14	48	88 80
		*2	48	60 00
Brownville	1	3	78	253 50
		2	78	234 00
		1	78	175 50
		4	78	156 00
		2	78	144 30
		1	78	139 62
		1	78	136 50
		7	78	128 70
		3	78	124 80
Cadyville	1	1	77	247 17
		1	77	231 00
		1	77	169 40
		11	77	154 00
		12	77	127 05
		60	77	125 12
Corinth-Palmer	2	30	89	128 16
		15	81	166 64
		2	80	172 80
		5	80	160 00
		15	80	129 60
		12	80	115 20
		1	78	433 68
		2	78	390 00
		9	78	312 00
		6	78	292 50
		12	78	273 00
		9	78	206 70
		9	78	175 50
		9	78	156 00
		9	78	140 40
		27	78	136 50
		82	78	128 70
		40	78	$117 00
		6	77	135 52
		5	77	113 96
		40	77	110 88
		*3	77	83 16
Deferiet	1	3	63	252 00
		3	63	236 25
		6	63	220 50
		3	63	189 00
		3	63	173 25
		16	63	157 50
		3	63	126 00
		9	63	119 70
		12	63	103 95
Felts Mills	1	6	77	269 50
		2	77	192 50
		2	77	173 25
		9	77	154 00
		5	77	134 75
		12	77	127 05
		7	77	115 50
Fort Edward	2	117	54	95 04
		12	51	191 76
		6	51	179 52
		3	51	167 28
		3	51	154 02
		2	51	142 80
		12	51	114 75
		5	51	110 16
		6	51	102 00
		41	51	90 78
		183	49	86 24
		*1	49	49 00
Fulton	1	1	78	292 50
		1	78	234 00
		1	78	195 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — Continued.				
(a) Paper and Paper Goods — Continued.				
Paper and Pulp Makers —Continued.				
Fulton		1	78	$175 50
		2	78	148 20
		6	78	130 00
		2	60	180 00
		2	60	120 00
		2	60	105 00
		12	60	100 00
Glens Falls	2	6	91	209 30
		12	91	163 80
		6	77	308 00
		6	77	288 75
		18	77	269 50
		6	77	203 28
		2	77	173 25
		6	77	154 00
		74	77	137 06
		6	71	249 92
		6	71	159 75
		9	71	126 38
		98	70	115 50
		18	68	122 40
		6	65	228 80
		3	65	146 25
		6	65	115 70
		*1	65	65 00
		3	53	189 74
		3	53	159 00
		3	53	115 54
		3	53	106 00
		3	53	94 34
Gouverneur	1	3	77	271 04
		3	77	184 80
		5	77	173 25
		3	77	148 23
		1	77	134 75
		15	77	115 50
Lockport	1	4	80	280 00
		4	77	165 55
		2	77	154 00
		4	77	146 30
		4	77	127 05
		11	77	115 50
		8	19	38 00
		4	13	45 50
		4	13	39 00
		10	13	32 50
		4	13	26 00
Luzerne	2	1	91	196 56
		3	91	163 80
		4	91	159 25
		2	91	150 15
		3	91	146 51
		2	78	156 00
		1	77	154 00
		12	77	127 05
		3	77	118 58
		1	65	146 25
		2	65	120 25
		13	65	107 25
		3	55	$165 00
		3	55	151 25
		3	55	137 50
		2	55	123 75
		3	55	115 50
		4	55	101 75
		8	55	90 75
Lyons Falls	1	2	87	152 25
		2	77	250 25
		1	77	173 25
		7	77	154 00
		5	77	115 50
		1	70	122 50
		1	60	180 00
		1	51	178 50
		1	50	75 00
Malone	1	3	60	210 00
		2	60	150 00
		4	60	135 00
		2	60	120 00
		2	60	99 00
		7	60	82 20
Morrisonville	1	1	91	273 00
		3	89	163 76
		78	84	136 08
		1	78	214 50
		1	78	195 00
		1	78	175 50
		2	78	156 00
		1	78	133 38
		17	78	128 70
Niagara Falls	1	1	77	385 00
		6	77	289 52
		1	77	257 95
		2	77	231 00
		6	77	173 25
		6	77	138 60
		6	60	225 60
		6	60	135 00
		6	60	108 00
		6	48	180 48
		12	48	160 80
		12	48	114 72
		10	48	108 00
		6	48	86 40
Piercefield	2	5	87	217 50
		65	82	145 96
		5	81	283 50
		8	71	248 50
		12	71	177 50
		21	71	126 38
		20	71	117 15
		*7	71	78 10
Plattsburg	1	2	77	231 00
		2	77	173 25
		2	77	154 00
		2	77	134 75
		27	77	115 50
Rock City Falls	1	6	50	137 50

* The asterik distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — Continued.				
(a) Paper and Paper Goods — Concluded.				
Paper and Pulp Makers —Concluded.				
Rock City Falls		5	50	$87 50
		5	50	75 00
		5	50	70 00
Sandy Hill	3	21	77	130 90
		25	77	127 05
		3	36	90 00
		7	36	82 80
		15	36	68 40
		84	36	66 60
		40	36	64 80
		50	36	59 40
		12	33	99 00
		3	33	74 25
		12	33	61 05
		12	33	54 45
		3	29	79 75
		3	29	65 25
		3	29	53 65
		3	29	47 85
		3	25	89 75
		6	25	56 25
		3	25	45 00
		6	24	75 60
		6	24	50 40
		6	24	39 60
		3	21	57 75
		3	21	47 25
		3	21	38 85
		3	21	28 85
		6	16	50 40
		3	16	44 00
		6	16	33 60
		3	16	29 60
		6	16	26 40
		3	16	21 60
Ticonderoga	3	29	90	161 10
		7	80	160 00
		3	78	195 00
		2	77	289 52
		6	77	252 56
		10	77	180 95
		13	77	173 25
		105	77	142 45
		3	77	138 60
		13	71	142 00
		35	71	131 35
		30	71	120 70
		3	70	245 00
		9	70	227 50
		5	70	199 50
		2	70	157 50
		1	70	140 00
		5	70	136 50
		1	70	133 00
		14	70	129 50
		1	70	126 00
		3	70	122 50
		15	70	119 00
		3	70	115 50
		1	70	$112 00
		2	70	105 00
Troy	1	4	61	137 25
		9	61	81 34
		7	61	61 00
		8	47	141 00
		3	47	129 25
		3	47	94 00
		10	47	86 01
		4	47	78 33
		37	47	70 50
		1	34	93 50
		*6	29	40 60
Watertown	1	25	77	277 20
		25	77	192 50
		80	77	161 70
		20	77	154 00
Paper Bag and Box Makers.				
Sandy Hill	1	*7	73	73 00
		12	62	103 33
(b) Leather and Leather Goods.				
Belting Makers.				
Glen Cove	1	75	51	139 09
		115	24	56 64
New York, Manhattan	1	300	58	145 00
Harness Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	2	77	320 83
		55	77	308 00
		6	77	269 50
		9	77	231 00
		25	60	180 00
		8	40	120 00
		15	40	80 00
		5	35	87 50
Tanners and Curriers.				
Little Falls	1	15	77	179 67
		5	77	134 75
		15	77	125 13
Sparrowbush	1	7	77	231 00
		30	77	128 33
		3	77	115 50
Trunk and Bag Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	10	77	205 59
		100	77	192 50
		1	77	185 57
		1	77	167 09
		1	77	154 00
		100	52	130 00
(c) Glass and Glassware.				
Decorative Glass Workers.				
Rochester	1	2	70½	258 50
		1	70½	223 25
		5	70½	211 50
		2	70½	188 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — Continued.				
(c) Glass and Glassware —Concluded.				
Decorative Glass Workers—Concluded.				
Rochester		1	70½	$141 60
		1	70½	117 50
		1	70½	111 62
		1	70½	70 50
		1	50	112 50
Flint Glass Cutters and Workers.				
Lockport	1	52	64	352 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	60	70½	423 00
		60	70½	282 00
		34	70½	246 75
		15	70½	222 08
		34	70½	211 50
		4	55	165 00
		3	50	145 00
		10	50	135 00
		4	45	112 50
New York, Queens	1	1	52	416 00
		3	52	338 00
		1	52	312 00
		1	52	260 00
		3	52	208 00
		5	52	156 00
		5	52	124 80
Port Jervis	1	7	56	170 00
		4	56	165 00
Glass Bevelers, Polishers, etc.				
Buffalo	1	1	64	224 00
		1	57	180 50
		8	56	149 33
		4	56	130 67
		6	54	162 00
		2	54	153 00
		12	54	135 00
		2	54	117 00
		11	54	108 00
		4	53	141 33
		3	46	115 00
		3	46	107 33
		2	42	126 00
		2	42	91 00
		1	40	66 67
		1	22	55 00
		2	14	28 00
		1	8	20 00
Glass Bottle Blowers.				
Alden	1	22	77	539 00
Binghamton	1	2	77	736 00
		3	77	656 00
		3	77	650 00
		3	77	608 00
		3	77	586 00
		3	77	556 00
		3	77	502 00
		2	77	495 00
		1	77	409 00
		3	72	362 00
		1	60	323 00
		3	15	75 00
Clyde	1	2	78	$600 00
		5	78	507 00
		7	72	468 00
		2	72	432 00
		5	71	300 00
		1	69	414 00
		2	65	260 00
		1	60	250 00
		1	25	125 00
Lancaster	1	38	70	350 00
New York, Queens	1	35	72½	580 00
		1	24	192 00
		1	12	96 00
Olean	1	42	77	539 00
		12	70	490 00
		26	47	329 00
		20	32	224 00
		10	26	182 00
Poughkeepsie	1	54	59	265 50
Rochester	1	35	71	497 00
Window Glass Workers.				
Cleveland	1	24	36	216 00
		24	36	162 00
		6	36	108 00
		11	36	54 00
(d) Cement and Clay Products.				
Brick Makers.				
Kingston	1	10	3	5 70
Cement Workers.				
Whiteport	1	4	77	115 50
		8	65	97 50
Modelers and Sculptors.				
New York, Manhattan	1	1	70½	640 91
		1	70½	576 82
		2	70½	513 73
		1	70½	461 46
		1	70½	448 64
		2	70½	423 00
		3	70½	384 55
		1	68½	448 36
		1	67½	405 00
		1	67½	368 18
		1	64½	351 82
		1	63½	415 64
		1	62½	545 45
		1	56½	390 36
		1	56⅓	369 83
		1	55⅓	353 18
		1	53⅓	350 18
		1	50½	303 00
		1	48⅓	317 46
		1	48⅓	291 00
		1	43½	284 73
		1	41½	452 73
		1	31½	189 00
		1	28½	171 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (a) January, February, March — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — Concluded.				
(d) Cement and Clay Products — Concluded.				
Modelers and Sculptors — Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan.		1	26½	$240 92
		1	22½	126 82
		1	21½	136 82
		1	21½	129 00
		1	20½	149 09
		1	20½	130 45
		1	20½	123 00
		1	18½	100 91
		1	15½	84 55
		2	10½	85 91
		1	9½	68 73
		1	5½	33 00
Potters.				
Buffalo	1	4	60	300 00
		16	48	240 00
		65	48	144 00
		18	48	96 00
Solvay	1	2	36	156 00
		1	36	150 00
		20	36	126 00
		2	36	120 00
		7	36	108 00
Terra Cotta Workers.				
New York, Queens	1	20	51	142 80
		20	26	58 24
		15	18	37 44
		17	16	35 84
(e) Other Distinct Trades.				
Awning Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	20	65	195 00
Button Makers.				
New York, Manhattan.	1	20	39	110 50
		40	39	84 50
Warsaw	1	1	55	150 00
		1	55	132 00
		1	55	125 00
		2	55	120 00
		1	55	119 00
		1	55	117 00
		1	55	115 00
		1	55	108 00
		1	55	100 00
Diamond Workers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	5	77	539 00
Fishermen and Oystermen				
Westfield	1	11	15	30 00
Florists and Gardeners.				
Buffalo	1	1	91	234 00
		8	91	195 00
		8	91	156 00
		3	91	130 00
Janitors, Porters and Elevatormen.				
Buffalo	1	6	91	165 00
		6	91	135 00
		4	91	$127 50
		34	91	120 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	45	91	105 00
Jewelry and Silverware Case Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	20	39	117 00
		20	39	110 50
Lamp Lighters.				
New York, Manhattan and Bronx	1	500	91	102 00
Miners (Iron and Cement).				
Mineville	1	62	77	177 10
		5	77	165 55
		20	75	187 50
		9	73	109 50
		80	61	106 75
Rosendale	1	5	65	97 50
Pearl Workers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	81	52	130 00
Well Drivers.				
Valley Stream	1	37	71	142 00
Wool Pullers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	4	78	234 00
		151	78	214 50
		38	78	195 00
		83	78	175 50
		1	52	156 00
		14	52	143 00
		2	52	130 00
		7	52	117 00
(f) Mixed Employment.				
Batavia	1	7	65	113 75
Bath	1	5	77	192 50
		1	71	213 00
		4	70	105 00
		7	35	52 50
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	95	237 50
		1	91	221 00
		2	91	208 00
		2	91	156 00
		1	80	144 00
		7	80	132 00
		3	77	130 90
		8	77	127 05
Sandy Hill	1	50	77	127 05
		17	50	85 00
Seneca Falls	1	20	77	115 50
		80	50	75 00
Utica	1	5	77	173 25
		10	77	154 00
		10	77	107 80
		26	25	37 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

TABLE X.—DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

(b) Quarter Ended September 30, 1908,

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.				
(a) Stone Working.				
Bluestone Cutters.				
Kingston	1	1	77	$231 00
		26	75	225 00
New York, Manhattan	1	127	22	99 00
Norwich	1	15	77	231 00
		15	60	180 00
Saugerties	1	17	52	156 00
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	5	77	215 60
		20	70	196 00
		5	35	98 00
Granite Cutters.				
Albany	1	62	70½	225 60
		3	60	192 00
Batavia	1	2	75	375 00
		1	75	337 50
		3	75	300 00
		7	75	262 50
		10	75	243 75
		23	75	234 00
Buffalo	1	9	75	300 00
		12	75	281 25
		6	74	314 50
		12	72	252 00
		6	72	234 00
Highland Falls	1	39	70	252 00
New York, Manhattan	1	465	70½	317 25
Olean	1	22	75	225 00
Perry	1	4	77	231 00
Poughkeepsie	1	19	77	231 00
Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	50	77	327 25
		75	77	308 00
		75	77	269 50
		100	77	231 00
Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters.				
Buffalo	1	3	60	240 00
		5	36	144 00
New York, Manhattan	2	25	70½	387 75
		205	70½	352 50
		30	70½	282 00
		30	70½	193 87
		60	39	195 00
		60	39	156 00
		40	39	107 25
Marble Cutters' Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	81	79	237 00
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	100	70½	317 25
		25	70½	299 62
		200	70½	282 00
		25	70½	$211 50
		10	70½	193 87
		25	70½	176 25
Paving Block Cutters.				
Albion	1	80	58	174 00
Alexandria Bay	1	100	77	269 50
Clayton	1	18	77	269 50
Holley	1	8	50	125 00
Hulberton	1	1	50	180 00
		14	30	90 00
Medina	1	1	74	111 00
		1	72	288 00
		1	72	237 60
		9	70	231 00
		1	70	147 00
		2	70	105 00
		10	67	184 25
		1	57	85 50
Quarrymen.				
Buffalo	1	10	70	192 50
		10	70	175 00
		2	70	157 50
Granville	1	26	77	192 50
		26	77	184 80
		26	77	177 10
Sculptors and Carvers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	32	71½	393 25
		12	69	379 50
		14	65	357 50
		19	61	335 50
		7	56	308 00
		13	50	275 00
		9	47	258 50
		2	46	253 00
		17	44	242 00
		12	42	231 00
		2	39	214 50
		1	19	104 50
Stone Cutters.				
Albany	1	2	77	308 00
		18	20	80 00
Albion	1	43	60	240 00
Auburn	1	4	20	60 00
		2	10	30 00
Buffalo	1	74	77	308 00
		14	54	216 00
		57	48	192 00
Gouverneur	1	10	77	308 00
		3	60	240 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	69	414 00
		2	69	345 00
		4	69	310 50
		16	69	276 00
New York, Manhattan	1	280	77	385 00
		120	77	346 50
		106	77	308 00
		30	77	231 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(a) Stone Working— Concluded.				
Stone Cutters—Concluded				
New York, Manhattan..		10	70	$350 00
		50	70	315 00
		34	70	280 00
		5	70	210 00
		6	48	240 00
		20	48	216 00
		6	48	192 00
New York, Manhattan-Brooklyn	1	40	48	240 00
		60	48	216 00
		80	48	192 00
Niagara Falls	1	24	63	252 00
Rochester	1	68	74	296 00
		21	43	172 00
Rock Glen	1	9	65	260 00
		7	20	80 00
Syracuse	1	20	77	308 00
		15	60	240 00
		14	45	180 00
Utica	1	1	72	288 00
		4	59	236 00
		2	50	200 00
		2	20	80 00
Yonkers	1	12	70½	282 00
		18	5½	22 00
(b) Building and Paving Trades.				
Asbestos Workers, (Insulators).				
Buffalo	1	2	54	194 40
		16	34	122 40
New York, Manhattan..	1	38	70½	317 25
		38	26	117 00
Blasting Foremen.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	20	77	308 00
		5	54	216 00
Bricklayers and Masons.				
Albany	1	190	55	264 00
Albion	1	12	50	225 00
		9	20	81 00
Amsterdam	1	91	58	232 00
Auburn	1	24	70	308 00
		20	65	286 00
		10	55	242 00
Batavia	1	15	64	256 00
		1	22	168 00
Binghamton	1	30	77	346 50
		21	40	180 00
		7	20	90 00
Brockport	1	17	70	283 50
Buffalo	1	75	77	338 80
		a18	77	154 00
		300	42	184 40
		a2	36	72.00
Canandaigua	1	9	70	280 00
Carthage	1	2	60	216 00
		6	30	108 00
		1	15	54 00
Cohoes	1	18	40	176 00
Corning	1	15	65	$234 00
		12	50	180 00
		16	43	154 80
		10	37	133 20
		5	20	72 00
Cortland	1	5	70	280 00
		4	60	240 00
		4	45	180 00
		3	38	152 00
Elmira	1	30	65	260 00
		42	54	216 00
		16	40	160 00
		2	25	1 0 00
Fulton	1	3	52	208 00
Geneva	1	28	70	315 00
Glens Falls	1	1	62	248 00
		12	48	192 00
		12	33	132 00
		33	22	88 00
Gloversville	1	20	50	200 00
Herkimer	1	1	75	300 00
		2	70	280 00
		4	60	240 00
Hornell	1	20	60	240 00
		10	60	216 00
		12	50	200 00
		4	40	160 00
Hudson	1	5	40	144 00
		21	18	64 80
Ithaca	1	15	77	308 00
		20	65	260 00
		10	60	240 00
		3	40	160 00
		1	18	72 00
		1	6	24 00
Jamestown	1	22	65	292 50
Kingston	1	2	73	292 00
		3	70	280 00
		9	67	268 00
		7	53	212 00
		10	47	188 00
Little Falls	1	1	74½	298 00
		23	72	288 00
		2	64	256 00
		1	56	224 00
Lockport	1	25	52	208 00
Matteawan	1	7	50	200 00
Mechanicville	1	12	70	315 00
Middletown	1	1	84	369 60
		3	70	308 00
		4	62	272 80
		3	48	211 20
		10	32	140 80
		8	27	118 80
		14	26	114 40
		6	20	88 00
Mount Kisco	1	8	39	175 50
		4	39	136 50
Mount Morris	1	22	58	290 00
Mount Vernon	1	39	39	190 32

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. a Apprentices.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Bricklayers and Masons — Continued.									
New Rochelle	1	26	70	$336 00			5	60	$216 00
		20	70	280 00			1	52	187 20
		35	60	288 00			3	50	180 00
		10	60	240 00			1	35	126 00
		10	55	220 00	Plattsburg	1	4	77	346 50
		13	50	240 00			6	73	328 50
New York, Bronx	1	167	71½	400 40			9	71	280 00
New York, Brooklyn	5	1	77	431 20			3	64	256 00
		3	53	296 80			2	48	192 00
		20	52	291 20			1	45	180 00
		493	39	218 40			1	39	156 00
		156	35	196 00			2	37	129 50
		10	30	168 00			1	33	115 50
		42	20	112 00			1	31	108 50
		20	15	84 00	Port Chester	1	50	52	234 00
		41	10	56 00			50	52	208 00
		20	9	50 40	Port Jervis	1	1	53	190 80
		30	6	33 60			4	51	183 60
		30	2	11 20			3	40	144 00
		40	1	5 60			9	26	93 60
New York, Manhattan	6	200	70½	394 80	Poughkeepsie	1	44	52	249 60
		109	58½	327 60	Rochester	1	687	51	232 56
		570	52	291 20	Rome	1	40	50	200 00
		154	45½	254 80	Salamanca	1	30	42	170 10
		330	35	196 00	Saranac Lake	1	15	70	280 00
New York, Queens	2	2	70½	458 25			10	70	245 00
		70	40	224 00	Saratoga Springs	1	10	60	240 00
		98	35	196 00			5	50	200 00
New York, Richmond	1	15	75	420 00			6	40	160 00
		40	38	212 80			8	30	120 00
		15	20	112 00			7	25	100 00
Newburgh	1	6	77	338 80			3	15	60 00
		58	39	171 60			4	12	48 00
		10	24	105 60			6	10	40 00
Niagara Falls	1	120	55	220 00	Schenectady	1	20	70	336 00
North Tonawanda	1	10	64	281 60			150	40	192 00
		2	60	240 00	Sloatsburg	1	16	70½	282 00
		4	56	224 00			16	70½	246 75
		2	52	208 00	Syracuse	1	167	50	220 00
Norwich	1	27	76	266 00	Tarrytown	1	198	52	234 00
Nyack	1	24	70½	282 00	Ticonderoga	1	4	77	346 50
Ogdensburg	1	15	40	162 00			8	77	311 85
		12	20	81 00	Troy	1	130	60	264 00
Olean	1	67	58	290 00	Utica	1	12	70	280 00
		6	58	234 90			40	60	240 00
Oneida	1	6	77	308 00			80	50	200 00
		16	60	240 00			40	35	140 00
Oneonta	1	6	75	303 75			15	25	100 00
		6	70	210 00	Watertown	1	10	77	308 00
		4	60	243 00			28	40	160 00
		10	50	202 50	White Plains	1	25	73	328 50
		6	40	120 00			59	55	220 00
Ossining	1	25	77	346 50			40	40	180 00
Oswego	1	30	70	280 00	Yonkers	1	1	71½	371 80
		25	40	160 00			1	54	280 80
Peekskill	1	13	77	308 00			81	52	270 40
		12	39	156 00			3	48	249 60
Penn Yan	1	2	65	234 00			1	40	208 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Bricklayers and Masons — Concluded.				
Yonkers		1	25	$130 00
		1	20	104 00
		1	8	41 60
Caisson and Foundation Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	150	84½	227 50
Carpenters and Joiners.				
Addison	1	6	77	192 50
		4	71	177 50
		2	64	160 00
		2	60	150 00
Albany	1	113	77	231 00
		74	70	210 00
		52	64	192 00
		38	59	177 00
		31	55	165 00
		27	51	153 00
		22	47	141 00
		16	40	120 00
Albion	1	28	70	210 00
		6	70	175 00
Alexandria Bay	1	25	77	192 50
Amsterdam	1	80	77	246 40
		60	77	207 00
		33	77	194 04
		20	77	173 25
		7	70	280 00
		12	60	151 20
		12	55	148 50
Auburn	1	7	84	210 00
		15	77	250 25
		134	77	231 00
		37	64	192 00
		9	60	135 00
		45	52	156 00
		19	47	141 00
		5	46	92 00
Baldwinsville	1	27	77	242 55
Ballston Spa	1	25	70	192 50
		49	70	175 00
Batavia	1	59	74	203 50
Bath	1	20	77	192 50
Binghamton	1	100	77	231 00
		39	40	120 00
		10	26	78 00
Brockport	1	1	72	198 00
		21	72	180 00
		2	54	135 00
Buffalo	10	35	77	283 36
		291	77	246 40
		30	76	243 20
		40	75	240 00
		59	74	236 80
		46	71	227 20
		64	70	224 00
		2	70	140 00
		323	69	220 80
Canandaigua	1	49	70	203 00
Chatham	1	12	77	192 50
Clayton	1	10	52	130 00
		23	36	90 00
Clinton	1	30	70	210 00
Cohoes	1	7	77	246 40
		3	70	224 00
		6	60	192 00
		8	55	176 00
		15	50	160 00
		10	46	147 20
		5	40	128 00
		6	30	96 00
		5	25	80 00
		4	20	64 00
Cold Spring	1	19	70	192 50
		1	63	173 25
		1	20	55 00
Corinth-Palmer	1	4	74	188 70
		8	74	186 48
		2	74	165 76
		5	71	178 92
		1	59	144 55
		1	52	132 60
		12	50	127 50
		3	49	123 48
		4	46	115 92
		5	43	108 36
		3	40	100 80
		1	34	85 68
		1	31	78 12
		1	26	65 52
		1	24	60 48
		2	23	57 96
		3	21	52 92
Corning	1	25	77	231 00
		60	77	192 50
		40	42	105 00
		9	30	75 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.				
Cortland	1	8	77	$250 25
		26	77	231 00
		2	36	108 00
Depew-Lancaster	1	21	38	119 70
Dobbs Ferry	1	48	39	146 25
Dunkirk	2	15	72	180 00
		2	50	125 00
		6	45	112 50
		3	36	90 00
		1	28	70 00
		1	25	62 50
		1	15	37 50
		2	8	20 00
Elmira	1	20	75	225 00
		125	69	172 50
		10	65	146 25
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	20	77	231 00
		10	70	210 00
Fort Edward	1	38	77	231 00
Freeport	1	1	70	350 00
		1	68½	308 25
		1	65	195 00
		2	59½	208 25
		1	50¼	175 87
		5	32	96 00
		1	20	60 00
		2	11	33 00
		1	10	25 00
Fulton	1	2	79	197 50
		15	77	192 50
		7	65	162 50
		1	40	100 00
Geneva	1	40	70	210 00
		14	60	120 00
		30	50	125 00
Glen Cove	1	225	77	269 50
		75	40	140 00
Glens Falls	1	60	77	231 00
		4	77	192 50
		15	70	175 00
		50	60	180 00
Gloversville	1	2	70	245 00
		30	50	150 00
		30	50	140 00
		7	30	84 00
Great Neck	1	12	70½	266 49
		136	53	212 00
Hamilton	1	2	77	211 75
		2	77	192 50
Hastings-on-Hudson	1	20	70½	264 37
Hempstead	1	31	77	269 50
Herkimer	1	65	77	192 50
Hicksville	1	11	77	269 50
Hoosick Falls	1	5	77	192 50
		9	40	80 00
Hornell	1	9	77	242 55
		8	77	173 25
		12	65	204 75
		11	60	$135 00
		3	40	90 00
Hudson	1	20	77	231 00
		31	52	156 00
Ilion	1	51	77	192 50
		1	53	132 50
Irvington	1	52	70½	264 37
Islip	1	5	92	225 00
		30	72	252 00
		10	70	175 00
		10	35	87 50
		20	30	105 00
Ithaca	1	106	77	192 50
Jamestown	1	10	75	225 00
		40	70	157 50
		24	65	178 75
		50	60	150 00
Johnstown	1	48	77	231 00
Kingston	1	40	77	246 40
		11	52	166 40
Lindenhurst	1	5	77	231 00
		2	70	210 00
		3	63	220 50
		5	60	180 00
		1	55	165 00
		2	45	135 00
		2	30	90 00
		1	25	75 00
		1	14	42 00
Little Falls	1	4	77	231 00
		50	77	192 50
Lockport	1	80	77	231 00
		35	32	96 00
Malone	1	6	77	173 25
Mamaroneck	1	17	30	115 20
Mechanicville	1	40	77	231 00
Middletown	1	140	77	231 00
		10	77	154 00
		10	39	117 00
Millbrook	1	20	77	231 00
		6	72	216 00
Millerton	1	30	77	192 50
		8	77	173 25
Mount Kisco	1	42	39	136 50
Mount Morris	1	20	62	161 20
Mount Vernon	1	216	70½	265 08
		65	26	97 76
New Rochelle	3	16	77	308 00
		47	70½	282 00
		23	65	200 00
		4	60	204 00
		170	55	220 00
		5	50	200 00
		60	40	160 00
		3	30	120 00
		15	27	108 00
New York, Bronx	7	71	77	385 00
		100	77	346 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Carpenters and Joiners— — Continued.									
New York, Bronx		45	77	$291 06			4	56	$280 00
		12	71	355 00			2	55	275 00
		41	71	284 00			4	54	270 00
		12	70½	266 49			2	53	265 00
		7	70	315 00			18	52	260 00
		1	67	335 00			167	52	208 00
		1	63	189 00			103	51	255 00
		1	56	224 00			209	50	250 00
		14	55	275 00			3	49	245 00
		9	45	225 00			5	48	240 00
		2	44	198 00			122	47	235 00
		1	42	189 00			516	46	230 00
		244	39	175 50			4	45	225 00
		3	36	180 00			6	44	220 00
		4	36	162 00			5	43	215 00
		63	35	157 50			7	42	210 00
		178	33	148 50			4	41	205 00
		1	31⅕	78 00			84	40	200 00
		1	30	135 00			453	39	195 00
		1	23	103 50			42	39	156 00
		1	22	110 00			41	38½	192 50
		1	20	90 00			1	38	190 00
		1	18	90 00			82	37	185 00
		1	16½	74 25			83	36	180 00
		1	11	55 00			213	35	175 00
		1	10	45 00			19	34	170 00
		12	5½	22 00			1	32	160 00
		1	5	20 00			2	31	155 00
		1	3	13 50			73	30	150 00
		1	2½	11 25			2	29	145 00
		1	1½	6 75			53	28	140 00
New York, Brooklyn...	14	1,022	70½	317 25			1	27	135 00
		303	67	301 50			506	26	130 00
		265	54	243 00			100	26	78 00
		196	52	234 00			2	25	125 00
		15	42	189 00			1	23	115 00
		380	39	175 50			76	22	110 00
		99	26	117 00			2	21	105 00
		25	6	27 00			31	20	100 00
New York, Manhattan..	28	216	77	385 00			4	19	95 00
		25	77	308 00			1	18	90 00
		813	70½	352 50			40	16	80 00
		7	70½	282 00			1	15	75 00
		80	70	350 00			6	14	70 00
		3	69½	347 50			45	12	60 00
		2	68	340 00			1	11	55 00
		3	67	335 00			12	10	50 00
		6	66	330 00			5	9	45 00
		79	65	325 00			19	6	30 00
		38	64	320 00			1	5	25 00
		12	63	315 00	New York, Queens.....	10	1	77	616 00
		5	62	310 00			6	77	385 00
		4	61	305 00			3	77	346 50
		141	60	300 00			20	77	308 00
		12	59	295 00			3	72	306 00
		38	58	290 00			12	72	288 00
		4	57	285 00			1	72	216 00

* The asterisk distiguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
1. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.									
New York, Queens		30	70½	$352 50			4	74	$203 50
		242	70½	282 00			4	67	184 25
		4	68	272 00			2	57	156 75
		101	53	212 00	Oneonta	1	12	66	178 20
		30	47	188 00	Ossining	1	94	77	288 75
		4	45	240 00	Oswego	1	58	77	231 00
		5	40	160 00			3	73	109 50
		1	38	152 00			42	72	216 00
		71	35	140 00			6	71	213 00
		180	27	108 00			10	69	207 00
		70	23½	94 00			11	61	183 00
		5	20	80 00			14	54	162 00
		21	13	52 00			6	53	159 00
New York, Richmond	4	50	76	304 00			3	48	144 00
		205	70½	282 00			17	39	117 00
		26	70½	222 00			7	35	105 00
		34	53	212 00			4	26	65 00
		67	35	140 00	Patchogue	1	8	70½	211 50
		34	18	72 00			90	53	159 00
		33	11	44 00	Peekskill	1	60	74	266 40
Newark	1	1	77	308 00			25	45	162 00
		2	77	192 50			9	20	50 00
		1	62	139 50	Perry	1	6	70	175 00
		1	50	125 00			20	65	162 50
		1	35	78 75	Plattsburg	1	5	77	231 00
		1	15	37 50			5	77	211 75
Newburgh	1	7	77	269 50			70	77	192 50
		43	77	246 40			12	77	134 75
		119	52	166 40	Pleasantville	1	75	58½	204 75
		10	39	124 80	Port Chester	2	5	77	289 52
Niagara Falls	1	8	70	189 00			150	70½	265 08
		18	64	204 80			9	56	210 56
		26	51	163 20			2	50	188 00
		6	51	137 70			3	48	180 48
		5	50	160 00			2	35	131 60
		‡2	39	68 25			1	28	105 28
		42	38	121 60			1	17	63 92
		‡16	26	52 00			1	9	33 84
		70	25	80 00	Port Jefferson	1	55	77	231 00
		10	15	48 00			5	38½	115 50
		5	12	38 40	Port Jervis	1	10	77	231 00
North Tonawanda	1	40	77	215 60			26	77	211 75
		9	77	207 90			2	77	173 25
		‡3	77	154 00			1	71	195 25
		20	60	168 00			1	65	195 00
		15	54	151 20			6	62	155 00
		8	46	128 80			9	61	167 75
Norwich	1	15	77	207 90	Port Washington	1	5	70½	282 00
		54	77	194 04			8	35	140 00
		1	60	151 20	Poughkeepsie	1	60	77	269 50
Nyack	1	1	70½	231 24			150	52	182 00
		93	52	170 56	Richfield Springs	1	2	77	207 90
		1	43	141 04			5	72	194 40
Ogdensburg	1	103	70	175 00			10	65	175 50
		25	70	126 00			10	39	105 30
Olean	1	60	65	178 75			2	20	54 00
Oneida	1	49	77	211 75			1	8	21 60
		4	77	173 25	Rochester	3	5	80	260 00

* The asterisk dstinguishes women members. ‡ Apprentices.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Carpenters and Joiners— — Concluded.				
Rochester		14	77	$269 50
		579	70	227 50
		10	68	221 00
		18	64	208 00
		38	63	204 75
		10	60	195 00
		12	60	180 00
		32	58	188 50
		3	56	182 00
		5	54	175 50
		7	52	156 00
		1	48	156 00
		12	42	136 50
Rome	1	127	77	192 50
Rye	1	15	79	297 04
Saint Johnsville	1	2	77	211 75
		5	77	192 50
		5	77	173 25
		2	77	154 00
Salamanca	1	4	77	231 00
		31	77	211 75
		3	38	104 50
Sandy Hill	1	30	77	231 00
		34	56	168 00
Saranac Lake	1	10	64	224 00
		21	64	192 00
		21	64	176 00
		37	64	160 00
		16	64	128 00
Saratoga Springs	1	5	75	225 00
		80	75	206 25
		40	60	165 00
		15	60	150 00
		5	60	120 00
Sayville	1	35	56	196 00
Schenectady	1	350	40	144 00
Seneca Falls	1	1	70	233 33
		1	70	210 00
		4	70	140 00
		14	58	130 50
Silver Springs	1	2	77	231 00
		8	77	192 50
		2	77	154 00
Skaneateles	1	14	77	231 00
Sloatsburg	1	106	70½	231 24
		10	60	196 80
Suffern	1	65	70½	231 24
Syracuse	2	1,005	77	246 40
		4	66	211 20
		50	40	128 00
Tarrytown	1	113	52	195 00
Ticonderoga	1	40	77	192 50
		4	77	154 00
		8	60	165 00
Troy	2	30	71	227 20
		250	70½	225 60
		50	60	192 00
		30	51	163 20
Tupper Lake	1	21	73	$182 50
Utica	1	250	77	250 25
		50	77	231 00
		100	40	120 00
		41	40	120 00
Walden	1	13	77	192 50
		2	77	154 00
Warwick	1	2	77	231 00
		25	77	211 75
		23	77	192 50
		5	60	150 00
		1	48	120 00
		1	15	37 50
		1	12	33 00
Watertown	1	25	75	210 00
		25	50	140 00
Wellsville	1	1	77	231 00
		1	77	211 75
		2	77	192 50
		1	77	173 25
		1	73	182 50
		1	70	210 00
		1	70	196 00
		1	66	184 80
		1	63	173 25
		1	62	155 00
		1	59	147 50
		1	54	162 00
		1	32	80 00
White Plains	2	75	77	289 32
		7	70½	265 08
		2	64	240 64
		1	60	225 60
		1	57	214 32
		1	54	203 04
		1	53	199 28
		1	52	195 52
		200	50	188 00
		3	38	142 88
		1	36	135 36
		1	35	131 60
		1	34	127 84
		50	25	94 00
		1	17	63 92
		1	16	60 16
		50	15	56 40
		50	10	25 00
Whitesboro	1	33	77	231 00
Yonkers	3	60	77	308 00
		47	70½	282 00
		255	60	240 00
		3	55	220 00
		140	35	140 00
Cement Masons.				
Buffalo	1	22	60	216 00
New York, all boroughs.	1	180	35	175 00
Syracuse	1	35	77	385 00
		2	40	200 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Derrickmen and Riggers.				
Albany	1	4	77	$251 00
		6	60	180 00
New York, Manhattan	1	394	70½	264 37
		6	35	131 25
Dredgemen, Steam Shovel Men, Etc.				
Buffalo	2	n15	77	510 00
		n7	77	390 00
		n16	77	357 00
		n16	77	258 00
		n45	77	225 00
		n8	50	238 00
New York, Manhattan	1	18	77	516 00
		17	77	372 00
		10	77	180 00
Electrical Workers.				
Albany	1	12	79	276 50
		38	77	231 00
		20	77	211 75
		12	77	192 50
		10	25	75 00
		3	20	60 00
		2	20	50 00
		1	18	54 00
Auburn	1	11	77	231 00
Binghamton	1	3	77	211 75
		18	77	192 50
		4	60	165 00
Buffalo	1	72	77	246 40
		§24	77	115 50
		§24	76	152 00
		10	72	230 40
Cortland	1	9	77	211 75
		3	77	192 50
		1	60	150 00
Dunkirk	1	23	77	192 50
		3	77	154 00
		2	77	115 50
		1	25	62 50
		2	25	50 00
Elmira	1	30	77	192 50
		12	70	175 00
		4	54	135 00
Glens Falls	1	2	79	217 25
		11	79	197 50
		1	39	97 50
		1	2	5 00
Hornell	1	1	77	211 75
		2	77	195 00
		1	77	192 50
		2	77	180 00
Ithaca	1	14	77	204 05
Jamestown	1	8	90	225 00
		1	77	269 50
		1	77	246 40
		3	77	231 00
		11	77	211 75
		2	77	134 75
Kingston	1	1	79	$237 00
		1	79	197 50
		1	79	158 00
		1	70	189 00
New Rochelle	1	5	70½	264 37
		5	70½	141 00
		5	35	131 25
		4	35	70 00
New York, Manhattan	2	4	77	308 00
		3	77	269 50
		5	77	231 00
		2	77	211 75
		4	77	192 50
		300	70½	317 25
		250	70½	155 10
		50	70½	105 75
		350	33	148 50
		250	33	72 60
		50	33	49 50
Newark	1	4	84	252 00
		1	77	211 75
		5	77	192 50
Newburgh	1	4	77	231 00
		3	77	211 75
		1	77	192 50
Niagara Falls	1	12	77	231 00
Ossining	1	1	77	269 50
Oswego	1	19	76	209 00
		15	76	190 00
Plattsburg	1	5	77	192 50
		4	52	130 00
		4	40	100 00
		2	30	75 00
Poughkeepsie	1	30	77	211 75
		12	77	192 50
Rochester	2	15	92	208 00
		3	92	195 00
		2	92	182 00
		125	64	198 40
Schenectady	1	2	77	270 00
		1	77	251 25
		30	77	231 00
		18	77	211 75
		5	77	192 50
		1	65	178 75
		1	56	154 00
Syracuse	1	4	105	393 75
		3	77	325 00
		59	77	288 75
		5	62	232 50
		3	46	172 50
Troy	1	43	77	211 75
		15	50	137 50
Utica	1	4	77	192 50
		19	52	130 00
Watertown	1	23	80	200 00
		20	60	180 00
		9	60	90 00
		8	30	75 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. n Includes board reckoned at $20 per month. § Helpers.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Electrical Workers— Concluded.				
Watertown		10	20	$50 00
		5	14	42 00
		5	10	25 00
		2	3	6 00
White Plains	1	9	70½	264 37
		9	70½	155 10
Yonkers	1	4	92	276 00
		2	92	230 00
		6	77	250 25
		6	77	231 00
		4	77	192 50
		10	70	262 50
		5	70	154 00
		3	60	225 00
		2	60	132 00
		10	60	150 00
		5	60	120 00
		2	30	112 50
		3	30	66 00
		2	20	75 00
		4	10	22 00
Electrical Workers (Cable Splicers).				
New York, Manhattan	1	4	92	368 00
		2	82	287 00
		3	77	308 00
		5	77	269 50
		2	60	240 00
		6	45	180 00
Syracuse	1	3	77	308 00
		4	77	269 50
		6	77	231 00
		3	77	134 75
Electrical Workers (Linemen).				
Auburn	1	5	79	217 25
		15	77	211 75
Buffalo	1	15	83	207 50
		6	77	385 00
		8	77	269 50
		3	77	231 00
		3	77	225 00
		36	77	211 75
		2	77	195 00
		17	77	192 50
		4	77	150 00
New York, Manhattan	1	100	77	346 50
		50	25	112 50
Rochester	1	25	75	243 75
		97	74	203 50
Syracuse	1	1	79	210 00
		4	77	250 25
		26	77	211 75
Utica	1	16	77	211 75
		14	77	192 50
		30	42	115 50
		19	42	105 00
Elevator Constructors.				
Buffalo	1	7	42	$142 80
		25	42	100 80
		9	30	102 00
New York, Manhattan	1	100	52	234 00
		100	52	156 00
Framers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	30	70½	317 25
		50	68	306 00
		75	60	270 00
		25	52	234 00
		30	39	175 50
		40	24	108 00
		20	18	81 00
		10	15	67 50
		19	10	45 00
New York, Manhattan	1	376	35	175 00
Gilders.				
New York, Manhattan	1	6	60	210 00
		4	52	234 00
		9	35	140 00
		3	33	148 50
		7	28	112 00
House Shorers and Movers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	29	39	175 50
		9	39	136 50
		19	39	103 35
Housesmiths and Bridgemen.				
Albany	1	50	52	208 00
		8	52	195 00
		67	52	130 00
		75	52	117 00
Buffalo	1	9	60	240 00
		29	48	192 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	516	52	234 00
New York, Manhattan	3	370	70½	317 25
		108	70½	211 50
		60	70½	176 25
		126	70	192 50
		784	67½	303 75
		167	50	225 00
		84	35	96 25
Niagara Falls	1	8	60	243 00
Rochester	1	21	40	160 00
		4	40	100 00
Syracuse	1	70	77	308 00
		10	67	268 00
Utica	1	29	40	160 00
Lathers.				
Binghamton	1	7	60	189 00
Buffalo	1	50	77	269 50
		2	77	192 50
Mount Vernon-New Rochelle	1	30	52	228 80

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Lathers—Continued.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	30	60	$150 00
		20	40	83 60
New York, Queens	1	2	35	113 75
New York, Richmond	1	9	40	128 00
Niagara Falls	1	10	40	140 00
Rochester	1	3	71	159 75
		8	69	224 25
		13	67	150 75
		15	65	195 00
		10	61	207 40
Schenectady	1	8	20	80 00
Syracuse	1	6	77	277 20
		21	77	256 67
Troy	1	5	77	308 00
		5	77	231 00
		4	36	108 00
Utica	1	9	34	104 00
		6	29	89 00
		2	24	73 00
		1	14	43 00
White Plains	1	25	20	70 00
Yonkers	1	29	77	346 50
Lathers (Metal).				
New York, Brooklyn	1	110	60	300 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1	108	706 86
		1	108	540 00
		12	90½	407 25
		22	70½	317 25
		‡40	70½	141 00
		200	39	175 50
		‡10	35	70 00
Millwrights.				
Buffalo	1	30	77	308 00
		30	60	240 00
New York, Brooklyn	3	59	70½	317 25
		15	70½	272 83
		7	70	315 00
		15	52	234 00
		5	40	180 00
		20	39	175 50
		5	39	150 93
		6	38	171 00
		5	30	135 00
		4	11	49 50
Niagara Falls	1	52	40	128 00
Painters and Decorators.				
Albany	1	100	77	231 00
		30	40	120 00
		20	25	75 00
Albion	1	17	70	210 00
		6	40	120 00
Amsterdam	1	7	77	192 50
		8	77	173 25
		5	50	125 00
Auburn	1	80	77	231 00
		67	60	180 00
Baldwinsville	1	9	77	$207 90
Batavia	1	12	67	192 50
		3	67	167 50
		35	60	150 00
Bath	1	20	75	168 75
Binghamton	1	30	77	215 60
		20	52	145 60
		5	39	109 20
		12	26	72 80
Buffalo	4	20	77	315 70
		57	77	231 00
		20	76	311 60
		94	76	228 00
		50	75	225 00
		10	72	216 00
		50	70	210 00
		25	60	180 00
		35	48	144 00
		1	36	108 00
		40	30	90 00
		30	24	72 00
Canandaigua	1	5	70	175 00
		19	36	90 00
Cohoes	1	45	70½	197 40
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	77	240 00
		1	77	194 04
		1	72	260 00
		1	53	141 12
		1	54	150 00
		1	52	131 04
		1	27	68 04
		1	24	60 48
Corning	1	40	72	194 40
		12	60	162 00
Cortland	1	20	77	192 50
		5	50	125 00
Dobbs Ferry	1	4	70½	246 75
		22	19	66 50
Dunkirk	1	20	36	81 00
Elmira	1	8	77	192 50
		60	54	135 00
		5	40	100 00
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	22	50	137 50
Freeport	1	18	53	159 00
Geneva	1	15	70	192 50
		10	70	157 50
		5	65	162 50
		5	50	112 50
		3	40	100 00
		2	40	80 00
Glen Cove	1	4	59	206 50
		10	42	147 00
		9	40	140 00
		29	39	136 50
		10	36	126 00
		5	32	112 00
		14	25	87 50
		3	18	63 00
Glens Falls	1	22	70	192 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. ‡ Appreatices.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.									
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.									
Painters and Decorators — Continued.									
Glens Falls		20	70	$166 25			12	50	$175 00
Gloversville	1	24	38	85 50			20	40	140 00
Hoosick Falls	1	7	65	175 50			5	22	77 00
		15	45	121 50			4	11	38 50
		5	25	67 50			5	8	28 00
		5	15	40 50	New Rochelle	1	26	50	188 00
Hornell	1	10	72	226 80			110	50	176 00
		12	72	162 00	New York, Bronx	2	461	52	208 00
		21	40	100 00			164	72	252 00
Hudson	1	17	77	173 25	New York, Brooklyn	6	1	70½	352 50
Irvington	1	7	70	245 00			1	70½	317 25
		1	68	238 00			50	70½	282 00
		4	60	210 00			156	70½	246 75
		2	56	196 00			20	70	315 00
		1	50	175 00			200	70	280 00
		1	36	126 00			50	54	189 00
		1	8	28 00			8	52	312 00
Islip	1	22	50	125 00			467	52	182 00
Ithaca	1	105	70	175 00			65	49½	173 25
Jamestown	1	4	80	220 00			160	40	140 00
		6	77	192 50			80	35	140 00
		8	75	206 25			58	30	105 00
		10	75	187 50			100	27	81 00
		20	75	176 25			1	19	66 50
		20	75	150 00			1	7	24 50
		8	70	192 50	New York, Manhattan	7	98	77	282 33
		10	70	175 00			100	70½	317 25
		5	60	141 00			841	70½	282 00
		2	51	153 00			18	70	280 00
		9	50	117 50			32	66	242 00
Kingston	1	1	84	252 00			20	60	240 00
		1	78	224 25			50	60	210 00
		1	77	211 75			40	57	228 00
		1	75	206 25			80	55	220 00
		1	69	189 75			85	50	200 00
		1	66	181 50			102	45	180 00
		1	63	173 25			5	40	180 00
		30	52	143 00			100	40	160 00
		4	47	129 25			50	39	156 00
		1	31	85 25			100	36	126 00
		1	17	46 75			60	30	120 00
Liberty	1	7	58	162 40			270	25	100 00
		6	56	128 80			833	23	92 00
		4	53	121 90			500	22	88 00
		2	48	110 40			30	20	80 00
Lockport	1	22	70	175 00	New York, Queens	4	120	70½	246 75
		10	40	100 00			48	70½	231 24
		10	25	62 50			72	63½	222 25
		1	4	10 00			23	57	199 50
Mamaroneck	1	21	65	227 50			32	53	185 50
Mechanicville	1	31	70	175 00	New York, Richmond	2	2	70½	211 50
Middletown	1	20	65	195 00			15	53	172 25
		32	65	162 50			85	35	105 00
Millbrook	1	6	69	189 75			7	4	12 00
Mount Morris	1	2	52	156 00	Newburgh	1	2	77	246 40
		4	52	130 00			15	39	124 80
Mount Vernon	1	3	70½	246 75	Niagara Falls	1	6	77	231 00
		8	60	210 00			98	60	180 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Painters and Decorators —Concluded.				
Norwich	1	3	77	$173 25
		4	77	156 03
		6	72	162 00
		4	72	145 80
Nyack	1	20	60	196 80
		9	50	164 00
		8	40	131 20
Ogdensburg	1	6	35	87 50
		8	30	75 00
		5	24	60 00
Olean	1	43	77	211 75
Oneida	1	35	77	211 75
		6	52	143 00
Ossining	1	15	70	210 00
		5	68	221 00
		8	40	120 00
Oswego	1	54	77	192 50
		30	52	130 00
Peekskill	1	4	77	231 00
		29	39	117 00
Penn Yan	1	8	65	146 25
Plattsburg	1	3	70	210 00
		8	70	192 50
		10	70	175 00
		17	70	157 50
Pleasantville	1	21	39	127 92
Port Chester	1	12	39	156 00
		106	39	136 80
Port Jefferson	1	14	77	192 50
Port Jervis	1	38	77	204 30
Port Washington	1	20	70½	264 37
		19	70½	246 75
Poughkeepsie	1	14	77	231 00
		8	49	147 00
		12	37	111 00
		23	29	87 00
		22	27	80 00
		8	25	75 00
		10	20	60 00
Rochester	1	343	67	201 00
Rome	1	35	77	211 75
		13	40	110 00
Roslyn	1	21	70½	246 75
Salamanca	1	12	77	200 20
Saranac Lake	1	1	77	256 66
		3	77	231 00
		4	77	205 33
		25	77	192 50
		4	77	173 25
		2	77	154 00
		1	65	162 50
		6	61	152 50
		2	50	125 00
Saratoga Springs	1	20	77	231 00
		42	52	156 00
		22	34	102 00
		35	22	66 00
Schenectady	1	140	65	166 40
Seneca Falls	1	9	65	$178 75
Suffern	1	30	71	232 88
		12	51	167 28
		3	11	36 08
		1	5	16 40
Syracuse	2	5	77	246 40
		377	77	231 00
		13	77	192 50
		25	70	210 00
		4	66	198 00
Tarrytown	1	30	70½	264 37
		30	23	86 25
Troy	1	100	70	224 00
		60	50	160 00
		38	18	57 60
Utica	1	75	77	231 00
		10	70	210 00
		50	65	195 00
		19	50	137 50
Warsaw	1	20	72	162 00
Waterford	1	6	77	192 50
		1	30	75 00
Watertown	1	5	60	120 00
		7	30	60 00
Watervliet	1	28	77	207 50
White Plains	1	40	77	289 52
		40	60	225 60
Yonkers	1	197	77	269 50
Paper Hangers.				
Albany	1	4	77	269 50
		11	77	192 50
		7	60	150 00
Buffalo	1	67	26	104 00
New York, Manhattan	1	139	70½	250 00
Rochester	1	20	77	308 00
		20	75	262 50
		72	75	234 75
Utica	1	8	42	175 00
		7	42	140 00
		33	24	80 00
Pavers and Rammermen.				
Albany	1	20	77	346 50
		2	77	269 50
Buffalo	2	5	77	269 50
		18	72	216 00
		12	72	108 00
		15	60	192 00
		35	50	175 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	40	70½	352 50
		5	65	325 00
		10	56	224 00
		20	51	204 00
		6	45	180 00
		12	18	72 00
New York, Manhattan	5	8	70½	352 50
		4	70½	282 00
		20	66	330 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Pavers and Rammermen —Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		117	65	$325 00
		12	54	216 00
		25	39	195 00
		13	39	156 00
		4	36	180 00
		44	30	150 00
		4	30	120 00
		8	20	80 00
		10	16	64 00
		3	8	32 00
		3	2	8 00
Rochester	1	20	77	246 40
Pipe Calkers and Tappers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	105	92	368 00
		10	72	288 00
		15	70	280 00
		55	62	248 00
		25	50	200 00
		50	21	84 00
		30	8	32 00
		15	3	12 00
Plasterers.				
Binghamton	1	6	60	240 00
		2	50	200 00
		1	40	160 00
		1	10	40 00
Buffalo	1	98	77	308 00
		12	76	304 00
Lockport	1	8	40	160 00
New York, Bronx	1	75	39	214 50
New York, Brooklyn	2	200	52	286 00
		132	21	115 50
New York, Manhattan..	4	594	70½	387 75
		197	35	192 50
New York, Queens	1	100	70½	387 75
Niagara Falls	1	4	60	240 00
		5	55	220 00
		9	53	212 00
Olean	1	2	50	200 00
		1	40	160 00
		1	35	140 00
Syracuse	1	15	77	338 80
		22	60	264 00
		12	28	123 20
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers.				
Albany	1	60	77	308 00
		10	70	280 00
		7	60	240 00
		15	40	160 00
		9	30	120 00
		8	20	80 00
Amsterdam	1	10	77	269 50
		5	77	211 75
		7	77	192 50
Auburn	1	15	70	$245 00
		4	42	147 00
Batavia	1	10	72	216 00
Binghamton	1	4	77	269 50
		3	72	252 00
		6	67	234 50
		1	65	227 50
		3	61	213 50
		5	50	175 00
		1	20	70 00
		1	17	59 50
		2	16	56 00
Buffalo	1	23	77	308 00
		105	77	269 50
		70	72	252 00
		20	65	227 50
		5	60	210 00
Cohoes	1	1	77	231 00
		19	70½	211 50
		4	40	120 00
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	70	210 00
		2	70	175 00
		2	60	150 00
		4	30	75 00
Corning	1	12	77	231 00
		3	72	216 00
Cortland	1	7	77	211 75
Elmira	1	35	75	262 50
Geneva	1	3	77	269 50
		15	77	231 00
		1	77	225 00
Glens Falls	1	24	70	245 00
Gloversville	1	3	77	231 00
		10	52	156 00
Hornell	1	3	77	231 00
Ithaca	1	20	60	210 00
		1	60	180 00
		4	60	150 00
Jamestown	1	21	72	216 00
Kingston	1	15	77	231 00
		2	60	180 00
Little Falls	1	1	90	292 50
		4	80	240 00
		2	77	211 75
		7	77	192 50
		2	45	123 75
Lockport	1	20	75	225 00
Mechanicville	1	9	77	231 00
		1	70	210 00
Middletown	1	20	77	269 50
Mount Vernon	1	40	69	276 00
		15	69	207 00
New Rochelle	1	14	77	308 00
		11	60	240 00
		4	40	160 00
		4	20	80 00
		1	10	40 00
New York, Bronx	1	47	58½	292 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers— Concluded.				
New York, Brooklyn...	2	770	70½	$352 50
		20	70½	211 50
		229	39	195 00
		80	35	175 00
		8	35	105 00
New York, Manhattan..	2	1,377	70½	352 50
		108	23	115 00
New York, Queens.....	1	60	70½	317 25
		10	35	157 50
New York, Richmond..	1	45	66	280 50
		4	40	170 00
Newburgh.....	1	30	77	250 25
		8	52	169 00
		4	52	143 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	14	77	269 50
		1	75½	302 00
		3	65	227 50
		1	60	210 00
		1	22	77 00
		1	15	52 50
		1	10	35 00
Norwich.....	1	16	77	192 50
Nyack.....	1	2	68½	224 68
		4	67½	221 40
		1	67½	148 50
		1	66½	218 12
		1	65½	214 84
		1	64½	211 56
		1	63½	208 28
		1	59½	195 16
		1	28½	93 48
Olean.....	1	8	77	269 50
		1	77	231 00
		1	76	266 00
		1	48	72 00
Oswego.....	1	11	77	269 50
Peekskill.....	1	16	77	269 50
Plattsburg.....	1	20	77	231 00
		8	77	154 00
Pleasantville.....	1	4	70½	246 75
		2	39	136 50
Poughkeepsie.....	1	28	77	269 50
		1	66	231 00
Rochester.....	1	281	72	252 00
		40	72	180 00
Rome.....	1	2	82	246 00
		19	77	231 00
		1	38	114 00
Salamanca.....	1	9	72	198 00
		1	40	110 00
Saratoga Springs.....	1	30	60	195 00
Schenectady.....	1	10	90	360 00
		15	76	304 00
		20	75	300 00
		18	72½	290 00
		5	50	200 00
		1	40	160 00
		1	20	80 00
Suffern.....	1	2	78	$390 00
		3	70	315 00
		3	70	280 00
		5	70	229 00
Syracuse.....	1	145	77	308 00
		25	12	48 00
Tarrytown.....	1	35	70½	282 00
		5	35	140 00
Tonawanda.....	1	7	77	231 00
Troy.....	1	105	77	277 20
Utica.....	1	12	77	269 50
		25	77	250 25
		13	77	213 00
		6	40	140 00
		15	40	130 00
		9	40	120 00
Watertown.....	1	11	60	180 00
		4	20	60 00
White Plains.....	1	46	77	308 00
		5	77	192 50
		1	59	236 00
		1	53	212 00
		1	47	188 00
Yonkers.....	1	60	77	346 50
		20	54	243 00
		9	48	216 00
		2	14	63 00
		2	12	54 00
Rock Drillers, Tool Sharpeners, Etc.				
Buffalo.....	1	4	77	320 00
		4	77	270 00
		8	77	231 00
		50	77	173 25
		42	76	171 00
		50	60	165 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	220	70	245 00
Roofers (Slate and Tile).				
Buffalo.....	1	10	75	300 00
Sheet Metal Workers.				
Albany.....	1	1	77	346 50
		1	77	327 25
		20	58	232 00
		20	50	200 00
		6	45	180 00
Amsterdam.....	1	6	77	269 50
		5	40	140 00
		1	25	87 50
Binghamton.....	1	11	72	216 00
Buffalo.....	2	50	77	231 00
		50	60	180 00
Corning.....	1	5	77	192 50
		5	77	173 25
Dunkirk.....	1	18	75	180 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Continued.				
Sheet Metal Workers— Concluded.				
Elmira	1	4	77	$231 00
		1	77	211 75
		14	77	192 50
		3	77	184 80
		13	77	173 25
Geneva	1	3	78	234 00
		3	78	214 50
		3	77	231 00
		1	77	180 95
Glens Falls	1	7	77	269 50
Ithaca	1	21	86	202 10
Little Falls	1	2	71	213 00
		5	71	177 50
		8	71	159 75
		1	60	180 00
		1	25	62 50
Lockport	1	11	77	173 25
Middletown	1	1	77	231 00
		4	77	211 75
		6	77	192 50
Mount Vernon	1	5	70½	246 75
New Rochelle	1	18	70½	246 75
New York, Brooklyn	1	155	70½	282 00
		25	26	104 00
New York, Manhattan	1	900	70½	317 25
		420	39	175 50
		1,200	26	117 00
New York, Queens	1	25	68	306 00
		15	51	229 50
		5	25	112 50
		3	23	103 50
New York, Richmond	1	24	77	308 00
Newburgh	1	2	77	269 50
		7	77	231 00
		6	77	211 75
		4	52	156 00
		3	52	143 00
		8	39	107 25
Niagara Falls	1	3	78	275 30
		12	78	245 60
		1	48	153 60
North Tonawanda	1	6	77	231 00
Ogdensburg	1	3	77	211 75
		10	77	192 50
Olean	1	6	77	211 75
		3	65	178 75
Oswego	1	1	92	255 00
		25	73	219 00
		2	40	120 00
Peekskill	1	7	77	231 00
		10	39	117 00
Port Chester	1	23	70½	229 12
Port Jervis	1	1	77	250 25
		1	77	211 75
		3	77	192 50
		10	77	173 25
		2	77	154 00
		2	60	135 00
Poughkeepsie	1	18	72½	$217 50
		2	65	178 75
Rochester	1	25	70	245 00
		155	70	210 00
Rome	1	14	77	192 50
Schenectady	1	25	77	246 40
Syracuse	1	104	70	210 00
Tarrytown	1	7	65	243 75
		3	65	162 50
		2	60	225 00
		1	58	217 50
		1	55	206 25
		1	53	198 75
		1	48	180 00
		1	47	117 50
		1	43	161 25
		1	43	107 50
		1	42	157 50
Troy	1	25	77	269 50
		19	55	192 50
		10	38	133 00
Utica	1	64	76	228 00
White Plains	1	33	71½	286 00
		4	39	156 00
Yonkers	1	52	52	195 52
Stair Builders.				
New York, Manhattan	1	175	71½	357 50
Steam and Hot Water Fitters.				
Albany	1	5	77	308 00
		22	25	100 00
		10	25	50 00
		10	25	43 75
Binghamton	1	8	77	231 00
		2	77	211 75
		4	77	192 50
		6	77	173 25
		6	77	154 00
Buffalo	1	31	77	308 00
		2	77	115 50
		1	70	280 00
		1	68	272 00
		1	52	208 00
		2	40	160 00
		1	35	140 00
		8	30	120 00
		2	30	45 00
		6	21	84 00
		1	14	56 00
		1	14	21 00
Mount Vernon	1	11	71	301 75
		7	71	177 50
		2	47	117 50
		1	35	87 50
New York, Manhattan	1	794	52	260 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(b) Building and Paving Trades — Concluded.				
Steam and Hot Water Fitters—Concluded.				
Schenectady	1	10	77	$250 25
		10	77	173 25
		9	75	225 00
		15	74	222 00
		24	74	148 00
Yonkers	1	15	70	297 50
		6	70	175 00
		9	70	140 00
		2	70	122 50
Steam Fitters' Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	250	70½	211 50
		250	52	156 00
Stone Masons.				
Binghamton	1	20	77	271 04
		2	48	168 96
Buffalo	1	2	77	308 00
		35	60	240 00
		38	54	216 00
		29	48	192 00
		33	42	168 00
		1	3	12 00
Mount Vernon	1	52	39	165 36
New York, Brooklyn	1	120	20	50 00
New York, Manhattan	1	261	52	228 80
Yonkers	1	12	52	249 60
		45	26	124 80
Stone Setters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	89	70½	387 75
		29	70½	310 20
		45	46½	255 75
		14	46½	204 60
		45	23	126 50
		14	23	101 20
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	18	70½	264 37
		50	70½	211 50
		35	50	187 50
		65	50	150 00
		40	40	150 00
		60	40	120 00
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.				
Buffalo	1	5	77	277 20
		10	54	194 40
		3	30	108 00
		1	12	43 20
New York, Manhattan	2	100	70½	352 50
		90	60	240 00
		20	48	180 00
		97	39	195 00
Rochester	1	15	77	269 50
Syracuse	1	9	77	308 00
		3	77	154 00
Tile Layers' and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers				
New York, Manhattan	2	110	70½	211 50
		175	42	109 20
		90	39	117 00
Timbermen (Excavation Work).				
New York, Manhattan	1	100	54	$121 50
Tuck Pointers.				
Buffalo	1	7	77	269 50
		‡1	77	192 50
		‡1	77	154 00
Rochester	1	17	50	175 00
Varnishers and Polishers				
Buffalo	1	4	77	231 00
		7	77	192 50
		22	66	198 00
		42	66	165 00
New York, Manhattan	1	100	42	168 00
		100	36	144 00
Rochester	1	51	77	192 50
(c) Building and Street Labor.				
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Laborers.				
Albany	1	100	77	197 12
		25	60	153 60
Auburn	1	50	57	125 40
Binghamton	1	18	77	173 25
		22	52	117 00
Geneva	1	6	60	120 00
		3	45	90 00
Mamaroneck	1	20	52	117 00
Middletown	1	25	65	156 00
Mount Vernon	1	35	39	109 20
New Rochelle	1	50	48	115 20
New York, Bronx	1	9	70½	211 50
New York, Brooklyn	9	10	70½	211 50
		34	65	195 00
		430	57	171 00
		1,200	55	165 00
		132	54	162 00
		200	52	169 00
		62	39	117 00
		28	36	108 00
		100	34	102 00
		100	30	90 00
		8	27	81 00
		62	26	78 00
		40	20	60 00
		32	6	18 00
New York, Manhattan	13	85	80	240 00
		1,600	66	214 50
		5,877	60	180 00
		95	58	174 00
		200	52	169 00
		150	35	113 75
		21	20	60 00
		8	12	36 00
New York, Queens	2	208	70½	211 50
		2	59	177 00
		31	35	105 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. ‡ Apprentices.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— Continued.				
(c) Building and Street Labor—Continued.				
Bricklayers', Mason's and Plasterers' Laborers—Continued.				
New York, Richmond	1	2	92	$234 00
		80	75	184 80
Newburgh	1	20	77	184 80
		18	65	156 00
Nyack	1	2	70½	158 62
		2	70½	141 00
Ossining	1	8	24	60 00
Port Chester	1	43	52	117 00
		43	52	104 00
Rochester	2	148	72	149 76
		15	71	142 00
		2	70	157 50
Schenectady	1	100	60	105 00
		40	50	87 50
		60	50	75 00
Syracuse	3	20	77	160 16
		1	71	147 68
		21	60	124 80
		1	52	108 16
		50	50	104 00
		21	42	87 36
Tarrytown	1	22	52	130 00
Troy	1	10	71	170 40
Utica	2	12	77	134 75
		33	60	105 00
		27	40	80 00
White Plains	1	91	70½	183 30
Yonkers	1	160	70½	211 50
Building Material Handlers.				
New York, Brooklyn	2	77	60	240 00
		1	30	120 00
		1	27	$108 00
		3	24	96 00
Cement and Asphalt Laborers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	766	32½	91 00
Excavators.				
New York, Manhattan	2	241	73	127 75
		4,000	52	84 24
		105	30	52 50
		32	14	24 50
		105	2	3 50
		60	1	1 75
Yonkers	1	50	77	173 25
		100	77	135 52
Plumbers' Laborers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	50	70½	211 50
		55	39	117 00
		87	26	78 00
Rockmen.				
New York, Manhattan	2	510	52	128 96
		250	45	101 25
General Building and Street Laborers.				
Middletown	1	40	77	154 00
		14	52	104 00
Plattsburg	1	15	60	120 00
		45	60	105 00
Port Jervis	1	36	73	127 75
Rochester	1	300	45	78 75
II. TRANSPORTATION.				
(a) Railways.				
Car and Locomotive Painters.				
Albany	1	14	77	$166 32
		48	77	145 53
		5	77	110 88
Middletown	1	1	78	156 00
		1	75	191 25
		2	75	150 00
		1	74	196 10
		1	73	146 00
		1	72½	145 00
		1	71	181 05
		1	69	175 95
		1	69	138 00
		1	66	168 30
		1	66	145 20
		1	62	136 40
		1	60	120 00
		1	59	150 45
		1	56	$142 80
		1	55	140 25
		1	47	75 20
		1	42	84 00
		1	40	80 00
Car Workers.				
Binghamton	1	1	92	193 20
		4	92	156 40
		9	92	147 20
Buffalo	2	3	92	210 00
		8	92	192 00
		4	92	186 00
		2	90	247 50
		3	86	267 00
		12	86	199 50
		98	86	192 00
		51	86	186 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Car Workers—Concl'd.				
Buffalo		4	84	$210 00
		1	83	204 60
		1	60	124 00
Elmira	1	12	92	147 20
		18	92	142 60
		10	84	113 40
		8	77	103 95
Hopewell Junction	1	6	92	242 88
		8	92	202 40
Hornell	1	14	92	161 92
Malone	1	3	77	130 90
		25	77	115 50
		10	77	103 95
Mechanicville	1	1	129	258 00
		1	128	215 04
		1	125	210 00
		1	124	218 24
		1	123	216 48
		1	122	204 96
		2	121	212 96
		1	120	240 00
		2	120	211 20
		3	120	201 60
		1	117	205 92
		1	115	193 20
		2	114	200 64
		2	114	191 52
		2	112	197 12
		2	111	186 48
		1	110	193 60
		1	108	190 08
		1	108	181 44
		1	102	179 52
		3	101	169 68
		1	100	176 00
		1	100	168 00
		1	99	174 24
		2	99	166 32
		2	98	172 48
		2	97	170 72
		2	97	162 96
		1	96	161 28
		1	95	159 60
		1	94	157 92
		1	92	161 92
		1	92	154 56
		1	91	160 16
		1	90	158 40
		3	88	147 84
		1	81	142 56
		2	81	136 08
		1	76	133 76
		1	75	132 00
		1	73	122 64
		1	71	124 96
		1	61	107 36
		1	44	73 92
		1	39	65 52
Middletown	1	8	77	211 75
		12	77	184 80
		19	77	$169 40
		3	77	161 70
		6	77	154 00
		2	77	146 30
		16	77	138 60
		2	77	130 90
New York, Manhattan	1	2	86	240 80
		25	85	224 40
		26	85	205 70
		23	85	187 00
New York, Queens	1	16	75	150 00
		16	75	112 50
Niagara Falls	1	24	92	192 00
		16	92	186 00
		40	92	184 00
		16	92	175 50
		24	92	149 04
Norwich	1	2	92	165 00
		1	86	172 00
		6	84	126 00
		6	84	117 60
		1	82	188 60
		1	80	176 00
		4	80	152 00
		2	80	144 00
		4	80	128 00
		6	78	132 60
		3	77	169 40
		4	77	161 70
		2	77	130 90
		4	77	123 20
		2	77	115 50
		2	77	107 80
		3	76	152 00
		4	76	136 80
		1	60	84 00
Troy	1	8	92	193 20
		1	77	184 80
		1	77	169 40
		4	77	161 70
		10	77	154 00
Clerks, Railway.				
Albany	2	1	79	330 00
		1	79	273 99
		1	79	270 00
		1	79	240 00
		2	79	225 00
		1	79	217 50
		10	79	210 00
		5	79	204 00
		64	79	195 00
		2	79	189 00
		9	79	187 50
		49	79	180 00
		10	79	174 00
		10	79	172 50
		17	79	165 00
		19	79	157 50
		42	79	150 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Clerks, Railway—Concluded.				
Albany		4	79	$142 50
		16	79	135 00
		15	79	120 00
		16	79	105 00
Buffalo	1	2	92	225 00
		4	92	210 00
		4	92	205 50
		2	92	199 50
		10	92	195 00
		10	92	180 00
		4	92	175 50
		20	92	165 00
		32	92	150 00
		4	92	135 00
Corning	1	1	92	264 99
		3	92	240 00
		1	92	225 00
		2	92	210 00
		6	92	195 00
		1	92	187 50
		2	92	180 00
		1	92	172 50
		4	92	165 00
		4	92	157 50
		5	92	150 00
		1	61	80 00
Geneva	1	1	79	210 00
		4	79	180 00
		1	79	172 50
		1	79	165 00
		3	79	157 50
		2	79	150 00
		2	79	135 00
		2	79	120 00
Hopewell Junction	1	1	92	230 00
		2	92	207 00
		2	92	184 00
		5	92	161 00
		2	30	52 50
Maybrook	1	59	81	149 85
Mechanicville	1	8	92	174 80
		1	86	258 00
		1	86	236 50
		1	86	227 90
		1	86	215 00
		4	86	193 50
		2	86	180 60
		6	83	207 50
		13	83	186 75
		1	83	153 55
		4	83	150 00
		1	83	145 25
		1	83	136 95
Oneonta	1	1	78	210 60
		1	79	195 00
		4	79	180 00
		24	79	150 00
		2	79	135 00
		10	78	117 00
Plattsburg	1	1	92	$270 00
		1	79	195 00
		1	79	150 00
		1	79	120 00
		13	79	105 00
Port Chester	1	28	79	164 58
Rochester	1	49	86	180 00
		26	70	154 81
		12	70	141 35
Rotterdam Junction	1	26	83	166 00
		6	77	154 00
		18	71	142 00
		1	65	130 00
Rouses Point	1	1	79	225 00
		1	79	165 00
		3	79	150 00
		5	79	135 00
		4	79	120 00
Syracuse	1	41	79	180 00
Troy	1	1	92	270 00
		3	92	161 00
		1	79	237 00
		3	79	197 50
		6	79	177 75
		1	79	158 00
		2	79	142 20
Utica	1	1	86	330 00
		1	86	249 00
		3	86	240 00
		5	86	210 00
		1	86	202 50
		3	86	195 00
		2	86	187 50
		1	86	174 00
		5	86	172 50
		3	86	165 00
		6	86	157 50
		7	86	150 00
		11	86	142 50
Whitehall	1	4	79	157 50
		12	79	135 00
Conductors.				
Albany	1	20	96	432 00
		6	90	321 30
		60	72	324 00
		10	66	244 20
		15	60	360 00
Binghamton	1	46	92	345 00
Buffalo	1	150	92	390 00
		190	92	345 00
Corning	1	15	92	300 00
		18	92	285 20
		35	60	186 00
		8	50	155 00
East Syracuse	1	8	92	330 00
		20	92	300 00
		6	92	240 00
		41	60	180 00
		41	60	160 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Conductors—Concluded.				
Elmira	2	2	92	$374 44
		11	92	368 00
		2	92	366 53
		1	92	180 00
		1	92	120 00
		4	90	450 50
		28	90	393 39
		15	80	304 64
		2	77	385 42
		2	77	333 87
		19	77	308 00
		4	77	293 22
		7	77	173 25
		24	68	255 00
		31	60	246 00
		2	40	164 00
Hornell	1	18	84	302 40
		40	84	294 00
		22	72	252 00
		30	66	231 00
Kingston	1	2	92	351 00
		6	92	330 00
		5	92	300 00
		8	78	273 00
Mechanicville	1	1	92	552 00
		1	92	340 40
		24	92	325 68
		1	92	322 00
		14	92	308 20
		11	79	309 68
		3	79	284 40
		2	79	279 66
Middletown	1	11	92	386 40
		13	92	331 20
		28	92	317 40
		4	92	300 00
		4	92	207 00
New York, Manhattan	1	250	92	435 00
New York, Queens	1	89	84	315 00
New York, Richmond	1	3	92	294 40
		3	92	276 00
		8	92	261 00
		15	92	231 00
Norwich	1	4	92	358 80
		1	92	345 00
		10	92	317 40
		3	92	285 00
		1	92	184 00
		1	92	135 00
		1	78	304 20
		4	78	280 80
		3	78	183 30
Ogdensburg	1	5	92	390 00
		1	92	318 00
		15	86	330 00
		8	79	354 00
		4	79	282 00
		2	77	318 00
		3	77	270 00
		4	77	258 00
		3	77	$255 00
		2	77	210 30
		3	77	180 00
Olean	1	42	90	360 00
Oneonta	1	8	90	270 00
		12	88	308 00
		70	80	260 00
Oswego	1	3	96	364 80
		4	92	349 60
		13	78	296 40
		22	78	253 50
Port Jervis	1	12	92	340 40
		128	92	294 40
		2	78	288 60
		2	78	280 80
Rensselaer	1	1	92	450 00
		4	92	330 00
		3	92	300 00
		1	92	255 00
		5	92	225 00
		1	77	308 00
		6	77	192 50
		30	65	227 50
Rochester	1	92	90	360 00
Salamanca	1	42	92	276 00
Syracuse	1	56	92	360 00
		6	92	315 00
		44	92	300 00
		6	69	241 50
Utica	1	40	92	391 00
		50	92	322 00
Watertown	1	5	90	342 00
		35	80	240 00
Whitehall	1	1	150	480 00
		3	120	384 00
		4	95	304 00
		4	92	381 80
		10	92	354 20
		1	92	270 00
		2	92	255 00
		6	79	249 60
Engineers (Locomotive).				
Albany	1	40	92	525 00
		10	92	414 00
		96	92	345 00
		8	60	220 00
Binghamton	2	8	92	418 60
		3	92	377 20
		20	92	322 00
		1	92	202 40
		1	90	405 90
		7	90	382 50
		6	77	327 25
		5	77	277 20
		2	76	372 40
		18	60	240 00
		2	45	191 25
Buffalo	7	8	138	572 70
		30	128	492 80
		6	122	457 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Engineers, Locomotive— Continued.				
Buffalo		14	118	$489 70
		18	92	423 20
		90	92	414 00
		84	92	375 00
		10	92	354 20
		116	92	345 00
		8	92	340 40
		20	92	322 00
		15	92	300 00
		60	91	464 10
		10	91	451 36
		1	91	364 00
		5	90	382 50
		6	90	369 00
		14	88	308 00
		111	80	300 00
		4	77	308 00
		10	70	240 00
		20	70	182 00
		70	65	292 50
		72	60	258 00
		55	52	221 00
		8	49	122 50
Corning	1	30	92	404 80
		12	92	354 20
		75	78	343 20
		33	54	237 60
East Syracuse	1	70	92	414 00
Elmira	2	1	92	556 60
		2	92	512 44
		40	92	377 20
		13	92	335 80
		38	92	322 00
		2	90	473 40
		7	88	404 80
		8	85	380 80
		1	79	477 95
		8	79	440 03
		1	79	276 50
		4	77	381 92
		11	70	331 10
		16	65	387 40
		27	50	267 50
Hornell	2	10	90	504 00
		12	90	497 70
		15	90	466 20
		80	84	357 00
		61	75	360 00
		20	72	259 20
		13	60	216 00
Mechanicville	1	25	92	391 00
		8	92	312 80
		1	92	120 00
		10	79	316 00
		8	79	296 25
		4	79	237 00
		12	79	205 40
		3	79	158 00
		15	64	272 00
Middletown	1	20	92	$404 80
		80	92	391 00
New York, Bronx	2	18	92	469 20
		50	92	404 80
		28	92	354 20
		24	92	322 00
		45	92	308 20
		20	90	495 00
		16	90	428 75
		100	77	255 74
		140	77	325 71
		45	77	296 45
New York, Brooklyn	2	200	92	276 00
		30	72	288 00
New York, Queens	1	118	92	420 00
		28	92	405 00
		35	92	334 50
		15	92	300 00
New York, Richmond	1	41	92	322 00
		6	30	105 00
Norwich	1	6	92	391 00
		16	85	361 25
		8	77	284 90
Ogdensburg	1	3	92	368 00
		1	92	266 80
		1	92	257 60
		1	90	252 00
		1	77	406 56
		2	77	375 76
		2	77	308 00
		4	77	301 84
		15	61	231 80
		1	60	228 00
Olean	1	48	90	375 00
Oneonta	1	13	92	331 20
		51	78	292 50
		2	78	280 80
		80	45	191 25
Oswego	1	20	123	473 55
		40	92	354 20
		50	78	319 80
Port Jervis	2	60	92	391 00
		1	92	375 00
		68	92	368 00
		12	92	345 00
		26	92	340 40
		3	82	303 40
		1	78	288 60
		28	70	297 50
		2	60	240 00
Rensselaer	2	61	92	375 00
		1	92	345 00
		20	75	337 50
		18	70	287 00
		24	68	261 12
Rochester	2	4	120	494 40
		32	112	431 20
		5	92	345 00
		4	90	427 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Engineers, Locomotive— Concluded.				
Rochester		6	90	$360 00
		10	84	369 00
		5	78	409 50
		20	78	292 50
		27	76	361 00
		110	57	256 50
Salamanca	1	62	92	368 00
		1	80	200 00
Schenectady	1	5	92	354 20
		12	92	345 00
		19	75	337 50
Syracuse	3	20	92	525 00
		61	92	510 00
		74	92	390 00
		25	92	375 00
		8	92	368 00
		17	92	345 00
		3	92	322 00
		1	80	448 00
		3	79	296 25
		2	77	308 00
		4	77	281 05
		5	77	269 50
		1	73	438 00
		9	65	260 00
Troy	1	2	92	586 96
		2	92	575 00
		2	92	483 00
		13	92	150 00
		6	77	404 25
		15	77	327 25
		28	77	277 20
Utica	1	20	92	414 00
		60	92	354 20
		20	80	308 00
Watertown	1	6	155	596 75
		24	128	448 00
		20	92	345 00
		6	80	240 00
		44	60	264 00
Whitehall	1	12	92	331 20
		29	78	390 00
		45	72	360 00
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive.				
Albany	3	25	92	375 00
		60	92	354 20
		2	92	345 00
		15	92	300 00
		15	92	225 00
		66	92	210 00
		40	92	193 20
		4	77	315 70
		3	77	169 40
		25	75	150 00
		28	54	133 65
		10	18	44 55
Binghamton	1	3	75	318 75
		4	75	198 75
		3	75	168 75
		2	72	295 20
		1	72	158 40
		1	70	252 00
		1	70	178 50
		2	70	168 00
		3	60	255 00
		3	60	165 00
		5	50	132 50
		1	40	102 00
Buffalo	8	16	138	303 60
		6	92	478 40
		7	92	414 00
		5	92	242 88
		40	92	237 36
		15	92	202 40
		2	92	195 00
		4	92	193 20
		8	91	341 25
		5	91	229 32
		1	90	549 00
		5	90	477 00
		24	90	414 00
		9	90	405 00
		4	90	399 00
		6	90	396 00
		35	90	382 50
		2	90	360 00
		16	90	346 50
		16	90	342 00
		9	90	337 50
		10	90	315 00
		42	90	247 50
		35	90	243 00
		1	90	239 20
		96	90	234 00
		68	90	225 00
		24	90	216 00
		11	90	202 50
		28	90	198 00
		71	81	222 75
		14	80	280 00
		25	80	180 00
		50	77	207 90
		35	77	204 05
		13	60	240 00
		6	60	151 20
		11	60	138 60
		9	60	126 00
		50	55	137 50
		25	50	175 00
		30	45	123 75
		15	45	112 50
Corning	1	20	92	404 80
		43	92	230 00
		2	92	207 00
		15	60	264 00
		54	60	150 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive—Continued.				
East Syracuse	1	8	92	$231 84
		15	80	352 00
		5	75	281 25
		78	75	187 50
Elmira	2	18	92	368 00
		75	92	230 00
		20	92	202 40
		14	84	302 40
		40	84	184 80
		8	77	192 50
		40	77	169 40
		5	70	154 00
Green Island	1	14	65	234 00
		30	65	152 75
Hornell	1	55	84	197 40
		87	60	141 00
		50	48	112 80
Mechanicville	1	92	75	195 00
Middletown	1	20	92	404 80
		3	92	391 00
		20	92	257 60
		20	92	239 20
		12	92	216 20
		16	92	211 60
New York, Bronx	2	10	108	468 72
		2	90	440 10
		12	90	265 50
		8	90	251 10
		3	90	189 00
		50	89	222 50
		12	88	221 76
		36	84	323 40
		9	84	315 00
		4	84	309 96
		6	84	242 76
		8	84	221 76
		2	84	206 64
		20	84	184 80
		22	84	176 40
		34	84	155 40
		20	79	197 50
		6	78	514 80
		8	78	300 30
		12	78	292 50
		25	77	192 50
		6	72	266 40
		15	50	147 50
New York, Queens	1	75	92	230 00
		85	50	125 00
New York, Richmond	1	37	92	211 60
		7	92	187 68
		22	92	170 20
Niagara Falls	1	22	107	235 40
		7	60	270 00
		8	60	165 00
Norwich	1	1	130	305 50
		1	130	299 00
		10	92	239 20
		3	92	216 20
		13	92	$211 60
		1	90	382 50
		6	78	202 80
		3	78	179 40
		5	75	330 00
Ogdensburg	1	3	77	127 05
		3	71	207 32
		6	58	130 50
		2	54	129 60
		5	50	95 00
		4	43	81 70
Olean	1	26	82	209 10
		27	62	282 10
		7	49	124 95
Oneonta	1	13	92	207 00
		20	78	292 50
		61	78	198 90
		2	78	175 50
		10	45	184 50
		8	45	123 75
		30	45	119 25
Oswego	1	1	92	377 20
		2	60	246 00
		89	54	140 40
Plattsburg	1	2	92	184 00
		2	79	308 10
		3	79	181 70
		2	79	173 25
		1	75	206 25
		25	75	195 00
Port Jervis	1	70	90	324 00
		41	90	225 00
		20	90	220 50
		70	90	211 50
		1	48	117 60
		2	30	73 50
Rensselaer	1	20	90	189 00
		28	85	221 00
		48	80	328 00
		35	75	180 00
Rochester	1	64	92	253 00
		14	92	230 00
		11	92	225 40
		49	92	197 80
		25	92	195 04
		10	77	192 50
		41	77	165 55
		11	77	163 24
		10	77	157 85
		21	75	206 25
		11	75	183 75
Salamanca	1	3	92	242 88
		3	92	202 40
		33	82	209 10
		1	79	173 80
		3	78	171 60
		7	47	209 15
Saratoga Springs	1	6	92	230 00
		5	92	202 40

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive—Concluded.				
Saratoga Springs		12	75	$187 50
Schenectady	1	10	92	239 20
		5	92	207 00
		6	46	119 60
Syracuse	3	23	92	414 00
		20	92	375 00
		2	92	322 00
		10	92	285 00
		50	92	253 00
		11	92	240 00
		70	92	225 00
		10	92	210 00
		15	92	193 20
		8	77	115 50
Utica	1	8	90	360 00
		65	90	216 00
		30	90	189 00
		7	80	208 00
		8	65	156 00
		2	45	108 00
Watertown	1	40	60	264 00
		97	60	150 00
		2	40	100 00
West Seneca	1	5	92	207 00
		14	69	182 16
		12	65	273 00
Whitehall	1	17	78	195 00
		8	78	171 60
		9	40	156 00
		34	35	87 50
Motormen, Guards, etc. (Electric Trains)				
New York, Brooklyn	1	58	92	276 00
New York, Manhattan	2	57	92	322 00
		1	92	184 00
Railroad Interlockers.				
Buffalo	1	9	79	210 00
		14	79	195 00
		8	79	165 00
		11	79	150 00
		22	79	135 00
		5	77	225 00
		13	77	192 00
Poughkeepsie	1	3	92	255 00
		12	92	225 00
		10	92	201 00
		10	92	195 00
		3	92	156 00
		4	46	100 50
		4	46	97 50
		8	46	78 00
Rochester	1	10	92	210 00
		10	92	195 00
		10	92	127 50
		12	70	157 50
Yonkers	1	2	92	225 00
		6	92	202 50
		6	92	195 00
		5	92	157 50
		26	92	135 00
Street Railway Employees.				
Albany	1	300	88	$220 00
		10	70	175 00
		60	42	105 00
Elmira	1	35	92	207 00
		6	92	193 20
		28	92	124 20
		16	46	51 52
Glens Falls	1	30	90	202 40
		30	92	161 92
		30	46	101 20
Ithaca	1	17	84	168 00
		4	84	159 60
		3	84	134 40
New York, Brooklyn	1	200	92	211 60
		60	92	184 00
Newburgh	1	16	92	193 20
		8	92	184 00
		4	92	154 56
		12	92	147 20
		13	60	108 00
Oswego	1	12	87	200 97
		2	87	191 40
		2	87	181 83
		2	87	172 26
Port Chester	1	25	92	217 68
		29	92	199 54
		10	92	190 47
		10	92	181 40
Rensselaer	1	40	92	230 00
Rochester	1	37	92	239 20
		500	90	216 00
		212	72	151 20
Stillwater	1	61	92	202 40
		28	92	145 00
Troy	1	350	92	207 00
		150	65	146 25
Yonkers	1	111	92	220 80
		128	92	193 20
		1	71	170 40
Switchmen.				
Binghamton	1	4	92	294 40
		5	92	276 00
		10	92	266 80
		11	92	248 40
		4	92	231 84
		4	92	220 80
		4	92	170 20
		1	60	192 00
		1	60	180 00
		2	60	174 00
		1	60	162 00
Buffalo	7	7	92	364 32
		15	92	354 20
		5	92	344 08
		32	92	333 96
		10	92	313 72
		2	92	157 50
		3	92	142 50
		18	91	310 31
		22	90	324 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Cont'd.				
Switchmen—Concluded.				
Buffalo		194	90	$306 00
		75	90	297 00
		79	90	279 00
		9	82	295 20
		13	82	278 80
		16	82	270 60
		25	82	254 20
		20	75	262 50
		60	75	247 50
		40	75	232 50
		35	72	223 20
		8	57	176 70
		12	48	144 80
		5	36	129 60
		6	36	122 40
		4	36	118 80
		6	36	111 60
Elmira	1	1	92	255 00
		1	87	243 60
		1	87	208 80
		3	81	259 20
		6	81	234 90
		8	81	218 70
		4	80	240 00
		10	54	145 80
Hornell	1	12	92	285 20
		13	92	257 60
		8	92	248 40
		7	92	239 20
Lyons	1	3	86	266 60
		4	86	240 80
Middletown	1	2	92	285 20
		3	92	276 00
		4	92	239 20
		5	92	234 60
New York, Bronx	1	2	92	299 00
		5	92	266 80
		3	92	262 20
		18	92	230 00
		11	92	225 40
Niagara Falls	1	2	92	312 80
		1	92	285 20
		3	92	266 80
Rochester	1	1	75	255 00
		5	75	240 00
		4	75	225 00
		20	75	217 50
		8	75	210 00
Salamanca	1	1	92	155 00
		1	69	213 90
		2	69	179 40
Syracuse	1	20	92	276 00
		20	92	248 40
Utica	1	1	92	276 00
		3	92	248 40
West Seneca	1	6	92	397 44
		11	92	375 36
		13	92	364 32
		1	92	360 00
		18	92	342 24
		2	92	$180 00
		2	36	142 56
		4	36	133 92
Trackmen, Railway.				
Saranac Lake	1	18	92	150 00
		22	77	111 65
Trainmen, Road and Yard.				
Albany	2	1	92	300 00
		5	92	285 20
		8	92	276 00
		18	92	262 20
		6	92	257 60
		12	92	248 40
		8	92	230 00
		5	92	211 60
		8	60	216 00
		10	60	198 00
		50	60	186 00
		40	50	210 00
		12	45	121 50
Auburn	1	6	92	239 20
		12	79	270 00
		42	79	210 00
Binghamton	1	205	92	230 00
Buffalo	3	5	92	353 28
		2	92	345 00
		1	92	312 80
		2	91	327 60
		12	91	309 40
		6	91	291 20
		5	91	236 60
		40	90	342 00
		20	85	323 00
		100	85	187 00
		40	83	257 30
		10	82	180 40
		40	80	304 00
		20	80	272 00
		20	80	248 00
		80	80	176 00
		20	76	167 20
		25	75	256 50
		40	75	255 00
		60	75	232 50
		20	73	249 66
		10	70	217 00
		12	70	154 00
		40	65	201 50
		1	60	180 00
		40	40	144 00
		20	30	75 00
		30	28	92 40
		16	20	50 00
		10	15	51 30
		10	10	34 00
Corning	1	12	92	239 20
		1	92	165 00
		4	80	180 00
		4	78	195 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.									
(a) Railways — Cont'd.									
Trainmen, Road and Yard—Continued.									
Corning		17	77	$180 95	New York, Bronx	1	22	92	$345 00
		25	77	173 25			2	92	322 00
		15	76	250 80			20	92	312 80
		20	76	186 20			4	92	299 00
		20	76	171 00			15	92	289 80
		10	60	147 00			90	92	211 60
		8	50	130 00			40	92	197 80
		11	8	26 40			42	92	193 20
East Syracuse	1	10	92	322 00			95	92	184 00
		30	92	294 40	New York, Manhattan	2	50	90	315 00
		20	92	276 00			145	85	198 00
		25	92	225 00			66	80	280 00
		36	79	197 50			54	79	276 50
		14	52	156 00			75	77	261 80
		147	52	111 80			135	77	238 70
Elmira	2	30	92	322 00			35	75	262 50
		190	92	253 00			5	61	213 50
		44	92	230 00	New York, Queens	1	20	92	312 80
		9	75	297 00			21	92	294 40
		21	75	252 00			61	92	276 00
		10	70	192 50			134	92	257 60
		2	60	228 60			25	92	230 00
		37	60	152 40			163	92	220 80
		50	60	145 20			11	92	211 60
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	3	92	266 80			215	92	197 80
		4	92	262 20	New York, Richmond	1	4	92	225 00
		4	92	243 80			45	90	150 00
		10	92	230 00			36	75	225 00
		10	92	225 40	Newark	1	53	90	225 00
		69	92	216 20	Newburgh	1	48	92	230 00
		1	78	280 80	Niagara Falls	1	3	92	345 00
		1	78	210 60			5	92	330 00
		1	78	187 20			13	92	312 80
		7	60	141 00			4	92	303 60
Hornell	1	50	84	268 80			16	92	294 40
		140	84	201 60			20	92	285 20
		100	72	154 80			29	92	266 80
		8	60	129 00			9	92	248 40
Kingston	1	8	90	261 00			1	92	240 00
		4	90	211 50			14	92	193 20
		10	90	202 50			1	77	238 70
		19	90	189 00			2	77	223 30
		24	77	192 50			7	77	192 50
		24	77	184 80			2	77	172 50
		7	77	169 40	Norwich	1	14	92	322 00
		10	77	154 00			7	92	276 00
		20	70	193 20			10	92	243 80
Mechanicville	1	1	90	315 00			10	92	234 60
		3	90	292 50			20	92	220 80
		1	90	211 50			48	92	211 60
		15	80	248 00	Ogdensburg	1	100	77	192 50
		1	78	280 80	Olean	1	10	88	211 20
		64	78	206 70			30	85	255 00
		10	78	202 80			53	62	148 80
		60	78	183 30			30	45	135 00
Middletown	1	4	92	127 50	Oneonta	1	75	92	248 40
		10	77	254 10			125	77	169 40
		30	77	177 10	Oswego	1	2	92	303 60
		180	77	169 40			4	92	285 20

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(a) Railways — Conc'd.				
Trainmen, Road and Yard—Concluded.				
Oswego		4	92	$276 00
		8	92	257 60
		30	92	165 00
		10	78	195 00
		22	78	175 50
Plattsburg	1	3	100	350 00
		10	100	250 00
		12	100	230 00
		6	90	288 00
		3	90	252 00
		5	90	207 00
		2	85	272 00
		3	85	229 50
		6	80	184 00
Port Jervis	1	50	78	249 60
		4	78	241 80
		8	78	234 60
		30	78	202 80
		30	78	195 00
		187	78	167 70
Ravena	1	3	92	303 60
		3	92	285 20
		6	92	276 00
		9	92	257 60
		25	92	230 00
		6	60	150 00
Rensselaer	1	183	92	195 00
Rochester	2	21	90	301 50
		78	83	195 05
		1	80	525 00
		2	80	330 00
		20	80	315 00
		40	80	252 00
		68	80	228 00
		6	80	226 50
		2	80	198 00
		10	80	192 50
		3	80	166 50
		6	77	270 00
		1	77	165 00
		15	70	210 00
		7	60	240 00
Rotterdam Junction	1	8	91	250 25
		8	91	241 15
		9	90	270 00
		36	90	202 50
		1	32	60 80
Salamanca	1	2	92	276 00
		4	90	291 60
		4	90	271 80
		8	90	266 40
		8	90	250 20
		4	82	252 56
		8	82	226 32
		4	82	225 50
		8	82	205 00
		50	75	150 00
Schenectady	1	2	96	307 20
		1	92	460 00
		7	92	$248 40
		27	91	209 30
		3	90	252 00
		6	88	202 40
		5	77	200 20
		29	77	192 50
		11	41	96 35
		9	33	74 25
Syracuse	2	2	79	240 00
		4	79	231 00
		4	79	223 50
		15	79	221 20
		10	79	198 00
		4	79	195 00
		8	79	193 50
		58	65	222 30
		58	65	214 50
		58	65	185 25
		57	65	182 65
		41	52	140 00
		12	12	34 20
Troy	1	70	92	210 00
		30	92	195 00
Utica	1	50	92	216 20
		32	92	184 00
		60	78	210 60
		80	78	183 30
		100	78	171 60
Walton	1	1	100	345 00
		2	92	317 40
		1	92	276 00
		1	92	207 00
		1	88	220 00
		1	87	226 20
		1	86	193 50
		1	85	195 50
		1	77	199 05
		2	77	196 35
		6	77	173 25
		2	76	262 20
		1	76	197 60
		1	74	166 50
		1	73	189 80
		5	73	180 67
		2	70	182 20
		1	50	117 50
Watertown	1	5	78	265 20
		8	78	249 60
		31	78	241 80
		40	78	175 50
		16	78	163 02
Whitehall	1	46	92	257 60
		22	79	252 80
		45	79	181 70
(b) Navigation.				
Boatmen.				
New York, Manhattan	1	300	92	120 00
Whitehall	1	200	92	276 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(b) Navigation—Con'd.				
Cooks and Stewards, Marine.				
Buffalo	1	60	92	$318 00
		20	92	285 00
		95	92	162 00
		75	92	135 00
		16	30	106 00
		16	30	95 00
		13	30	64 00
		5	30	45 00
New York, Manhattan	1	10	92	300 00
		20	92	270 00
		20	92	240 00
		20	92	225 00
		20	92	195 00
		20	92	180 00
		20	92	165 00
		160	92	135 00
		100	92	120 00
		460	92	105 00
Ogdensburg	1	45	92	225 00
Engineers, Marine.				
Albany	1	6	92	378 86
		57	92	318 86
		2	92	303 86
		10	79	197 50
Alexandria Bay	1	30	92	560 00
Buffalo	2	112	92	510 00
		14	92	435 00
		14	92	405 00
		135	92	360 00
		32	92	300 00
		37	92	285 00
		8	92	270 00
		8	75	390 72
		8	75	353 22
Clayton	1	1	92	585 00
		2	92	405 00
		4	92	360 00
		6	92	330 00
		1	92	150 00
Dunkirk	1	15	92	330 00
		15	92	315 00
Kingston	1	10	92	337 57
		8	92	322 57
		16	92	307 57
		25	92	277 57
		8	92	232 57
New York, Manhattan	1	4	92	652 00
		19	92	577 00
		38	92	547 00
		91	92	502 00
		27	92	457 00
		50	92	450 00
		4	92	427 00
		55	92	412 50
		50	92	405 00
		227	92	397 00
		150	92	390 00
		238	92	382 00
		119	92	$367 00
		100	92	360 00
		38	92	352 00
		150	92	322 00
		300	92	302 00
		280	92	292 00
		100	92	277 00
		250	92	262 00
		200	92	232 00
Ogdensburg	1	5	92	460 00
		3	92	383 33
		4	92	349 60
		4	92	306 67
		2	92	291 33
		3	92	276 00
		5	92	257 60
		5	92	199 33
		3	92	184 00
		1	77	154 00
		2	77	115 50
Oswego	1	3	92	435 00
		1	92	375 00
		2	92	330 00
		2	92	285 00
		10	92	255 00
Tonawanda	1	12	92	444 00
		4	46	229 50
		24	46	135 00
Firemen, Marine.				
Buffalo	2	380	92	210 00
		22	70	192 50
		52	70	180 83
		120	61	140 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	400	92	180 00
Ogdensburg	1	35	92	210 00
Masters and Pilots.				
Albany	1	30	92	354 00
		1	92	294 00
		50	92	279 00
Clayton	1	6	92	510 00
		5	92	435 00
		12	92	360 00
		3	92	285 00
New York, Manhattan	1	153	92	645 00
		25	92	600 00
		210	92	495 00
		3	92	450 00
		135	92	405 00
		200	92	390 00
		297	92	375 00
		25	92	360 00
		286	92	300 00
		276	92	270 00
		31	92	255 00
		81	92	240 00
		91	92	210 00
		213	92	195 00
		30	92	180 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(b) Navigation—Conc'd.				
Seamen.				
Buffalo	1	28	77	$192 50
		196	63	178 50
		726	63	147 00
		850	63	105 00
Ogdensburg	1	150	92	196 00
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.				
Building Material Drivers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	163	77	192 50
		162	77	173 25
		300	60	150 00
		475	39	97 50
		175	39	87 75
Cabmen and Coach Drivers.				
Albany	1	50	92	157 71
		50	49	84 00
Binghamton	1	7	92	184 00
		1	92	170 86
		6	92	157 71
		38	92	131 43
		1	63	183 75
		12	63	105 00
Buffalo	1	90	92	157 71
		30	35	60 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	175	92	184 00
		350	77	154 00
		100	40	80 00
		100	39	78 00
		83	21	42 00
New York, Manhattan	3	800	92	197 50
		95	92	184 00
Rochester	1	20	92	131 43
Troy	1	35	92	157 72
		69	46	78 86
Coal Wagon Drivers and Helpers.				
Albany	1	70	77	166 83
Buffalo	1	34	77	154 00
		8	70	140 00
New York, Manhattan	1	400	77	218 17
		300	77	186 08
		300	65	162 50
		200	20	50 00
Troy	1	130	77	166 83
		100	25	54 17
Commission Drivers and Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	500	77	231 00
		200	77	192 50
		500	60	180 00
		300	60	150 00
		300	24	72 00
		200	24	60 00
Delivery Wagon Drivers.				
Buffalo	2	4	77	385 00
		10	77	320 83
		38	77	205 33
		8	77	$192 50
		55	77	154 00
New York, Manhattan	1	250	77	192 50
Express and Mail Wagon Drivers.				
New York, Manhattan	3	56	84	189 00
		69	84	138 60
		7	79	247 50
		50	79	188 28
		43	79	187 50
		50	79	131 67
		50	79	86 90
		2	77	179 67
		1	77	103 95
		10	60	143 00
		25	60	100 00
		15	60	66 00
		7	55	90 75
		8	44	99 00
Funeral Coach Drivers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	1,090	92	184 00
		350	77	154 00
Ice Handlers.				
Auburn	1	24	79	210 67
Rochester	1	60	79	210 67
		40	79	184 33
Milk Wagon Drivers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	75	92	157 71
		35	78	133 71
Piano Movers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	60	38	114 00
		25	38	95 00
Team Drivers and Owners.				
Albany	1	243	79	158 00
		3	66	132 00
		2	48	96 00
Elmira	1	7	78	130 00
Geneva	1	37	79	158 00
		5	79	144 83
Ithaca	1	2	79	158 00
		2	79	131 67
New York, Brooklyn	3	300	77	192 50
		150	77	173 25
		68	60	145 00
		110	60	130 00
		125	60	115 00
		7	38	114 00
		50	38	95 00
		100	26	65 00
New York, Manhattan	7	15	79	263 33
		175	79	237 00
		10	79	197 50
		1,000	78	195 00
		10	77	231 00
		350	77	205 33
		50	77	192 50
		140	77	179 67
		70	77	173 25

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Continued.				
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving — Conc'd.				
Team Drivers and Owners — Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		20	72	$204 00
		80	72	192 00
		350	72	180 00
		35	60	180 00
		65	60	160 00
		80	60	150 00
		65	60	140 00
		40	60	135 00
		90	54	121 50
		25	42	112 00
		25	42	98 00
		10	36	72 00
Olean	1	1	79	197 50
		8	79	144 83
Peekskill	1	93	77	154 00
		50	77	134 75
Rochester	2	10	81	174 96
		87	77	154 00
		35	77	147 07
		20	77	134 75
		5	77	127 82
		50	73	146 00
Troy	1	140	77	167 09
		20	40	86 80
White Plains	1	15	79	158 00
		8	78	156 00
		1	78	130 00
		14	77	154 00
		1	60	100 00
		1	47	47 00
Yonkers	1	8	78	188 50
		309	78	169 00
		168	78	143 00
		15	39	84 50
(d) Freight Handling.				
Coal Heavers.				
Buffalo	1	85	77	192 50
New York, Manhattan..	1	50	52	208 00
		50	52	156 00
Freight and Baggagemen.				
Albany	1	40	77	123 20
		75	61	97 60
Amsterdam	1	1	79	157 50
		14	70	105 00
		3	40	60 00
Buffalo	2	20	75	131 25
		50	70	122 50
		34	63	110 25
		100	54	108 00
		55	36	72 00
		10	30	51 50
Elmira	1	20	92	180 00
		25	77	138 60
		20	77	115 50
New York, Brooklyn...	1	5	78	234 00
		245	78	195 00
		34	40	100 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	25	78	273 00
		50	78	$234 00
		30	78	221 00
		25	78	208 00
		25	78	195 00
		30	78	182 00
		20	78	169 00
		75	78	156 00
		10	78	143 00
		20	78	130 00
		20	78	117 00
Rotterdam Junction....	1	9	77	154 00
		11	77	130 90
Syracuse	1	11	77	172 50
		19	77	157 50
		20	77	123 20
Troy	1	8	77	154 00
		8	77	142 45
		39	77	130 90
		10	50	85 00
Grain Handlers.				
Buffalo	3	160	77	192 50
		580	52	111 44
		25	26	105 00
Ogdensburg	1	15	30	50 00
Longshoremen.				
New York, Brooklyn...	5	300	77	231 00
		60	75	270 00
		100	75	240 00
		212	66	198 00
		301	39	117 00
New York, Manhattan..	6	200	52	156 00
		284	50	150 00
		300	45½	136 50
		480	40	120 00
		350	32½	97 50
		200	30	90 00
Ogdensburg	1	6	92	184 00
		35	52	169 00
		64	39	58 50
Oswego	1	60	70	140 00
Lumber Handlers.				
Albany	1	125	77	173 25
Buffalo	1	144	38	154 14
North Tonawanda	1	105	65	261 16
Ogdensburg	3	6	77	173 25
		14	77	134 75
		9	77	127 05
		16	77	115 50
		3	77	96 25
		6	77	88 55
		5	77	77 00
		9	77	65 45
		1	75	204 75
		11	75	190 50
		312	75	142 50
		6	73	180 31
		2	73	171 55

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
II. TRANSPORTATION — Concluded.									
(d) Freight Handling — Concluded.									
Lumber Handlers—Concluded.									
Ogdensburg		1	73	$164 25			2	92	$285 00
Tonawanda	1	31	40	80 00			1	92	270 00
Troy	1	17	77	154 00			1	92	255 00
							2	92	240 00
Ore Handlers.							4	92	225 00
Buffalo	1	10	77	215 60			4	92	210 00
		8	42	105 00			17	92	195 00
Scow Trimmers.							19	92	180 00
New York, Manhattan	1	75	66	115 50			120	92	165 00
		150	66	99 00			46	92	150 00
		125	66	82 50			*1	92	150 00
Transfer Messengers.							10	92	135 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1	104	200 57			*1	92	135 00
		2	96	185 14	New Rochelle	1	6	92	247 08
		1	92	197 14			3	92	243 14
		10	92	177 42			12	92	237 23
		4	92	164 29			1	92	236 57
		3	92	151 14			3	92	222 77
(e) Telegraphs.							14	92	217 51
							13	92	207 64
Telegraphers, Commercial.							1	92	197 80
							3	92	177 43
Albany	1	2	92	360 00			1	92	174 80
		4	92	300 00			*1	92	177 43
		4	92	276 00	New York, Manhattan	1	18	87	208 80
		6	92	180 00	New York, Queens	1	1	92	390 00
		4	92	135 00			1	92	285 00
Buffalo	1	4	86	180 00			2	92	270 00
		27	86	150 00			1	92	255 00
		26	86	135 00			9	92	240 00
		8	86	105 00			22	92	225 00
		2	86	75 00			21	92	210 00
		18	79	263 33			3	92	202 50
Utica	1	4	79	263 33			42	92	195 00
		*1	79	263 33			*1	92	195 00
							2	92	187 50
Telegraphers (Railroad.)							51	92	180 00
Albany	1	15	92	210 00			*4	92	180 00
		40	92	195 00			14	92	172 50
		15	92	180 00			64	92	165 00
		30	92	165 00			*2	92	165 00
		20	92	150 00			5	92	157 50
		30	92	135 00			1	62	180 00
Blasdell	1	3	92	159 00	Olean	1	126	92	165 00
		4	92	150 00			*3	92	165 00
		3	92	147 00	Rochester	1	2	92	240 00
		4	92	144 00			5	92	210 00
		2	92	142 50			5	92	195 00
		5	92	135 00			10	92	180 00
		3	92	120 00			20	92	165 00
Elmira	1	2	92	181 50			23	92	150 00
		38	92	163 35			*2	92	150 00
		*2	92	163 35	Salamanca	1	455	92	150 00
		*1	92	148 50			*5	92	150 00
		1	90	199 65			*2	92	105 00
		4	90	163 35	Whitehall	1	9	92	225 00
		1	85	154 27			8	92	157 50
		*1	62	99 00			15	92	150 00
Kingston	1	1	92	300 00			10	92	135 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.				
(a) GARMENTS.				
Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	1	77	$192 50
		1	77	154 00
		1	65	65 00
		*1	77	128 33
		*1	77	89 84
		*1	77	83 42
		*2	77	64 17
		*1	60	90 00
		*1	60	50 00
Buttonhole Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	5	70	164 50
		22	50	100 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	150	60	135 00
Syracuse.....	1	*18	42	84 00
		*26	42	70 00
		*27	42	56 00
Cloak and Suit Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	72	288 00
		800	60	240 00
Cloak and Suit Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn....	1	39	36	72 00
		*1	36	36 00
New York, Manhattan..	3	60	64	118 00
		300	54	162 00
		400	54	135 00
		75	42	126 00
		*300	54	108 00
Cloth Examiners, Spongers and Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	77	308 00
		159	77	243 84
		66	77	205 34
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.				
Buffalo.....	1	5	66	242 00
		25	66	220 00
		45	54	180 00
		10	54	135 00
		15	54	108 00
		5	54	99 00
		5	54	90 00
		5	54	63 00
		5	18	60 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	16	77	308 00
		144	77	256 67
		12	77	231 00
		28	77	192 50
		16	48	192 00
		143	48	160 00
		12	48	144 00
		27	48	120 00
New York, Manhattan and Bronx.....	2	200	77	256 67
		950	52	173 33
		775	39	130 00
Newburgh.....	1	2	75	237 50
		7	75	225 00
		2	75	200 00
Rochester.....	1	5	77	259 67
		9	77	231 00
		3	77	218 17
		4	77	205 33
		4	72	240 00
		8	70	210 00
		7	70	198 33
		11	68	233 33
		4	68	210 00
Syracuse.....	1	4	31	129 17
		30	31	124 00
		23	31	113 67
		23	31	103 33
		4	31	93 00
		6	31	62 00
		8	31	56 83
		12	31	51 67
		20	31	46 50
Utica.....	1	2	79	289 67
		10	79	263 33
		3	79	237 00
		2	73	304 17
		29	73	243 33
		4	73	182 50
Clothing Finishers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	12	77	179 67
		10	77	154 00
		13	77	141 17
		20	39	78 00
Clothing Pressers.				
Buffalo.....	1	12	54	144 00
		10	54	135 00
		8	54	117 00
		7	54	108 00
		11	54	90 00
		8	54	81 00
		5	54	63 00
		6	36	96 00
		9	36	90 00
		5	36	78 00
		7	36	72 00
		11	36	60 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(a) Garments — Cont'd.				
Clothing Pressers — Concluded.				
Buffalo		7	36	$54 00
		5	36	42 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	70	76	152 00
		40	52	130 00
		5	48	144 00
		5	48	120 00
		5	48	112 00
		5	48	104 00
New York, Manhattan	3	150	60	150 00
		450	54	126 00
		200	52	130 00
		50	45	112 50
Coat Makers.				
Buffalo	1	2	45	157 50
		15	36	96 00
		15	36	84 00
		30	36	72 00
		50	36	60 00
		20	35	105 00
		38	9	13 50
New York, Brooklyn	1	5	77	256 67
		10	77	231 00
		10	77	192 50
		10	26	86 67
		20	26	78 00
		20	26	65 00
Syracuse	4	4	77	192 50
		3	77	179 67
		4	77	166 83
		5	77	154 00
		20	54	135 00
		40	54	108 00
		45	54	90 00
		45	54	81 00
		20	48	120 00
		25	48	112 00
		20	48	104 00
		43	48	96 00
		*6	70	116 67
		*6	70	105 00
		*7	70	93 30
		*90	70	70 00
		*8	70	42 00
		*20	70	35 00
		*4	54	81 00
		*20	54	54 00
		*6	54	27 00
		*5	42	70 00
		*15	42	63 00
		*53	42	42 00
		*38	42	35 00
		*20	42	21 00
Jacket Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	3	6	77	231 00
		42	77	192 50
		15	72	216 00
		20	72	180 00
		25	72	156 00
		30	72	144 00
		50	60	$120 00
		25	52	173 33
		200	52	138 67
		100	52	130 00
		75	52	104 00
		100	52	86 67
New York, Manhattan	3	900	60	120 00
		625	54	126 00
		350	45	90 00
		*50	60	95 00
		*100	54	126 00
Knee Pants Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	400	66	110 00
		100	39	65 00
Neckwear Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	125	79	276 50
		32	56	196 00
Neckwear Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	10	39	117 00
		*3	39	58 50
		*37	39	42 00
New York, Manhattan	1	200	60	140 00
		*300	60	85 00
Overall Workers.				
Binghamton	1	1	12	50 00
		1	12	40 00
		1	12	20 00
		*2	18	45 00
		*43	18	30 00
Buffalo	1	*9	66	154 00
		*3	66	132 00
		*12	66	110 00
		*12	66	88 00
		*3	66	66 00
		*10	66	33 00
New York, Manhattan	1	*175	60	90 00
Newburgh	2	1	91	147 84
		1	91	128 48
		3	90	211 21
		1	86	186 93
		5	84	127 44
		13	81	165 75
		5	80	111 64
		2	79	192 36
		4	78	217 77
		2	78	174 03
		4	78	148 62
		10	78	133 47
		1	77	226 21
		2	77	204 43
		5	77	203 19
		4	76	243 39
		2	76	243 19
		2	76	231 25
		13	76	229 41
		2	76	216 22
		3	76	203 53
		1	76	152 85
		5	76	96 93

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES— Continued.									
(a) Garments — Cont'd.									
Overall Workers — Concluded.									
Newburgh	1	76		$56 69			*20	54	$66 97
	3	75		235 32			*33	54	59 39
	2	75		214 53			*29	54	57 03
	4	75		62 15			*14	54	31 90
	2	74		67 53			*1	49	117 59
	2	74		42 78			*1	31	64 94
	3	73		190 41	Port Jervis	1	1	39	97 50
	3	73		75 95			*1	46	102 46
	3	72		181 83			*51	46	102 38
	2	72		162 00	Wappingers Falls	1	7	77	231 00
	18	72		120 00			8	77	154 00
	6	72		84 49			10	77	134 75
	1	71		232 06			10	77	115 50
	1	71		124 53			*50	77	154 00
	2	68		73 48			*50	77	115 50
	5	65		43 68			*25	77	96 25
	2	62		132 26			*25	77	77 00
	5	60		146 48			*8	77	57 75
	2	60		134 05	*Pants Makers.*				
	1	41		72 31	Albany	1	6	70½	211 50
	1	27		14 75			7	70½	176 25
	*6	79		134 56			*4	70½	141 00
	*1	79		112 91			*4	70½	105 75
	*3	78		171 78			*4	70½	94 00
	*1	78		141 00	Buffalo	1	7	66	220 00
	*5	78		119 91			5	66	198 00
	*4	78		79 74			4	66	176 00
	*5	73		47 71			2	66	154 00
	*25	72		120 00			6	66	132 00
	*25	72		102 00			4	66	99 00
	*8	72		100 11			7	54	180 00
	*50	72		90 00			5	54	162 00
	*50	72		72 00			4	54	144 00
	*50	72		60 00			2	54	126 00
	*1	71		35 40			5	54	108 00
	*5	69		74 61			3	54	81 00
	*4	69		60 61			6	36	120 00
	*6	66		81 08			5	36	108 00
	*2	65		116 03			2	36	96 00
	*2	65		102 82			1	36	84 00
	*2	62		140 69			4	36	72 00
	*3	62		77 74			3	36	54 00
	*22	60		106 64	New York, Brooklyn	2	10	77	180 95
	*25	60		49 84			4	75	172 50
	*12	59		119 38			14	75	161 25
	*14	59		108 60			5	74	162 80
	*18	59		94 05			8	72	165 60
	*3	59		54 73			4	72	162 00
	*21	59		45 93			7	68	142 80
	*30	57		74 23			9	59	118 00
	*19	57		38 82			150	52	156 00
	*1	57		29 15			12	46	98 90
	*9	56		108 75			13	45	90 00
	*36	56		83 41			6	36	60 00
	*28	56		66 53			8	35	70 00
	*1	55		137 51	New York, Manhattan	1	400	75	200 00
	*13	55		50 94			600	48	120 00
	*24	54		90 78			200	30	90 00
	*17	54		76 10			400	21	63 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(a) Garments — Cont'd.				
Pants Makers — Concluded.				
Potsdam	1	1	77	$166 84
		4	77	154 00
		2	50	100 00
		*5	77	128 33
		*13	77	77 00
Pants and Vest Makers				
Syracuse	1	*12	42	70 00
		*13	42	63 00
		*50	42	56 00
		*50	42	49 00
		*12	42	42 00
		*13	42	35 00
		*50	42	24 50
Utica	1	7	48	112 00
		8	48	80 00
		10	48	72 00
		5	48	60 00
		*12	48	96 00
		*10	48	72 00
		*18	48	48 00
Warrensburg	1	1	58	196 83
		1	47½	71 25
		1	47	89 07
		1	46½	101 37
		1	45½	136 50
		1	45½	101 23
		1	44	119 13
		3	43½	65 25
		1	40	82 65
		1	16	43 18
		*1	66½	99 75
		*1	64	114 70
		*1	63	94 50
		*1	61	91 50
		*1	50½	57 30
		*1	50	50 00
		*6	47	73 15
		*3	44	114 70
		*4	43½	90 36
		*3	43	81 91
		*1	42½	53 12
		*1	41	66 13
		*1	39½	62 41
		*3	38	79 14
		*1	36	59 81
		*1	34½	66 52
		*2	33	37 17
		*1	19	27 82
Skirt Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	125	60	120 00
		75	48	96 00
		*10	60	85 00
		*25	48	72 00
Tailors.				
Albany	1	2	79	237 00
		7	79	197 50
		6	79	177 25
		45	42	112 05
		*4	42	84 00
Binghamton	1	42	42	$140 00
		*4	42	126 00
		*6	42	63 00
Buffalo	2	15	54	117 00
		135	48	128 00
		*10	54	108 00
		*15	54	90 00
		*15	54	81 00
		*15	54	72 00
		*20	54	63 00
		*20	54	54 00
		*15	54	45 00
		*10	54	36 00
		*5	54	27 00
		*10	42	70 00
		*10	36	72 00
		*15	36	60 00
		*15	36	54 00
		*15	36	48 00
		*20	36	42 00
		*20	36	36 00
		*15	36	30 00
		*10	36	24 00
		*5	36	18 00
Cortland	1	9	72	240 00
		*11	72	120 00
Elmira	1	10	77	231 00
		23	48	144 00
		5	40	120 00
		*1	77	192 50
Gloversville	1	12	40	70 00
		*1	40	70 00
Ithaca	1	17	34	85 00
		*15	16	20 00
Jamestown	1	11	25	50 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	175	66	82 50
		200	36	45 00
		40	30	90 00
		30	30	75 00
		20	30	60 00
		10	30	45 00
		*15	30	37 50
		*15	30	30 00
Olean	1	17	36	90 00
		*5	36	45 00
Poughkeepsie	1	1	77	154 00
		1	24	72 00
Rochester	1	40	30	90 00
Rome	1	4	42	126 00
		4	42	105 00
		4	42	84 00
Salamanca	1	1	40	65 00
		1	35	58 00
		1	30	60 00
		1	20	35 00
		1	2	4 00
		*1	40	45 00
		*1	35	48 00
		*1	20	40 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(a) Garments — Concl'd.				
Tailors — Concluded.				
Salamanca		*1	20	$35 00
		*1	15	25 00
		*1	14	22 00
Schenectady	1	6	77	192 50
		34	25	75 00
Syracuse	2	2	79	289 67
		10	79	237 00
		9	79	210 67
		5	79	184 33
		18	42	126 00
Troy	1	70	30	75 00
		*5	30	45 00
Theatrical Costumers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	18	14	42 00
		*11	14	22 40
Vest Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	500	57	123 50
		*200	57	76 00
Waist Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	95	66	132 00
		100	57	114 00
		*177	66	110 00
Wrapper Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	27	60	120 00
		*61	60	90 00
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.				
Collar and Cuff Makers.				
Albany	1	1	77	231 00
		1	77	192 50
		2	77	102 67
		2	77	89 83
		1	77	64 17
		1	66	55 00
		*2	77	102 67
		*2	77	89 83
		*4	77	64 17
		*27	20	50 00
Laundry Workers.				
Elmira	1	2	77	160 42
		5	77	128 33
		3	77	115 50
		*1	77	96 25
		*13	77	77 00
Kingston	1	1	77	154 00
		2	77	144 22
		1	72	108 00
		2	70	140 00
		1	60	120 00
		1	59	147 50
		1	37½	130 00
		2	29	48 33
Middletown	1	26	30	75 00
		*6	30	45 00
Poughkeepsie	1	20	77	231 00
		7	77	154 00
		6	52	208 00
		10	52	156 00
Troy	1	4	77	$192 50
		*8	77	128 33
Shirt Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	10	77	282 33
		20	77	256 67
Shirt Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	2	10	66	198 00
		25	66	132 00
		20	66	110 22
		35	66	88 44
		35	66	66 00
New York, Manhattan	2	10	36	54 00
		10	36	48 00
		100	36	42 00
		250	24	32 00
		*20	36	36 00
		*200	24	20 00
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.				
Cloth Hat and Cap Blockers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	75	66	132 00
		35	48	96 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	15	75	300 00
		25	75	225 00
		10	75	187 50
		50	60	210 00
		50	55	192 50
Cloth Hat and Cap Finishers and Trimmers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	30	60	120 00
		*145	54	72 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Lining Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	*140	60	100 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.				
Albany	1	7	77	154 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	4	77	282 33
		16	39	117 00
		*8	77	115 50
New York, Manhattan	1	1,300	57	114 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Packers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	40	54	108 00
Fur Workers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	125	26	78 00
New York, Manhattan	1	40	77	449 17
		65	77	320 83
		10	77	256 67
Hat and Cap Sweat Band Cutters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	15	77	231 00
		8	77	192 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued.				
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs — Concluded.				
Hat Finishers.				
Matteawan	1	20	77	$279 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	100	77	260 00
		470	77	215 00
New York, Manhattan	1	173	77	208 00
Newburgh	1	75	52	169 00
		50	52	156 00
		17	52	130 00
		2	52	104 00
Hat Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	160	70½	256 25
		90	52	130 00
Newburgh	1	1	52	283 54
		1	52	236 36
		4	52	212 73
		15	52	189 09
		30	52	170 18
		50	52	141 82
		68	52	113 45
Hat Trimmers.				
Newburgh	1	*1	66	228 00
		*2	66	192 00
		*40	66	180 00
		*30	66	144 00
		*23	66	108 00
Millinery Workers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	*1	78	104 00
		*1	72	108 00
		*1	72	105 00
		*1	72	54 00
		*1	72	48 00
		*1	71½	47 67
		*1	70½	82 25
		*1	70½	64 63
		*1	66	77 00
		*1	65½	109 16
		*1	65	76 40
		*2	63	94 50
		*1	63	57 75
		*1	60	70 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1	78	104 00
		*6	78	78 00
		*143	30	30 00
Straw Hat Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	*240	50	291 66
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.				
Boot and Shoe Workers.				
Auburn	1	137	62	155 00
Buffalo	2	44	76	190 00
		25	76	152 00
		12	42	105 00
		18	42	84 00
		30	42	70 00
		13	42	42 00
New York, Brooklyn	5	125	70½	246 75
		56	70½	211 50
		365	56	$140 00
		121	45	157 50
		12	40	120 00
		86	18	72 00
		285	18	54 00
		*148	56	74 67
		*11	18	27 00
New York, Manhattan	2	10	77	195 00
		35	77	150 00
		28	60	120 00
		15	54	162 00
		12	54	134 00
		20	54	108 00
		8	30	90 00
		5	30	75 00
		224	26	65 00
Rochester	2	1,200	60	150 00
		*250	60	80 00
Syracuse	1	4	62	217 00
		23	62	124 00
		4	50	175 00
		23	50	100 00
		*13	62	93 00
		*13	50	75 00
Glove Cutters.				
Gloversville	1	66	61	122 00
		4	24	48 00
Suspender Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	150	54	130 00
		*20	54	108 00
Syracuse	1	1	64	96 00
		*1	64	96 00
		*1	64	80 00
		*1	64	64 00
		*1	64	48 00
		*1	16	12 00
(e) Textiles.				
Calico Engravers, Printers, Etc.				
Garnerville	2	3	78	416 00
		6	78	364 00
		7	78	325 00
		11	77	359 33
Newburgh	1	18	52	208 00
Wappingers Falls	3	1	77	385 00
		16	70	208 70
		18	64	298 67
Carders.				
Cohoes	1	91	70½	105 75
Carpet Workers.				
Amsterdam	2	103	74	209 67
		12	74	172 67
		4	74	92 50
		8	65	166 40
		8	65	163 80

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Concluded.				
(e) Textiles — Concl'd.				
Carpet Workers — Concluded.				
Amsterdam		20	65	$162 50
		5	65	152 10
		30	65	146 50
		3	60	170 00
		4	60	157 30
		5	60	145 80
Newburgh	1	5	70½	176 25
		15	70½	141 00
		20	52	104 00
Rifton	2	10	36	120 00
		48	30	96 00
		*17	39	78 00
		*2	39	48 75
		*10	39	46 80
Knit Goods Boarders.				
Cohoes	1	28	77	154 00
Knit Goods Cutters.				
Cohoes	1	25	77	154 00
		30	38	76 00
Knitters.				
Cohoes	1	9	77	154 00
		4	65	130 00
		2	54	108 00
Lace Curtain Makers.				
Gouverneur	1	6	36	108 00
		2	24	72 00
		2	12	36 00
Kingston	1	19	58	203 00
Newburgh	1	2	39	156 00
		6	24	96 00
		3	13	52 00
Loom Fixers.				
Cohoes	1	30	77	154 00
Utica	1	60	51	110 50
Passementerie Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	150	48	90 00
		*2	48	60 00
Shoddy Workers.				
Cohoes	1	12	66	143 00
		48	66	110 00
Silk Workers.				
Amsterdam	1	40	50	200 00
		31	40	160 00
Hornell	1	11	50	$125 00
New York, Brooklyn	3	22	70½	246 75
		2	70½	200 00
		1	70½	192 00
		1	70½	176 89
		1	70½	162 00
		1	70½	161 22
		1	70½	140 00
		1	67	134 00
		1	57	161 50
		18	52	182 00
		1	52	72 00
		80	47	108 66
		1	47	28 00
		1	46	72 00
		12	40	156 75
		10	40	136 75
		15	40	110 00
		4	40	96 75
		2	40	73 33
		1	40	66 67
		1	40	35 00
		1	39	84 80
		1	39	78 00
		1	35	45 00
		1	30	80 00
		1	26	72 80
		1	24	28 00
		1	17	50 00
New York, Manhattan	1	5	77	144 00
		10	26	52 00
Saratoga Springs	1	11	16	68 80
		5	11	50 00
Spinners (Jack).				
Cohoes	1	33	70	163 10
		60	70	140 00
		7	60	150 00
		7	50	162 50
		9	40	112 00
Little Falls	1	30	77	154 00
Utica	1	45	54	121 50
Spinners (Mule).				
Utica	1	100	77	187 37
		45	60	146 00
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.				
(a) Iron and Steel.				
Architectural Iron Workers.				
Buffalo	2	5	75	$240 00
		3	55	176 00
		2	42	134 40
New York, Brooklyn	1	37	70½	211 50
		45	70½	176 25
		5	30	90 00
		5	30	75 00
Rochester	1	1	83	$235 17
		1	77	231 00
		1	77	205 33
		1	77	192 51
		1	77	134 75
		1	76	228 00
		1	76	163 40

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Architectural Iron Workers — Concluded.				
Rochester		1	73	$219 00
		16	72	216 00
		3	72	132 00
		1	72	120 00
		1	71	213 00
		2	71	189 33
		1	68	136 00
		1	44	132 00
Blacksmiths.				
Buffalo	1	4	60	300 00
		15	60	216 00
		2	48	172 80
		37	42	132 30
		39	42	113 40
		23	42	94 50
		2	42	75 60
		15	36	129 60
		1	30	195 00
Dunkirk	1	6	65	390 00
		24	42	189 00
		54	32	96 00
Green Island	1	1	50	160 00
		1	50	150 00
		2	50	140 00
		2	50	135 00
		4	50	130 00
		5	50	125 00
		2	50	122 50
		1	50	100 00
		1	50	95 00
		5	50	87 50
		4	50	85 00
		32	50	80 00
Middletown	1	1	77	257 95
		3	77	219 45
		5	77	130 90
		1	77	127 05
		2	76	171 00
		2	73	208 05
		2	73	164 25
		1	73	146 00
		3	73	131 40
		1	73	124 10
		2	72	122 40
		4	70	108 50
		1	67	154 10
		1	63	198 45
		3	63	179 55
		1	63	144 90
		1	63	141 75
		1	57	88 35
New York, Manhattan	1	1	77	539 00
		2	77	500 50
		2	77	462 00
		41	77	423 50
		15	77	385 00
		15	77	365 75
		10	77	$346 50
		2	77	334 95
		5	77	327 25
		10	77	308 00
		5	77	304 92
		5	77	297 99
		5	77	288 75
		10	77	282 59
		15	77	269 50
		4	65	422 50
		3	65	390 00
		40	65	357 50
		10	65	325 00
		10	65	308 75
		10	65	292 50
		3	65	282 75
		5	65	276 25
		10	65	260 00
		2	52	364 00
		5	52	205 92
		5	52	201 24
		5	52	195 00
		15	52	190 84
		10	52	182 00
Norwich	1	1	85	229 50
		1	82	188 60
		2	80	192 00
		1	79	197 50
		1	78	148 20
		2	77	200 20
		1	75	120 00
		1	70	189 00
Olean	1	19	65	260 00
		19	65	113 75
Schenectady	1	42	70½	211 50
Blacksmiths' Helpers.				
Buffalo	1	15	60	118 80
		15	60	108 00
		15	36	71 28
		15	36	64 80
Dunkirk	1	60	34	68 00
New York, Manhattan	1	6	77	269 50
		7	77	235 62
		15	77	231 00
		4	77	211 75
		35	77	204 05
		8	77	200 20
		189	77	192 50
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.				
Albany	1	157	70½	206 20
Buffalo	1	35	77	227 15
		40	65	234 00
		42	65	191 75
		100	52	153 40
Corning	1	1	92	303 60
		2	80	256 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders — Concluded.				
Corning		1	60	$186 00
		7	60	180 00
		1	60	174 00
		2	60	144 00
		2	60	138 00
		3	60	120 00
Dunkirk	1	15	72	226 80
		30	60	189 00
		50	52	163 80
Geneva	1	2	77	231 00
		8	52	130 00
		1	48	132 00
		1	47	117 50
		1	37	92 50
Green Island	1	40	50	160 00
Mechanicville	1	15	77	218 30
		9	77	138 60
New York, Brooklyn	4	45	77	381 92
		4	77	308 00
		23	77	269 50
		36	77	250 25
		8	77	200 20
		31	77	154 00
		9	63	252 00
		6	58	203 00
		13	52	104 00
		4	50	175 00
		68	50	162 50
		16	49	159 25
		15	40	130 00
		20	40	110 00
		24	28	91 00
		19	16	52 00
		11	14	35 00
		15	11	22 00
		12	9	29 25
New York, Manhattan	1	15	77	250 25
		10	60	195 00
		5	50	162 50
New York, Queens	1	7	70½	190 35
		13	70½	174 49
		4	70½	142 76
		31	70½	111 04
		15	70½	95 18
		1	44	118 80
		3	44	108 90
New York, Richmond	1	24	77	269 50
		13	77	250 25
		5	77	211 75
Newburgh	1	1	77	308 00
		2	75	262 50
		8	60	165 00
		5	58	87 00
		4	52	156 00
		69	52	143 00
		15	52	91 00
Norwich	1	8	77	211 75
		6	77	204 05
Olean	1	30	40	140 00
Oneonta	1	2	52	161 20
		20	52	150 80
		3	52	143 00
Oswego	1	2	76	218 88
		3	76	212 04
		20	76	205 20
		3	76	198 36
		6	76	191 52
Schenectady	1	35	70	297 50
Syracuse	1	3	77	300 00
		1	76	224 20
		1	76	216 60
		10	75	228 75
		1	75	221 25
		8	70	213 50
		3	68	207 40
		2	67	204 35
		1	66	201 30
		1	65	198 25
		1	63	192 15
		1	60	171 00
		1	45	128 25
		1	40	122 00
		1	35	96 25
Utica	1	5	92	289 80
		3	77	217 91
		10	77	196 35
		3	77	190 19
		4	52	163 80
Boiler Makers' Helpers.				
Buffalo	1	8	70	144 90
		42	70	126 00
		8	70	94 50
Olean	1	22	52	117 00
Core Makers.				
Buffalo	1	10	77	231 00
		40	77	211 75
		8	60	175 00
		10	26	71 50
Depew-Lancaster	1	35	48	156 00
		10	48	132 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	35	40	120 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1	52	189 80
		3	52	169 00
		1	52	163 80
		21	52	156 00
Schenectady	1	75	60	240 00
		15	60	180 00
Troy	1	60	65	162 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Cranemen and Motormen.				
Schenectady	2	30	70½	$211 50
		42	70½	193 88
		23	70½	165 68
		30	70½	158 63
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	4	39	273 00
		2	39	195 00
		13	39	141 79
Drop Forgers.				
Auburn	1	5	20	45 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	4	40	200 00
		6	40	190 00
		8	40	180 00
		4	40	160 00
		22	40	150 00
		31	40	130 00
Electrical Apparatus Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	15	77	308 00
		10	77	269 50
		18	77	231 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	16	79	395 00
		66	77	346 50
		65	77	308 00
		150	77	269 50
		3	53	212 00
Schenectady	4	18	64	208 00
		150	64	192 00
		7	64	179 20
		22	64	160 00
		8	64	128 00
		3	64	102 40
		3	64	80 00
		39	63	220 50
		24	63	148 05
		30	62	192 20
		60	60	195 00
		28	60	135 00
		20	56	196 00
		24	56	182 00
		10	56	168 00
		7	56	131 60
		63	54	162 00
		75	50	150 00
		7	41	123 00
		15	39	136 50
		15	39	126 75
		2	35	105 00
Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).				
Buffalo	1	7	77	231 00
		4	77	211 75
		14	77	192 50
		1	71	213 00
		3	65	162 50
		1	43	98 90
New York, Brooklyn...	2	9	77	$308 00
		11	77	288 75
		75	75	225 00
		141	52	156 00
		1	40	160 00
		1	35	131 25
New York, Manhattan..	1	101	78	280 80
		23	40	144 00
		2	36	129 60
		12	30	108 00
		10	24	86 40
Schenectady	1	1	70½	705 00
		1	70½	528 75
		6	60	255 00
		23	60	210 00
Tarrytown	1	28	77	211 75
		10	59	162 25
Troy	1	23	72	187 20
		1	66	171 60
Yonkers	1	31	77	211 75
Foundry Laborers and Molders' Helpers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	2	10	77	200 20
		100	77	154 00
		100	60	150 00
		350	52	98 80
		50	26	65 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	2	39	117 00
		23	39	78 00
Painted Post	1	10	77	123 20
Rochester	1	10	65	130 00
Schenectady	1	200	50	100 00
Troy	1	150	77	142 45
Gas Meter Makers.				
Albany	1	44	70½	224 31
Horse Nail Makers.				
Ausable Chasm	1	1	77	250 25
		1	40	50 00
		*1	40	40 00
Keeseville	1	3	50	150 00
		1	50	136 50
		1	50	107 00
		2	50	100 00
		3	50	95 00
		27	50	87 50
		1	50	71 50
		4	50	65 50
		1	50	62 50
		*4	50	45 00
		*12	50	42 50
		1	50	40 00
Horseshoers.				
Albany	1	30	77	231 00
		8	77	218 17

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Horseshoers—Concluded.				
Auburn	1	11	77	$192 50
		1	38	95 00
Binghamton	1	4	77	192 50
		4	77	173 25
		1	66	165 00
		1	66	148 50
Buffalo	1	6	77	250 25
		2	77	231 00
		14	77	211 75
		6	74	222 00
		2	74	213 00
		14	71	195 25
		10	66	181 50
		3	60	165 00
		4	44	121 00
Cortland	1	4	77	192 50
		3	77	173 25
Elmira	1	1	77	192 50
		9	77	154 00
New Rochelle	1	8	77	269 50
		6	77	231 00
		1	59	177 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	92	77	308 00
		160	77	269 50
		23	66	231 00
New York, Manhattan	1	150	77	308 00
		150	77	269 50
		60	60	240 00
		54	60	210 00
Newburgh	1	3	77	192 50
		9	77	154 00
Rochester	1	8	72	216 00
		26	72	198 00
		6	60	165 00
Syracuse	1	7	77	269 50
		29	77	231 00
Troy	1	7	77	224 58
		15	77	205 33
		4	40	106 67
Utica	1	4	79	276 50
		8	79	210 67
White Plains	1	4	79	276 50
		3	79	237 00
Yonkers	1	40	70½	211 50
Iron Molders and Core Makers				
Albany	2	2	50	187 50
		1	50	137 50
		48	50	112 50
		8	44	143 00
		12	26	84 50
		7	26	78 00
		2	25	93 75
		75	25	50 00
Amsterdam	1	1	70	210 00
		3	60	165 00
		1	60	135 00
		1	40	110 00
Auburn	1	6	77	$223 30
		2	65	204 75
		7	65	195 00
		6	65	188 50
		6	60	174 00
		4	52	137 80
		2	52	130 00
		22	50	142 50
		8	50	137 50
Batavia	1	5	65	178 75
		23	53	145 75
Binghamton	1	3	77	211 75
Buffalo	3	39	76	247 00
		83	76	228 00
		25	70	210 00
		138	66	231 00
		185	63	189 00
		13	61	198 25
		20	50	150 00
		11	39	117 00
		7	26	78 00
Cold Spring	1	12	96½	289 50
		3	77	250 25
		5	52	169 00
Corning	1	25	52	145 60
		11	40	112 00
		6	32	89 60
Depew-Lancaster	1	124	36	108 00
Dunkirk	1	23	64	192 00
Elmira	1	14	77	211 75
		15	42	115 50
Frankfort	1	31	62	248 00
		8	62	192 20
Geneva	2	16	45	123 75
		113	42	168 00
Hoosick Falls	1	15	12	30 00
Hornell	1	9	77	231 00
		7	54	162 00
		12	36	108 00
Lockport	1	40	58	174 00
Medina	1	7	65	162 50
Middletown	1	12	75	187 50
New York, Brooklyn	2	15	77	308 00
		50	77	287 75
		60	77	277 20
		250	77	192 50
		53	77	173 25
		40	45	146 25
		150	30	67 50
New York, Manhattan	1	125	65	211 25
Newburgh	1	10	65	211 25
		10	65	195 00
		15	52	169 00
		8	52	156 00
		7	52	143 00
		4	26	78 00
		6	26	71 50
		7	13	35 75
Niagara Falls	1	17	52	156 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Iron Moulders and Core Makers—Concluded.				
Olean	1	3	36	$108 00
		7	36	99 00
Palmyra	1	13	40	110 00
Peekskill	1	2	77	277 20
		110	77	269 50
		8	77	265 65
		60	12	42 00
Plattsburg	1	11	65	162 50
Port Chester	1	7	75	187 50
Poughkeepsie	1	2	74	296 00
		2	72	324 00
		6	72	317 08
		1	72	252 00
		5	72	234 00
		2	72	227 20
		15	72	216 00
		3	72	198 00
		4	71	340 80
		4	65	380 25
		4	60	360 00
		8	59	191 75
Rochester	2	60	77	250 25
		110	50	150 00
		215	45	146 25
		28	37	111 00
Sandy Hill	1	16	33	99 00
		1	33	90 75
Saratoga Springs	1	4	60	210 00
		11	60	180 00
		7	60	165 00
Schenectady	1	190	69	270 00
		56	69	241 50
		6	69	207 00
		26	30	135 00
Seneca Falls	1	150	45	135 00
Syracuse	1	2	77	288 75
		143	77	269 50
		89	65	227 50
		24	65	211 25
		56	65	204 75
		10	65	201 50
		65	65	195 00
		50	65	162 50
		11	60	180 00
Troy	2	100	47	151 75
		125	39	97 50
Utica	1	5	77	231 00
		27	77	219 45
		3	77	192 50
		54	52	221 00
		8	52	195 00
		7	52	174 20
		50	52	156 00
		25	52	130 00
Watertown	1	4	60	180 00
		51	60	165 00
		10	60	120 00
Yonkers	1	60	77	231 00
Iron Moulders and Core Makers' Apprentices.				
Buffalo	1	11	66	$132 00
		39	54	108 00
		35	36	72 00
		6	30	60 00
Knife Makers (Pocket).				
Walden	1	70	52	104 00
		40	32½	65 00
Machinists.				
Albany	1	10	70	252 00
		60	70	226 80
		7	70	189 00
		7	70	176 40
		4	70	163 80
		4	25	58 50
Amsterdam	1	2	77	231 00
		2	77	192 50
		1	66	198 00
Auburn	1	2	77	231 00
		23	77	211 75
		25	77	192 50
Binghamton	1	15	77	192 50
		7	65	234 00
		6	65	216 45
		2	65	204 75
		6	65	193 05
		15	52	130 00
		1	30	108 00
Buffalo	2	9	77	269 50
		40	77	211 75
		50	60	180 00
		6	60	120 00
		98	54	148 50
		45	48	144 00
Cohoes	1	1	77	231 00
		1	52	130 00
Cold Spring	1	10	66	181 50
Corinth-Palmer	1	12	26	67 60
Corning	1	8	77	231 00
		7	77	169 40
		10	40	120 00
		6	40	88 00
Depew-Lancaster	1	14	59	320 00
		3	35	87 50
Dunkirk	1	15	65	156 00
Elmira	1	7	77	231 00
		15	77	211 75
		18	77	192 50
		10	77	173 25
		18	60	135 00
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	5	77	231 00
		6	77	192 50
		1	77	180 95
		1	64	176 00
		7	64	160 00
		1	45	112 50
		1	18	45 00
Green Island	1	2	41	114 80
		2	41	110 70

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.									
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.									
Machinists—Continued.									
Green Island		4	41	$108 65			81	77	$231 00
		11	41	92 25			9	77	194 04
		1	41	91 84			80	77	192 50
		4	41	91 23			10	77	173 25
Hornell	1	11	92	248 40			10	77	159 39
		21	77	207 90			100	75	243 75
		6	77	192 50			12	73	328 50
		2	66	165 00			9	52	208 00
		4	50	135 00			16	52	195 00
		1	25	67 50			24	52	182 00
Little Falls	1	18	72	180 00			67	52	156 00
		19	72	162 00			115	52	143 00
		3	54	121 50			49	52	130 00
Lockport	1	4	77	269 50			38	40	120 00
		2	60	165 00			50	39	126 75
		3	59	147 50	New York, Richmond	1	8	79	256 75
		1	50	150 00			10	79	237 00
Mechanicville	1	9	77	231 00			2	70½	317 25
		20	77	214 83			1	70½	300 00
		10	77	180 18			1	70½	270 00
Middletown	1	5	80	200 00			6	70½	211 50
		4	78	156 00	Newburgh	1	18	77	211 75
		5	77	238 70			10	68	204 00
		10	77	211 75			3	68	195 84
		7	77	173 25			22	68	187 00
		23	75	213 75	Niagara Falls	1	7	77	231 00
New York, Bronx	1	92	65	195 00			3	77	211 75
		39	54	162 00			1	77	192 50
New York, Brooklyn	6	18	77	346 50	Norwich	1	1	78	255 00
		20	77	288 75			3	77	231 00
		31	77	269 50			7	77	211 75
		59	77	250 25			32	77	200 20
		94	77	231 00			4	77	192 50
		50	77	207 90			2	77	177 10
		90	70½	265 08			2	77	123 20
		35	70½	248 16			1	77	77 00
		36	70½	219 96	Olean	1	4	70	175 00
		14	70½	211 50			35	58	220 40
		12	62	186 00	Oneonta	1	4	52	145 60
		30	60	235 60			6	52	140 40
		15	60	211 20			26	52	135 20
		7	60	150 00			8	52	132 60
		3	54	189 00			5	52	130 00
		20	52	234 00			8	52	127 40
		40	52	195 00			5	52	124 80
		50	52	182 00			9	52	122 20
		36	52	169 00			7	52	119 60
		54	52	156 00			10	52	117 00
		16	52	140 40	Oswego	1	7	77	192 50
		9	48	144 00			1	65	181 35
		2	42	126 00			3	65	163 80
		3	30	90 00			5	65	152 10
		7	26	84 50			11	65	146 25
		1	12	30 00			14	65	140 40
New York, Manhattan	6	30	79	355 50			15	58	145 00
		106	79	276 50	Pearl River	1	32	51	140 25
		214	79	237 00	Plattsburg	1	7	77	231 00
		130	77	269 50			2	77	207 90
		500	77	250 25			7	77	192 50

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Machinists—Concluded.				
Plattsburg		2	77	$173 25
Port Jervis	1	3	92	243 80
		2	92	184 00
		6	92	174 80
Poughkeepsie	1	5	77	211 75
		6	77	192 50
		1	60	165 00
		1	48	132 00
Rochester	1	700	58	145 00
Rome	1	10	77	231 00
		10	77	211 75
		15	77	192 50
Salamanca	1	14	88	233 20
Schenectady	2	10	70	297 50
		25	68	238 00
		50	65	195 00
		5	60	180 00
		50	60	150 00
		15	55	233 75
		25	55	110 00
		50	50	175 00
		50	50	112 50
		75	45	135 00
		50	38	104 50
Seneca Falls	1	3	70	175 00
		12	52	136 00
Syracuse	2	26	88	242 00
		17	77	211 75
		9	65	227 50
		32	65	162 50
		3	60	165 00
Tarrytown	1	88	77	211 75
Troy	1	6	77	231 00
		8	77	192 50
		3	77	173 25
		18	75	168 75
		5	74	222 00
		12	72	180 00
		4	65	146 25
Utica	1	4	85	212 50
		2	77	269 50
		6	77	231 00
		7	77	192 50
		7	77	173 25
		4	77	154 00
		6	40	100 00
Watervliet	1	25	77	234 08
Yonkers	1	19	77	261 80
		30	77	238 70
		30	77	231 00
		30	77	221 76
		25	77	211 75
Machinists' Apprentices and Helpers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	73	77	96 25
		29	77	83 42
		54	77	70 58
		11	77	57 25
		30	77	44 92
		13	52	$65 00
		13	52	56 33
		13	52	47 67
		13	52	39 00
		13	52	30 33
Yonkers	1	9	78	181 74
		15	66	115 50
Pattern Makers.				
Albany	1	20	66	231 66
		4	42	147 42
Auburn	1	4	66	184 80
		3	21	58 80
Buffalo	1	16	75	300 00
		24	75	281 25
		62	73	255 50
Dunkirk	1	14	77	231 00
Elmira	1	1	77	277 20
		4	77	231 00
		4	77	207 90
New York, Manhattan	1	634	77	327 25
		220	39	165 75
Rochester	1	44	69	229 77
Schenectady	1	150	64	262 40
		24	64	249 60
		20	60	210 00
Syracuse	1	2	60	210 00
		5	60	195 00
		16	60	180 00
Utica	1	2	77	250 25
		3	77	231 00
		6	77	211 75
		2	77	192 50
Watertown	1	1	70	189 00
		1	69	241 50
		1	65	178 75
		1	63	184 28
		1	62	167 40
		1	59	172 58
Rolling Mills and Steel Works Employees.				
Lockport	1	1	16	160 00
		2	16	128 00
		6	16	80 00
		10	16	64 00
		3	16	48 00
		12	16	40 00
Poughkeepsie	1	2	36	234 00
		4	36	216 00
		4	36	126 00
		6	36	108 00
		3	36	90 00
		3	32	192 00
		3	32	112 00
		3	32	96 00
		8	32	80 00
Saw and Tool Makers.				
Canastota	1	1	37	101 75
		1	20	40 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.—Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(a) Iron and Steel — Continued.				
Saw and Tool Makers—Concluded.				
Ilion	1	3	71	$284 00
		10	70	262 50
		3	69	258 75
		2	68	238 00
		2	68	221 00
		1	67½	236 25
		4	66	231 00
		6	65	243 75
		1	63½	206 38
		1	41½	145 25
		1	26	84 50
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	77	539 00
		3	26	110 50
		2	26	104 00
		5	26	9[illegible] 50
		1	26	91 00
		3	26	84 50
New York, Manhattan	1	162	77	269 50
		8	20	65 00
Port Jervis	1	10	40	120 00
		15	40	110 00
		20	40	100 00
		3	40	90 00
Syracuse	1	29	77	269 50
		30	70½	246 75
		2	50	175 00
Sheet Metal Workers.				
Cold Spring	1	2	88	369 60
		2	88	352 00
		1	88	334 40
		3	88	264 00
Jamestown	1	60	76	152 00
Schenectady	1	20	60	222 00
		10	60	180 00
Troy	1	4	77	215 60
		1	77	192 50
		3	70	147 00
Steam Engine Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	42	74	222 00
Stove Mounters.				
Albany	1	9	36	72 00
Buffalo	1	18	68	255 00
Geneva	1	3	77	308 00
		3	57	171 00
		1	40	80 00
		1	36	126 00
		7	31	93 00
Rochester	1	13	39	120 90
		4	32	100 80
		1	32	88 00
Troy	1	30	25	50 00
Wire Workers and Bed Spring Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	56	70½	282 00
New York, Manhattan	2	50	77	244 09
		20	77	231 00
		50	77	$205 33
		75	77	192 50
		20	77	166 83
(b) Other Metals.				
Beer Pump Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	15	92	368 00
		20	85	340 00
		30	80	320 00
		20	75	300 00
		10	65	260 00
		5	60	240 00
		5	50	200 00
Brass Molders and Core Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	40	52	182 00
Troy	1	23	77	211 75
		3	40	110 00
Brass Workers.				
Albany	1	3	77	231 00
		1	77	211 75
		1	77	192 50
		6	40	110 00
New York, Manhattan	3	26	77	231 00
		41	77	211 75
		5	77	192 50
		1	72	132 24
		1	71½	214 50
		1	71	118 33
		1	70	163 57
		1	69	189 75
		1	69	184 00
		1	69	166 75
		1	69	149 50
		1	69	138 00
		1	69	126 73
		1	68	187 00
		1	68	153 00
		1	68	124 90
		1	67	150 75
		1	67	123 06
		1	66	132 00
		5	64	128 00
		1	62	103 53
		1	61	137 25
		1	61	122 00
		9	52	156 00
		11	52	130 00
		4	48	120 00
		1	40	110 00
Southfields	1	2	39	136 50
		3	39	117 00
		4	39	97 50
Chandelier Filers and Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	3	30	77	192 50
		6	70	140 00
		6	65	184 17

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Continued.				
(b) Other Metals — Continued.				
Chandelier Filers and Makers — Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		5	65	$173 33
		5	65	162 50
		3	65	151 67
		4	65	140 83
		83	60	180 00
		35	36	90 00
Chasers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	10	70	175 00
		2	60	300 00
		4	60	150 00
		4	40	160 00
		20	40	140 00
		125	30	90 00
		20	20	70 00
		5	5	15 00
		3	3	10 50
Coppersmiths.				
Elmira	1	3	93	284 58
		1	93	251 10
		7	91	278 46
		1	91	139 23
		3	36	110 16
		1	28	85 68
New York, Manhattan..	1	180	77	308 00
		40	60	240 00
Gold Pen Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	12	77	320 83
		55	77	256 67
		8	77	231 00
		8	77	192 50
		17	65	216 67
		5	42	126 00
Jewelers.				
Buffalo	1	14	79	92 17
		3	77	269 50
		10	77	231 00
		12	77	192 50
		7	77	154 00
		4	66	198 00
		8	66	165 00
		6	66	132 00
		5	39	156 00
		3	39	136 50
		14	39	117 00
		15	39	97 50
		8	39	78 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	39	40	80 00
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.				
Albany	1	3	77	231 00
		4	65	162 50
		13	36	108 00
Buffalo	1	1	77	192 50
		9	76	266 00
		8	75	262 50
		10	75	225 00
		7	75	187 50
		7	74	$259 00
		10	74	222 00
		6	74	185 00
		2	48	168 00
Dunkirk	1	5	65	169 00
Elmira	1	14	77	194 04
		7	52	156 00
		2	26	78 00
Geneva	1	4	77	211 75
		5	77	154 00
		4	76	190 00
		1	76	175 00
		1	76	150 00
		2	75	206 25
		2	72	176 00
		1	70	145 00
		1	50	140 00
		2	48	146 00
		1	46	170 00
		1	40	112 00
Ilion	1	26	77	250 25
		8	77	231 00
		2	54	175 50
Jamestown	1	5	77	269 50
		3	77	192 50
		6	71	248 50
New York, Brooklyn...	2	2	80	160 00
		96	77	288 75
		60	77	231 00
		75	77	211 75
		15	72	240 00
		1	70	291 20
		2	69	258 75
		3	69	241 50
		35	69	207 00
		50	69	189 75
		25	69	172 50
		2	69	138 00
		30	48	180 00
		10	48	132 00
		10	40	120 00
		9	40	110 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	120	65	178 75
		25	22	60 50
Rochester	1	70	65	178 75
		30	50	180 00
Schenectady	1	4	70½	229 13
		36	52	208 00
Syracuse	1	3	77	231 00
		3	77	211 75
		3	77	192 50
		3	77	154 00
		16	70	210 00
		18	40	120 00
		14	40	100 00
Troy	1	1	64	230 40
		1	60	180 00
		1	54	194 40

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Concluded.				
(b) Other Metals — Concluded.				
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers—Concluded.				
Troy		2	52	$225 00
		3	52	185 00
		4	52	150 00
		6	45	125 00
		7	40	100 00
		4	20	75 00
Watertown	1	30	71	159 75
Metal Spinners.				
New York, Manhattan	1	6	72	252 00
		4	70	280 00
		24	70	210 00
		3	67	268 00
		20	67	234 50
		17	67	201 00
		4	67	167 50
		10	65	211 25
		6	65	178 75
		3	65	162 50
		16	60	180 00
Silver and Britannia Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	10	77	231 00
		102	52	156 00
Surgical Instrument Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	3	77	231 00
		7	77	205 33
		1	77	179 67
		3	77	154 00
(c) Shipbuilding.				
Sail Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	35	77	252 56
		10	77	231 00
		30	50	150 00
		37	30	90 00
Ship Painters.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	10	62	217 00
		30	51	178 50
		40	41	143 50
New York, Brooklyn		40	34	$119 00
		50	27	94 50
		25	20	70 00
		20	17	59 50
Ship Plumbers and Steam Fitters.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	13	77	308 00
		15	70	280 00
		1	65	260 00
		7	60	240 00
		1	55	220 00
		4	50	200 00
		1	45	180 00
		4	40	160 00
		12	35	140 00
		6	30	120 00
		2	20	80 00
		3	15	60 00
		2	10	40 00
		2	5	20 00
		1	3	12 00
Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers.				
New York, Brooklyn	2	400	77	288 75
		50	70	245 00
		10	26	84 50
New York, Manhattan	1	160	77	294 14
		48	77	308 00
		46	71	271 22
		52	64	244 48
		18	59	225 38
		12	52	198 64
		16	49	187 18
		9	36	137 52
		7	32	122 24
Tonawanda	1	7	40	110 00
Spar and Derrick Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	7	67½	270 00
		12	39	156 00
		15	26	104 00
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.				
Bookbinders.				
Albany	1	84	77	$218 17
		40	60	170 00
Buffalo	1	3	77	215 98
		37	71½	200 55
		5	70	196 35
		1	65	182 32
		19	64	179 52
		1	60	168 30
		4	58	162 69
		1	40	112 20
		3	38	106 59
		1	24	67 32
Utica	1	1	77	$218 17
		1	42	112 00
		1	42	105 00
		7	42	84 00
Bookbinders (Blank Book)				
New York, Manhattan	1	15	77	269 50
		10	77	231 00
		25	70	245 00
		30	70	210 00
		40	64	192 00
		30	58	174 00
		15	52	156 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.				
Bookbinders (Book Cover Stampers and Gold Leaf Layers).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	153	54	$180 00
		*165	54	90 00
Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc.).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	*700	39	52 00
Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	2	72	288 00
		28	34	153 00
		30	32	72 00
Bookbinders (Paper Cutters).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	225	77	231 00
		211	39	117 00
Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).				
New York, Manhattan..	1	3	77	320 83
		1	77	308 00
		1	77	295 17
		12	77	269 50
		12	77	231 00
		1	77	166 83
		2	71	118 33
		20	58	203 00
		35	48	144 00
Bookbinders (Printed Work).				
New York, Manhattan..	2	60	65	325 00
		110	65	227 50
		400	65	195 00
		30	40	133 33
		200	37	111 00
Check Book Makers.				
Niagara Falls.....	1	4	77	179 67
		7	77	147 58
		16	77	134 75
		9	77	128 33
		14	77	121 97
Compositors.				
Albany.....	1	1	77	449 17
		6	77	385 00
		24	77	320 83
		21	77	295 17
		17	77	282 33
		78	77	256 67
		200	77	218 17
		*4	77	218 17
Amsterdam.....	1	6	77	256 67
		6	77	192 50
		3	77	179 67
		5	77	154 00
Auburn.....	1	1	78	260 00
		8	77	211 75
		*4	77	211 75
		3	77	192 50
		*1	77	192 50
		3	77	$154 00
		*16	77	128 33
		* 1	66	110 00
		1	60	130 00
		1	60	100 00
		*1	54	90 00
		*1	36	60 00
Batavia.....	1	2	77	231 00
		2	77	205 33
		4	77	179 67
		9	77	154 00
		1	50	100 00
		1	36	72 00
Binghamton.....	1	2	77	385 00
		2	77	320 83
		1	77	308 00
		3	77	282 33
		2	77	269 50
		18	77	256 67
		1	77	243 83
		30	77	231 00
		*1	77	231 00
		3	77	218 17
		20	77	211 75
		4	72	216 00
		4	66	181 50
Buffalo.....	3	2	77	397 83
		3	77	359 33
		3	77	339 87
		5	77	333 67
		81	77	301 58
		2	77	295 17
		113	77	263 08
		*1	77	263 08
		1	77	256 67
		46	77	231 00
		4	77	215 33
		12	77	205 33
		3	76	202 67
		1	75	212 50
		1	74	209 67
		1	74	197 33
		1	70	198 33
		2	70	186 67
		4	69	184 00
		1	68	192 67
		2	66	165 00
		2	66	154 00
		3	66	132 00
		1	65	184 17
		2	60	160 00
		1	50	133 33
		25	24	94 00
		25	24	82 00
		10	24	72 00
Canandaigua.....	1	1	77	215 33
		1	77	205 33
		2	77	192 50
		1	77	166 83
		9	77	154 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.									
Compositors—Continued.									
Canandaigua		*2	77	$154 00			*3	79	$276 00
		*1	65	173 33			*1	78	400 00
		*1	65	130 00			*1	78	272 00
		*1	59	157 33			*1	77	270 00
		*1	47	94 00			*1	75	262 00
Cohoes	1	5	77	231 00			*1	74	260 00
		15	77	192 50			*1	73	256 00
							*1	72	376 00
Deposit	1	4	77	295 17			*1	72	252 00
		3	77	282 33			*1	71	270 00
		3	77	269 50			*1	70	316 00
		4	77	243 83			*2	70	246 00
		7	77	231 00			*1	70	244 00
Elmira	1	12	77	256 67			*1	69	242 00
		40	77	231 00			*2	68	238 00
		2	77	192 50			*2	67	300 00
		2	40	100 00			*1	67	236 00
Glens Falls	1	2	77	308 00			*2	66	232 00
		2	77	231 00			*3	66	230 00
		2	77	218 17			*1	65	328 00
		22	77	192 50			*1	65	228 00
		3	77	154 00			*2	65	226 00
		*2	77	154 00			*1	64	290 00
		*2	60	120 00			*1	63	222 00
Gloversville	1	3	77	243 83			*1	62	310 00
		11	77	218 17			*1	62	220 00
		17	77	192 50			*2	62	218 00
Ithaca	1	4	77	231 00			*1	61	212 00
		*1	77	231 00			*1	60	290 00
		18	77	166 83			*4	59	206 00
		*14	77	102 67			*1	58	204 00
		1	50	108 33			*2	57	200 00
Jamestown	1	1	77	269 50			*1	55	192 00
		6	77	231 00			*3	54	190 00
		3	77	198 91			*1	54	188 00
		6	77	192 50			*1	53	184 00
		3	77	173 25			*1	51	178 00
		1	76	190 00			*1	47	164 00
		1	75	225 00			*3	46	162 00
		4	75	168 75			*1	46	160 00
		2	74	222 00			*1	43	150 00
		1	72	252 00			*1	41	144 00
		1	72	198 00			*2	38	132 00
		1	70	210 00			*1	35	124 00
		2	70	157 50			*1	35	122 00
		1	65	216 67			*1	32	112 00
		1	65	146 25			*3	31	110 00
		1	61	142 33			*1	31	108 00
		1	40	90 00			*1	30	106 00
Kingston	1	5	77	179 67			*1	30	104 00
		10	77	154 00			*1	29	100 00
Lockport	1	2	77	231 00			*2	28	98 00
		8	77	218 16			*1	25	88 00
		6	77	205 33			*1	24	84 00
		5	77	192 50			*1	22	77 00
Middletown	1	2	77	231 00			*2	12	42 00
		3	77	198 92			*1	11	40 00
		13	77	166 83			*1	10	36 00
Mount Vernon	1	2	75	225 00			*1	9	32 00
		12	75	200 00	New York, Manhattan	5	38	77	333 66
New York, all boroughs	1	5,631	60.7	233 57			7	77	256 67
		*2	79	278 00			11	77	231 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.				
Compositors—Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		6	77	$192 50
		15	77	154 00
		8	77	128 33
		6	76	202 67
		5	76	190 00
		14	72	312 00
		1	65	650 00
		1	65	585 00
		1	65	455 00
		1	65	416 00
		1	65	403 00
		5	65	390 00
		6	65	364 00
		10	65	351 00
		32	65	338 00
		54	65	325 00
		7	65	312 00
		6	65	305 50
		52	65	292 50
		45	65	286 00
		5	65	281 66
		5	65	260 00
		10	65	227 50
		30	50	175 00
		7	20	64 00
		5	15	37 50
		12	10	18 00
Newburgh	1	2	77	218 16
		7	77	205 33
		25	77	192 50
Niagara Falls	1	3	77	243 83
		31	77	211 75
Norwich	1	4	77	192 50
		9	77	141 17
		*1	77	141 17
		*1	77	128 33
		4	72	132 00
Oneida	1	1	77	218 17
		1	77	192 50
		2	77	166 83
		8	77	154 00
		1	64	128 00
		1	61	122 00
		1	34	68 00
Oneonta	1	1	77	231 00
		2	77	192 50
		11	77	154 00
Ossining	1	4	77	282 33
		8	77	250 25
		11	77	211 75
Peekskill	1	3	77	231 00
		8	77	192 50
Poughkeepsie	1	1	77	231 00
		4	77	218 16
		9	77	205 33
		26	77	192 50
		4	77	128 33
Rochester	2	4	77	231 00
		4	77	218 17
		*2	75	274 50
		*3	75	237 50
		*5	75	200 00
		4	72	$360 00
		22	72	264 00
		11	72	240 00
		43	72	228 00
		137	72	204 00
		10	72	192 00
Rome	1	3	77	205 33
		13	77	154 00
Saratoga Springs	1	1	77	308 00
		2	77	282 33
		1	77	256 66
		4	77	231 00
		*1	77	231 00
		1	77	205 33
		7	77	192 50
		1	63	157 50
		1	49	122 50
		1	42	105 00
Schenectady	1	4	77	282 33
		21	77	243 83
		34	77	218 17
Syracuse	1	1	77	474 83
		1	77	333 67
		1	77	320 83
		30	77	295 17
		53	77	256 67
		*1	77	256 67
		105	77	192 50
		1	66	165 00
Troy	1	16	77	295 17
		90	77	269 50
		22	77	231 00
		8	9	27 00
Utica	1	2	79	329 17
		23	79	289 67
		60	79	250 17
		2	77	231 00
		2	77	205 33
		38	77	192 50
		*1	48	120 00
		4	38	95 00
		1	30	65 00
Watertown	1	1	77	295 17
		1	77	231 00
		1	72	168 00
		1	60	160 00
		1	48	112 00
		2	48	104 00
Waverly	1	12	77	149 67
		*1	77	149 67
White Plains	1	4	77	231 00
		8	77	192 50
Yonkers	1	1	77	295 17
		*1	77	231 00
		*3	74	246 67
		2	73	267 67
		14	73	243 33
		2	71	295 83
		3	71	248 50
		16	71	213 00
		1	67	279 17
		1	24	72 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.				
Electrotypers and Stereotypers.				
Albany	1	18	83	$290 50
		30	80	253 33
Binghamton	1	3	77	269 50
		4	77	231 00
		1	18	54 00
Buffalo	2	4	92	345 00
		7	92	276 00
		8	92	207 00
		4	92	138 00
		2	77	288 75
		3	77	231 00
		4	77	192 50
		2	77	115 50
		15	75	262 50
		9	75	225 00
		5	75	187 50
Deposit	1	4	77	308 00
		1	77	231 00
Elmira	1	2	77	256 67
		4	77	231 00
New York, Manhattan	2	30	70½	352 50
		514	70½	317 25
		40	70	315 00
		60	70	245 00
		30	60	210 00
		40	45	157 50
Rochester	1	1	79	316 00
		1	79	289 67
		2	79	263 33
		10	79	237 00
		2	79	210 67
Syracuse	1	1	92	368 00
		1	92	276 00
		1	92	197 14
		1	92	157 71
		1	77	282 33
		1	77	269 50
		1	77	231 00
		1	77	154 00
		1	77	128 33
Utica	1	1	91	273 00
		1	91	182 00
		1	79	237 00
		1	78	234 00
		1	77	243 83
		1	77	205 33
Hat Tip Printers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	28	70½	211 50
Lithographers.				
Buffalo	1	8	77	282 33
		3	54	198 00
		1	24	88 00
New York, Manhattan	4	1	83	221 33
		5	80	433 33
		1	80	393 33
		1	80	233 33
		1	77	898 33
		110	77	295 17
		2	77	231 00
		1	74	283 67
		1	72	$384 00
		1	70	758 33
		2	67	156 33
		12	66	385 00
		14	66	330 00
		1	66	264 00
		2	65	650 00
		1	65	325 00
		2	64	586 67
		240	64	245 32
		5	63	472 50
		7	60	500 00
		14	60	400 00
		57	60	170 00
		40	60	140 00
		7	58	241 67
		1	58	203 00
		1	52	234 00
		200	50	191 67
		3	50	166 67
		1	49	184 00
		2	44½	185 41
		1	40	160 00
		2	36	162 00
		20	35	131 25
		2	33	121 00
		5	19½	64 00
		1	12½	89 58
Rochester	1	32	65	254 58
Mailers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	100	92	269 43
		175	79	237 00
		122	66	198 00
Music Engravers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	29	70½	246 75
		3	51	178 50
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	85	92	276 00
		170	92	262 20
		312	92	230 00
		165	92	193 20
		25	79	276 50
		95	78	234 00
		320	78	195 00
		10	77	192 50
		25	77	169 40
Paper Handlers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	42	92	230 00
		1	77	231 00
		2	77	205 33
		50	77	192 50
Photo-Engravers.				
Albany	1	1	105	462 00
		1	88	233 20
		1	80	232 00
		2	79	264 65
		1	79	233 05
		2	77	231 00
		1	75	288 75

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Continued.				
Photo-Engravers— Concluded.				
Albany		3	75	$281 25
		1	75	262 50
		2	75	187 50
		1	70	350 00
		3	70	245 00
		2	70	210 00
		1	69	184 23
		1	68	238 00
		2	68	204 00
Buffalo	1	2	75	437 50
		21	75	312 50
		15	75	262 50
		18	75	225 00
		8	75	200 00
		7	75	187 50
New York, Manhattan	1	75	77	372 17
		*1	77	308 00
		75	75	296 00
		525	70½	282 00
		95	70½	235 00
		100	70½	58 75
		190	54	216 00
Rochester	1	3	70½	352 50
		5	70½	246 75
		7	70½	211 50
Syracuse	1	13	77	269 50
		1	77	231 00
		1	77	192 50
Plate Printers.				
Albany	1	2	77	256 67
		2	77	231 00
		3	77	192 50
New York, Manhattan	2	120	77	308 00
		30	52	208 00
		29	39	156 00
Pressmen.				
Albany	1	2	77	449 17
		6	77	320 83
		5	77	295 17
		10	77	269 50
		3	77	243 83
		5	77	231 00
		42	77	218 17
		17	77	128 33
		45	42	119 00
Binghamton	1	1	78	260 00
		4	77	231 00
		12	77	211 75
		11	77	154 00
		5	77	115 50
Buffalo	1	64	77	236 42
		48	60	185 00
Deposit	1	1	109	726 67
		1	109	472 33
		1	109	436 00
		1	109	417 83
		6	109	381 50
		7	109	218 00
Elmira	1	3	77	231 00
		3	77	179 67
		5	77	128 34
Jamestown	1	1	71	$94 70
		1	77	231 00
		9	77	192 50
		2	77	134 75
		1	77	95 25
Lockport	1	5	77	269 50
New York, Manhattan	2	126	79	395 00
		700	79	316 00
		150	66	330 00
		300	66	264 00
		760	66	253 00
Newburgh	1	2	77	231 00
		3	77	192 50
		5	60	120 00
Niagara Falls	1	6	77	218 17
		23	77	192 50
		20	77	154 00
		1	40	100 00
Syracuse	1	1	77	410 67
		1	77	385 00
		2	77	320 83
		1	77	282 33
		3	77	243 83
		3	77	231 00
		2	77	205 33
		32	77	192 50
Utica	1	4	77	320 83
		2	77	231 00
		8	77	179 67
		5	77	128 33
		10	42	98 00
Watertown	1	2	77	154 00
		2	77	134 75
		1	60	120 00
Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.				
Buffalo	2	3	77	166 83
		2	77	141 17
		4	77	128 33
		5	77	102 67
		20	73	133 83
		2	73	121 67
		12	73	97 33
		*4	73	85 17
		3	70	151 67
		20	65	130 00
		*5	65	86 67
		13	60	150 00
		15	60	80 00
		14	56	102 67
		*1	55	64 17
		9	42	77 00
		9	40	73 33
		*2	40	46 67
		2	24	32 00
		6	18	33 00
New York, Manhattan	3	400	77	243 83
		1,100	77	205 33
		60	77	179 66
		210	77	128 33
		278	54	126 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
V. PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.— Concluded.									
Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders — Concluded.					*Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers.*				
New York, Manhattan..		1.200	39	$104 10	New York, Manhattan..	2	20	70½	$293 76
		118	38	63 33			70	70½	258 50
Syracuse.....	1	5	77	182 87			50	54	198 00
		2	77	173 25			6	26	86 67
		21	77	154 00	Sandy Hill.....	1	6	65	281 67
		10	77	128 33			35	65	270 83
		*3	77	104 00			3	65	249 17
		17	77	102 67			19	65	238 33
Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.					*Wall Paper Print Cutters.*				
New York, Manhattan..	1	30	54	270 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	230	47	156 67
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.									
Bar and Store Fixture Workers.									
New York, Manhattan..	2	38	70½	$282 00			1	79	$225 00
		20	70½	256 36			1	79	180 00
		50	70½	217 91			2	79	158 00
		25	70½	192 27			1	79	144 83
		15	39	120 55			3	79	105 33
		15	39	106 34			10	78	195 00
		121	30	92 73			1	77	256 67
Bedding and Mattress Makers.							3	77	243 83
New York, Manhattan..	1	3	77	235 00			20	77	231 00
		1	77	190 00			1	77	218 17
		68	77	170 00			5	77	205 33
Syracuse.....	1	7	77	192 50			2	77	192 50
		*5	77	77 00			1	77	186 08
Box Makers and Sawyers.							4	77	179 67
New York, Manhattan..	2	40	77	231 00			1	77	155 92
		220	77	192 50			3	77	154 00
		100	60	150 00			1	75	262 50
		40	54	162 00			1	72	240 00
		10	54	148 50			2	72	192 00
		30	54	135 00			2	72	120 00
Broom Makers.							1	70½	435 82
Amsterdam.....	1	81	60	180 00			1	70½	397 36
Lockport.....	1	3	45	135 00			2	70½	384 54
		3	45	112 50			32	70½	352 50
		3	45	90 00			1	70½	338 40
		2	45	78 75			1	70½	317 25
		1	45	67 50			3	70½	307 64
Syracuse.....	1	5	55	165 00			1	70½	304 56
		21	55	123 75			1	70½	299 69
Brush Makers.							335	70½	282 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	57	72	180 00			1	70½	278 80
		*20	72	120 00			3	70½	269 18
New York, Manhattan..	1	156	54	122 58			1	70½	267 54
Cabinet Makers.							1	70½	266 62
New York, Brooklyn...	2	50	70½	265 98			5	70½	266 49
		100	66	209 22			14	70½	266 36
		88	64	192 00			5	70½	265 98
		100	52	196 18			1	70½	264 31
		90	39	147 42			2	70½	259 57
New York, Manhattan..	2	18	85½	342 00			3	70½	256 36
		1	79	240 00			4	70½	246 75
							6	70½	243 55
							8	70½	230 73
							3	70½	217 91

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Continued.									
Cabinet Makers—Continued.									
New York, Manhattan..	11	70½	$205 15			2	48	$132 00
	2	70½	192 46			2	48	128 00
	1	70½	179 77			3	48	120 00
	4	70½	166 38			1	48	108 00
	2	70½	153 69			2	47	188 00
	2	70½	128 31			1	45	180 00
	1	70½	115 62			2	45	135 00
	1	70½	114 21			3	44	220 00
	1	70½	102 22			20	44	176 00
	1	70	178 50			1	44	166 24
	1	67½	270 00			1	44	152 00
	1	67½	220 91			1	44	144 00
	1	66½	266 00			2	44	132 00
	2	66	330 00			1	44	128 00
	1	66	297 00			1	44	96 00
	19	66	264 00			1	43	172 00
	1	66	231 00			1	42	126 00
	2	66	216 00			1	42	112 00
	2	66	198 00			1	42	96 46
	2	66	176 00			1	42	84 00
	2	66	165 00			1	41¼	185 62
	1	65½	262 00			3	38½	192 50
	1	65	275 60			1	38½	173 25
	2	65	260 00			10	38½	154 00
	1	65	227 50			1	38½	123 80
	1	65	195 00			1	38½	105 84
	1	65	162 50			1	36	120 00
	1	62½	250 00			1	36	96 00
	1	62	186 00			2	36	90 00
	1	60½	302 50			2	36	78 00
	10	60½	242 00			1	36	72 00
	1	60½	228 25			1	35¾	150 15
	1	60½	198 00			1	33	148 50
	1	60	180 00			14	33	132 00
	2	60	160 00			1	33	123 75
	2	60	150 00			1	33	123 66
	1	60	88 00			5	33	108 00
	2	59½	238 00			2	33	90 00
	2	56	224 00			1	33	60 00
	1	55	275 00			1	32	160 00
	1	55	247 50			1	30	90 00
	19	55	220 00			1	30	82 50
	1	55	180 00			2	30	75 00
	1	55	165 00			1	30	60 00
	1	55	121 00			17	27½	110 00
	4	54	216 00			1	27½	103 75
	1	54	162 00			1	27½	96 25
	2	54	144 00			1	27½	95 00
	2	54	135 00			2	27½	90 00
	1	53	212 00			3	27½	85 00
	1	52¼	261 25			1	27½	82 50
	1	52	130 00			1	27½	70 00
	1	49½	247 50			1	24⅓	99 00
	1	49½	222 75			1	24	84 00
	10	49½	198 00			1	24	76 00
	2	49½	186 75			1	24	72 00
	2	49½	162 00			1	24	68 00
	2	49½	148 50			6	24	64 00
	1	49½	126 00			1	24	60 00
	3	48½	194 00			1	24	56 00
	1	48	144 00			1	24	48 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Continued.				
Cabinet Makers—Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		1	24	$40 00
		2	22	110 00
		20	22	88 00
		2	22	72 00
		3	22	68 00
		1	22	64 00
		1	22	60 00
		1	22	56 00
		1	22	48 00
		1	19¼	67 37
		1	18	57 75
		1	18	54 00
		1	18	45 00
		1	18	43 68
		1	18	33 00
		2	16½	82 50
		1	16½	74 25
		15	16½	66 00
		1	16½	62 25
		1	16½	58 08
		1	16½	54 00
		1	16½	35 75
		1	16½	20 00
		1	14	38 50
		1	13¾	45 00
		1	13	65 00
		3	12	36 00
		1	12	20 00
		3	12	24 00
		1	12	20 00
		1	11	49 50
		13	11	44 00
		1	11	33 00
		1	8½	42 50
		3	6	18 00
		1	6	15 60
		1	6	15 00
		2	5½	27 50
		1	5½	24 75
		3	5½	22 00
		1	5½	20 75
		1	5½	18 00
		1	5½	15 00
		2	3	12 00
		1	2	7 00
Rochester.....	1	370	70	175 00
Carpet Fitters and Layers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	4	77	269 50
		3	77	256 67
		5	77	250 25
		6	77	243 83
		18	77	231 00
Carriage and Wagon Workers.				
Albany.....	1	5	75	225 00
		2	75	206 25
		6	75	187 50
		18	75	168 75
		18	75	150 00
		1	57	$171 00
		1	57	156 75
		2	57	142 50
		13	57	128 25
		8	57	114 00
Buffalo.....	2	26	76	266 09
		41	76	228 00
		36	76	190 00
		20	76	171 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	220	77	269 50
		110	77	205 33
		110	77	166 83
		14	38	114 00
New York, Manhattan..	5	67	77	269 50
		65	77	256 67
		156	77	192 50
		40	77	186 09
		4	65	260 00
		14	65	227 50
		15	65	195 00
		4	65	178 75
		3	65	162 50
		1	65	130 00
		24	59	147 50
		2	50	175 00
		15	50	166 67
		1	48	192 00
		5	48	168 00
		4	48	144 00
		6	39	94 25
		1	36	108 00
Syracuse.....	1	2	77	211 75
		9	77	192 50
		9	77	173 25
		6	77	154 00
		11	77	134 75
Utica.....	1	8	77	192 50
		27	77	173 25
		11	77	134 75
		1	12	21 00
Chair Makers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	25	60	165 00
Coopers.				
Albany.....	1	28	79	276 50
		2	36	126 00
Buffalo.....	1	3	77	231 00
		5	77	218 17
		23	77	211 75
Glens Falls.....	1	9	77	134 75
		2	75	168 75
		7	70	140 00
		3	50	112 50
Lockport.....	1	1	77	520 00
		1	77	390 00
		12	77	325 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	40	77	231 00
		6	39	117 00
New York, Manhattan..	5	271	77	231 00
		5	76	228 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Continued.				
Coopers — Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		30	76	$209 00
		5	76	190 00
		5	70	175 00
		6	65	195 00
		4	65	157 95
		6	65	130 00
		162	39	156 00
		16	30	90 00
New York, Richmond..	1	38	50	150 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	3	77	150 00
		9	55	118 00
		7	55	102 00
Peekskill.....	1	9	77	231 00
Rochester.....	2	25	78	221 00
		20	70	175 00
		15	57	142 50
Rosendale.....	1	15	33	49 50
		15	30	45 00
		6	30	37 50
Syracuse.....	1	26	77	231 00
		13	40	90 00
Utica.....	1	7	77	231 00
Cork Workers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	25	77	180 95
		30	77	154 00
		15	77	141 17
		10	77	128 33
		5	77	115 50
Machine Wood Workers.				
Albany.....	2	3	77	269 50
		14	77	231 00
		2	77	211 75
		7	77	192 50
		4	77	173 25
		2	77	154 00
		4	77	138 60
		12	70	175 00
Batavia.....	1	5	77	231 00
		177	64	144 00
Buffalo.....	1	30	76	209 00
		30	75	187 50
		22	75	150 00
		5	42	105 00
Elmira.....	1	60	77	194 04
		30	77	173 25
		15	72	162 00
Hornell.....	1	1	64	115 20
		2	62	112 92
		3	59	177 00
		6	58	145 00
		17	54	121 50
		38	54	108 00
		9	47	82 25
Kingston.....	1	4	77	231 00
		64	77	192 50
		15	77	173 25
		11	77	154 00
		4	77	115 50
		2	77	96 25
		1	74	240 50
		4	65	$162 50
		2	60	150 00
Mount Vernon.....	1	20	70½	243 54
		7	70½	205 09
		6	70½	192 27
New York, Bronx.....	1	50	70½	243 54
		6	35	120 90
New York, Manhattan..	2	1	77	308 00
		1	71	177 50
		157	70½	282 00
		1	70	198 33
		1	70	186 67
		1	65	260 00
		1	58½	234 00
		1	54	216 00
		1	52	208 00
		40	46	184 00
		2	46	122 67
		39	23	92 00
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	71	208 74
		7	71	178 92
		1	71	177 50
		1	71	149 10
		1	71	134 90
		1	70	182 00
		1	70	179 90
		5	70	176 40
		4	70	172 90
		2	70	165 90
		2	70	164 50
		2	70	157 50
		1	70	154 00
		2	69	138 00
		1	69	120 75
		1	65	157 30
		1	65	146 25
		1	60	154 20
Penn Yan.....	1	14	70	157 50
		8	70	140 00
		7	70	122 50
		28	60	150 00
		1	46	103 50
Schenectady.....	1	16	70½	176 25
Syracuse.....	1	26	77	246 40
		1	77	231 00
		1	77	211 75
Troy.....	1	12	77	231 00
		18	77	221 76
		3	20	57 60
Piano and Organ Workers.				
Elmira.....	1	2	77	269 50
		9	77	250 25
		2	77	192 50
		1	77	154 00
		1	77	102 67
New York, Bronx.....	1	202	39	84 50
New York, Brooklyn...	1	34	54	108 00
New York, Manhattan..	2	271	45½	182 00
		375	45½	110 56
New York, Queens.....	1	22	53	150 17

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — Concluded.				
Picture Frame Makers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	4	75	$262 50
		12	75	225 00
		5	75	174 75
		4	75	112 50
		2	75	99 75
		3	63	189 00
		8	63	157 50
		2	51	102 00
Upholsterers.				
Buffalo	1	8	77	277 20
		4	76	266 00
		14	76	228 00
		11	30	105 00
		11	15	52 50
Jamestown	1	5	50	137 50
		15	50	125 00
		10	50	112 50
New York, Brooklyn	1	30	52	182 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	150	54	162 00
Rochester	1	30	62	155 00
Wood Carvers.				
Buffalo	1	1	60	199 80
		1	60	178 20
		9	36	103 68
Jamestown	1	1	77	277 20
		2	50	117 50
		1	47	164 50
		1	40	100 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	5	70½	317 25
		2	70½	282 00
		3	70½	264 37
		2	70	297 50
		1	68	$306 00
		1	68	255 00
		1	66	297 00
		2	66	168 00
		1	62	248 00
		3	60	210 00
		2	60	195 00
		1	55	247 50
		1	51	158 10
		1	37	157 25
		3	30	60 00
		1	28	119 00
		1	26	97 50
		1	15	52 50
New York, Manhattan..	1	250	70½	317 25
		100	10	45 00
Rochester	1	8	76	278 00
		4	74	257 00
		2	74	223 50
		1	72	252 00
		3	70	212 80
		5	68	190 40
		2	68	176 80
		1	64	224 00
		1	64	208 00
		2	64	194 56
		4	64	192 00
		4	64	185 60
		3	64	172 80
		3	60	189 70
		3	60	162 00
Syracuse	1	5	76	209 00
		10	65	162 50
		6	65	146 25
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.				
(a) Food Products.				
Bakers and Confectioners.				
Albany	1	34	77	$192 50
Auburn	1	9	79	237 00
		15	79	197 50
		2	79	158 00
		1	78	225 00
Batavia	1	8	79	197 50
Buffalo	2	6	77	256 67
		56	77	218 17
		99	77	192 50
		2	56	158 67
		1	56	140 00
		3	42	119 00
		4	42	105 00
		1	35	87 50
		8	28	77 00
		6	24	78 00
		4	16	44 00
		7	15	48 75
		1	9	29 25
		3	8	22 00
Elmira	1	6	77	$179 67
		3	77	141 17
		11	77	128 33
Geneva	1	1	79	210 67
		4	79	197 50
		5	79	177 75
		3	79	158 00
Glens Falls	1	9	77	231 00
		4	77	192 50
Gloversville	1	5	79	237 00
		5	79	210 67
		4	79	184 33
		3	79	171 17
		3	79	144 83
Middletown	1	1	77	256 67
		2	77	231 00
		3	77	205 33
		1	77	192 50
		1	77	166 83
		8	77	141 17

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — Continued.				
(a) Food Products — Continued.				
Bakers and Confectioners —Concluded.				
New York, Brooklyn...	4	100	78	$221 00
		170	78	182 00
		90	78	156 00
		2	77	295 17
		7	77	282 33
		82	77	269 50
		10	77	256 67
		142	77	231 00
		25	77	218 17
		71	77	192 50
		5	77	179 67
		10	77	166 83
		25	70	166 33
		20	26	91 00
		20	26	78 00
New York, Manhattan and Bronx.....	7	50	79	210 67
		68	79	184 33
		12	79	144 83
		1	78	273 00
		5	78	247 00
		136	78	234 00
		38	78	221 00
		5	78	208 00
		175	78	195 00
		30	78	182 00
		15	78	169 00
		105	78	156 00
		5	77	282 33
		17	77	256 67
		127	77	231 00
		359	77	192 50
		7	77	179 67
		209	77	166 83
		3	77	154 00
		20	72	108 00
		15	54	135 00
		25	30	75 00
		70	26	78 00
		83	13	39 00
Newburgh.....	1	43	72	180 00
Oneida.....	1	2	77	231 00
		1	77	217 91
		3	77	204 82
		2	77	154 00
		1	77	140 91
		1	77	127 82
Port Jervis.....	1	3	77	192 50
		2	77	154 00
Poughkeepsie.....	1	6	77	231 00
		4	77	154 00
Rochester.....	1	10	72	240 00
		69	72	180 00
		12	72	168 00
		3	18	45 00
Schenectady.....	1	15	78	234 00
		18	78	195 00
Syracuse.....	1	10	79	$263 33
		15	79	223 83
		50	79	184 33
		5	42	98 00
Troy.....	1	1	79	289 67
		9	79	223 83
		50	79	197 50
		4	24	72 00
Utica.....	1	2	77	256 67
		1	77	231 00
		3	77	205 33
		10	77	192 50
		1	77	168 00
		8	77	166 83
		2	77	154 00
		2	77	141 17
		2	77	128 33
		2	61	152 50
		2	42	91 00
Yonkers.....	1	9	79	263 33
		8	79	237 00
		8	79	210 67
		10	79	197 50
		11	79	184 33
		11	79	171 17
		6	13	39 00
Butchers and Meat Cut ers.				
Albany.....	1	2	79	237 00
		18	79	197 50
		80	79	158 00
Auburn.....	1	1	77	205 33
		7	77	179 67
		22	77	154 00
Batavia.....	1	6	79	177 75
		5	67	150 75
Buffalo.....	1	6	77	205 33
		96	77	154 00
		13	77	128 33
		16	77	102 67
Elmira.....	1	2	77	205 33
		2	77	192 50
		26	77	154 00
		8	77	128 33
Geneva.....	1	1	79	276 50
		4	79	237 00
		5	79	197 50
		4	79	177 75
		6	79	158 00
Kingston.....	1	26	77	154 00
New York, Brooklyn...	2	33	77	231 00
		95	77	205 33
		35	77	179 67
		50	65	173 33
		85	65	151 67
		54	26	78 00
		18	13	65 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — Continued.				
(a) Food Products — Concluded.				
Butchers and Meat Cutters — Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..	6	50	79	$421 33
		60	79	302 83
		190	79	250 17
		39	79	223 83
		10	79	221 20
		15	79	189 60
		15	79	158 00
		220	77	256 67
		15	77	204 82
		12	77	200 20
		18	77	192 50
		10	77	179 41
		10	77	165 55
		9	77	154 00
		7	77	134 75
		5	77	127 82
		8	77	115 50
		6	77	102 41
		108	59	177 00
		108	59	157 33
		109	59	137 67
Rochester	2	10	79	177 75
		72	74	166 50
Rome	1	1	79	237 00
		6	79	184 33
		5	79	158 00
		6	79	131 67
Schenectady	1	8	78	208 00
		12	78	182 00
		26	78	156 00
Syracuse	1	6	79	263 33
		12	79	237 00
		27	79	197 50
		27	79	184 33
		80	79	158 00
		4	13	32 50
Troy	1	79	77	154 00
		1	25	50 00
Utica	1	6	79	158 00
		6	79	144 83
		6	79	131 67
		52	79	118 50
		8	50	75 00
Yonkers	1	125	78	182 00
Butchers' Laborers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	250	78	195 00
Egg Inspectors.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	365	77	211 75
Flour and Cereal Workers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	15	76	212 80
		35	76	190 00
		25	76	152 00
		33	76	140 60
Yeast and Distillery Workers.				
Peekskill	1	12	78	$208 00
		5	78	201 50
		21	78	195 00
		13	78	182 00
		10	78	175 50
		24	78	169 00
		11	78	162 50
		24	78	156 00
		9	78	149 50
		6	78	143 00
		30	78	136 50
(b) Beverages.				
Brewery Employees.				
Amsterdam		3	92	197 14
	1	1	77	231 00
		1	77	205 33
		3	77	179 67
		14	77	166 83
Binghamton	1	12	84	224 00
		1	78	260 00
		1	78	208 00
		8	78	195 00
		9	78	156 00
Dunkirk	1	6	79	237 00
		3	79	210 67
		6	79	197 50
Elmira	1	15	77	231 00
		25	77	192 50
Fort Edward	1	1	92	276 00
		2	78	234 00
		1	78	221 00
		1	78	208 00
		3	78	195 00
		2	78	175 00
		5	78	169 00
Hornell	1	3	92	204 00
		4	79	237 00
		2	79	223 83
		2	79	217 25
		2	79	210 67
		1	79	184 33
		9	79	158 00
Jamestown	1	9	95	205 83
		1	79	276 50
		1	79	250 17
		6	79	230 42
		2	79	223 83
		1	79	184 33
		7	79	151 42
Kingston	1	5	92	236 57
		8	79	223 83
		13	79	210 67
		17	79	197 50
		4	79	158 00
Middletown	1	1	92	262 86
		2	92	184 00
		2	78	208 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — Continued.				
(b) Beverages — Cont'd.				
Brewery Employees — Concluded.				
Middletown		5	78	$195 00
		3	78	182 00
Niagara Falls	1	10	78	234 00
		11	78	221 00
		4	78	208 00
		6	78	195 00
		1	78	156 00
Ogdensburg	1	1	79	460 83
		1	79	210 67
		1	79	197 50
		1	79	184 33
		10	79	158 00
Port Jervis	1	1	92	262 86
		2	92	197 14
		5	77	205 33
		3	77	179 67
		1	77	154 00
Utica	1	15	92	223 43
		6	92	197 14
		10	79	210 67
		101	79	197 50
		1	60	150 00
		1	50	125 00
Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter.)				
Albany	1	12	79	250 17
		14	79	223 83
		30	79	210 67
Canandaigua	1	1	90	237 60
		1	90	202 50
		2	77	231 00
		2	77	215 60
		5	77	192 50
		4	77	154 00
		1	70	175 00
		1	69	172 50
Hudson	1	3	79	276 50
		2	79	237 00
		1	79	210 67
		3	79	204 08
		23	79	190 92
		13	79	144 83
		2	79	131 67
		1	79	105 33
New York, Manhattan..	1	700	77	231 00
		40	77	180 18
Oswego	1	4	92	197 14
		3	92	157 71
		4	77	192 50
		7	77	166 83
Troy	1	10	79	237 00
		10	79	223 83
		80	79	210 67
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).				
Albany	1	20	79	250 17
		6	79	237 00
		30	79	223 83
Auburn	1	8	79	197 50
Buffalo	2	8	79	$171 17
		10	84	182 56
		171	79	210 67
		24	79	190 92
		6	79	171 17
		65	77	192 50
		70	77	154 00
New York, Brooklyn...	2	100	78	208 00
		50	78	195 00
		38	78	182 00
		137	78	156 00
		325	77	231 00
		100	77	205 59
		25	77	192 50
		16	64	170 88
		9	36	108 00
		5	24	64 08
New York, Manhattan-Bronx	2	140	92	197 14
		545	79	237 00
		425	79	210 67
		70	79	184 33
		167	79	158 00
		55	39	78 00
Niagara Falls	1	11	77	192 50
Rochester	1	2	79	276 50
		36	79	237 00
		29	79	210 67
		63	79	197 50
		1	50	125 00
Syracuse	1	35	79	223 83
		6	79	210 67
		35	79	197 50
		5	79	184 33
		2	60	140 00
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen.)				
Albany	1	50	92	289 14
		20	92	243 14
Buffalo	1	50	92	262 86
		47	92	210 29
		4	78	182 00
Brewery Employees (Lager.)				
Albany	1	44	79	250 17
		44	79	223 83
Auburn	1	5	79	250 17
		5	79	223 83
		2	79	210 67
		1	79	197 50
Buffalo	1	24	78	260 00
		110	78	234 00
		89	78	214 50
Dobbs Ferry	1	7	79	237 00
		4	78	208 00
Lockport	1	11	77	192 50
New York, Brooklyn...	1	305	72	216 00
		120	72	192 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	635	79	237 00
		318	79	210 93

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — Concluded.				
(b) Beverages — Conc'd.				
Brewery Employees (Lager) — Concluded.				
Newburgh	1	16	79	$184 33
Olean	1	2	92	249 71
		3	92	210 29
		7	77	231 00
		1	77	218 17
		5	77	211 75
		7	77	192 50
		7	77	166 83
		1	34	73 67
Rochester	1	87	77	218 17
		94	77	198 92
		18	77	154 00
		4	66	170 50
		4	54	139 50
		4	42	108 50
Syracuse	1	10	79	237 00
		50	79	223 83
		40	79	197 50
Troy	1	30	79	263 33
		10	79	237 00
Grains Workers.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	30	67	156 33
Maltsters.				
Buffalo	1	5	92	262 86
		96	92	210 29
		3	92	197 17
		15	77	166 83
Geneva	1	6	30	$65 00
		2	79	237 00
		5	78	208 00
		6	78	195 00
		10	78	182 00
		22	78	156 00
		14	65	130 00
		15	60	160 00
		6	42	84 00
Syracuse	1	20	54	119 52
Troy	1	6	79	184 33
Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.				
Albany	1	6	79	210 67
		14	79	197 50
		4	79	184 33
		6	79	158 00
		5	79	131 67
Buffalo	1	15	77	308 00
		20	77	192 50
		20	76	228 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	25	77	192 50
		25	77	166 83
		25	77	154 00
		25	77	141 16
Syracuse	1	12	79	184 33
		1	24	56 00
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.				
Actors and Chorus Singers.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	10	90	$450 00
		*10	90	382 50
		20	30	150 00
New York, Manhattan..	4	28	80	266 67
		*28	80	266 67
		4,000	66	715 00
		*1,000	66	715 00
		45	54	315 00
		*40	54	315 00
		10	30	400 00
		*5	30	350 00
		15	30	300 00
		*5	30	250 00
		10	30	200 00
		*15	30	160 00
		10	30	140 00
		5	30	125 00
Bill Posters.				
Albany	1	38	77	154 00
Buffalo	1	1	79	329 17
		2	79	237 00
		3	79	197 50
		31	79	158 00
New York, Manhattan..	2	200	79	197 50
		20	66	132 00
		25	54	72 00
Calcium Light Operators.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	150	26	$52 00
Musicians.				
Albany	1	4	79	368 67
		2	79	263 33
		2	79	250 17
		18	79	237 00
Auburn	1	1	92	210 29
		*1	92	210 29
		8	92	184 00
Binghamton	1	4	91	455 00
		14	91	364 00
		3	91	273 00
		15	78	208 00
		2	65	195 00
		6	52	156 00
		*4	52	156 00
		7	39	117 00
		2	26	104 00
		2	26	78 00
		5	13	52 00
Buffalo	1	53	92	276 00
		*1	77	231 00
		106	75	225 00
		84	46	138 00
		*2	38	114 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC — Concluded.				
Musicians — Concluded.				
Canandaigua	1	6	92	$197 14
Elmira	1	12	79	237 00
		*1	79	237 00
Glens Falls	1	13	79	330 00
		*5	79	180 00
Ithaca	1	17	92	460 00
		*2	92	394 28
Jamestown	1	15	92	328 57
		10	92	262 86
		5	92	197 14
		10	92	157 71
Kingston	1	13	71	177 50
		*2	68	119 91
New York, Manhattan	1	250	62	250 00
Niagara Falls	1	10	79	197 50
Port Chester	1	10	60	180 00
Rochester	1	50	92	262 86
		*12	79	237 00
		50	46	131 56
		*28	20	60 00
Schenectady	1	30	79	263 33
Syracuse	1	1	92	657 14
		1	92	460 00
		8	92	302 29
		3	79	460 83
		108	79	237 00
		1	52	260 00
		8	52	156 00
		*3	52	156 00
Wellsville	1	*1	79	158 00
White Plains	1	20	79	276 50
		*3	79	276 50
		8	79	237 00
Stage Mechanics.				
Albany	1	5	79	395 00
		2	79	316 00
		4	79	276 50
		4	79	237 00
		8	79	210 67
		8	79	184 33
		4	65	97 50
Auburn	1	2	25	75 00
		4	25	50 00
Binghamton	1	2	21	52 50
		1	21	49 00
		2	21	42 00
Buffalo	1	8	79	329 17
		8	79	$210 67
		24	79	204 08
		35	79	164 58
Geneva	1	4	77	385 00
		3	77	192 50
		6	77	154 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	30	92	394 28
		60	92	328 57
		113	78	234 00
New York, Manhattan	1	450	79	237 00
		461	26	78 00
Newburgh	1	15	92	460 00
		1	92	180 00
		1	79	263 33
		6	79	197 50
Rochester	1	2	79	276 50
		3	79	237 00
		2	79	177 75
		4	79	158 00
		1	40	140 00
		1	40	120 00
		1	40	90 00
		2	40	80 00
Schenectady	1	1	50	175 00
		3	50	116 67
		1	50	100 00
		2	25	87 50
		7	25	58 33
		2	25	50 00
Syracuse	1	1	78	260 00
		1	78	234 00
		1	72	240 00
		1	72	180 00
		1	66	220 00
		6	60	150 00
		1	48	120 00
		1	30	90 00
		8	30	75 00
		1	24	160 00
		1	24	60 00
		2	18	90 00
		1	12	30 00
Troy	1	3	52	182 00
		11	52	130 00
		8	40	200 00
		20	15	22 50
Utica	1	1	79	263 33
		5	79	197 50
IX. TOBACCO.				
Cigar Makers.				
Albany	1	100	77	173 25
		85	52	117 00
Amsterdam	1	35	77	211 75
		12	60	165 00
		8	42	115 50
Auburn	1	20	77	192 50
		20	77	154 00
		7	60	150 00
		8	60	120 00
		*1	60	120 00
Batavia	1	4	77	211 75
		10	77	192 50
		1	75	247 50
Binghamton	2	233	77	154 00
		*70	77	154 00
		67	39	78 00
		*9	39	78 00
Buffalo	1	6	77	231 00
		16	77	192 50
		*1	77	123 20

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IX. TOBACCO — Continued.				
Cigar Makers — Continued.				
Buffalo		55	65	$146 25
		160	60	120 00
		150	55	82 50
		*3	55	82 50
		7	36	57 60
Corning	1	23	77	154 00
		*1	77	154 00
Cortland	1	20	77	192 50
		*3	77	192 50
		4	60	150 00
Coxsackie	1	3	77	134 75
Dunkirk	1	5	70	140 00
		10	65	146 25
		2	65	97 50
		4	60	120 00
Elmira	1	29	77	154 00
		10	70	140 00
		2	67	134 00
Fulton	1	8	70	140 00
		5	50	100 00
		4	30	60 00
Geneva	1	103	60	120 00
		*2	60	120 00
Glens Falls	1	24	77	154 00
		8	45	90 00
Gloversville	1	26	48	120 00
Hornell	1	22	72	168 00
Hudson	1	1	77	115 50
		1	72	144 00
		1	46	92 00
		1	10	20 00
		1	2	2 00
Ithaca	1	6	77	234 00
		8	77	195 00
		14	77	156 00
		15	77	130 00
		3	65	110 00
		1	42	70 00
Jamestown	1	22	77	154 00
Kingston	1	6	77	192 50
		18	77	154 00
		4	77	134 75
Lockport	1	10	77	154 00
		*1	77	154 00
		*1	77	115 50
		10	52	104 00
		6	38	76 00
Malone	1	14	77	154 00
Middletown	1	38	77	192 50
		*1	77	154 00
		19	65	195 00
New York, Brooklyn	3	17	65	162 50
		50	65	130 00
		55	65	97 50
		*2	65	97 50
		25	60	90 00
		200	52	208 00
		296	52	104 00
		*12	52	104 00
		48	35	70 00
New York, Manhattan	4	35	77	$269 50
		100	77	231 00
		100	77	192 50
		200	77	154 00
		77	77	120 00
		1,220	77	89 84
		*65	77	269 50
		*100	77	231 00
		*250	77	192 50
		*500	77	154 00
		*4	77	130 00
		*557	77	89 84
		1,287	58	123 50
		*137	58	123 50
Niagara Falls	1	9	77	192 50
Norwich	1	18	77	154 00
		*2	77	154 00
		1	52	104 00
		1	30	60 00
Ogdensburg	1	8	77	115 50
		4	50	154 00
		4	50	140 00
Oneida	1	60	72	216 00
		100	72	180 00
		32	72	154 00
		5	66	165 00
		5	60	150 00
		4	54	135 00
Oneonta	1	52	77	166 83
		*3	77	166 83
		39	66	143 00
		*2	66	143 00
Owego	1	15	76	205 20
		11	65	175 50
		5	42	94 50
Peekskill	1	59	65	150 00
		*1	65	150 00
Plattsburg	1	2	77	260 00
		6	77	227 50
		4	77	175 50
		2	73	136 50
		5	70	156 00
Poughkeepsie	1	1	66	196 00
		12	66	174 00
		32	66	102 00
		7	54	132 00
		8	48	129 60
		1	30	90 00
		4	22	36 00
Rochester	1	222	77	154 00
		*10	40	80 00
Rome	1	12	77	231 00
		*1	77	115 50
		27	54	162 00
Salamanca	1	36	77	138 60
		*1	63	117 00
Saratoga Springs	1	22	70½	176 25
		6	34	135 00
Saugerties	1	25	77	154 00
		1	26	52 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
IX. TOBACCO — Concluded.				
Cigar Makers — Concluded.				
Schenectady	1	10	75	$225 00
		25	75	187 50
		23	75	150 00
		*1	12	30 00
Syracuse	1	221	77	154 00
		*20	77	154 00
		200	70	140 00
Troy	1	307	77	154 00
		*2	77	154 00
Utica	1	40	77	173 25
		*2	77	154 00
		39	60	135 00
		24	52	104 00
		31	36	81 00
Watertown	1	34	77	192 50
		7	60	150 00
Waverly	1	5	70	192 50
		4	60	120 00
		*1	60	120 00
		7	56	130 00
		2	45	78 75
Wellsville	1	16	65	162 50
Cigar Packers.				
Albany	1	*1	77	154 00
		*6	30	60 00
Binghamton	1	2	77	231 00
		44	48	144 00
		*1	48	80 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	50	65	195 00
		16	40	120 00
		6	30	90 00
New York, Manhattan	2	110	77	231 00
		140	77	192 50
		120	77	115 50
		20	75	262 50
		50	75	225 00
		30	60	180 00
Syracuse	1	19	77	$192 50
		*2	77	192 50
Cigarette Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	175	70	140 00
		*150	70	116 67
		75	54	108 00
		120	54	90 00
		*50	54	90 00
		*45	54	72 00
Tobacco Workers.				
Albany	1	4	79	184 30
		2	79	158 00
		10	79	131 61
		4	79	118 50
		5	79	65 80
		10	77	173 25
		*17	77	141 14
New York, Manhattan	1	3	77	192 50
		6	77	154 00
		*1	77	128 28
		*12	77	77 00
		*1	77	65 45
Newburgh	1	1	77	154 00
		6	77	115 50
		1	77	102 66
		1	77	89 83
Rochester	1	6	70	140 00
		*10	63	94 50
Syracuse	1	8	77	160 39
		*14	77	96 25
Utica	1	1	77	154 00
		9	70	140 00
		*10	60	90 00
		*4	55	55 00
		4	53	186 39
		4	53	79 50
		1	50	50 00
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.				
(a) Hotels and Restaurants.				
Bartenders.				
Albany	1	30	92	i245 71
		170	79	184 33
		25	20	100 00
Auburn	1	6	79	263 33
		6	79	237 00
		9	79	210 67
		4	79	197 50
		25	79	158 00
Batavia	1	7	92	h190 57
		19	79	184 33
		1	63	h130 50
Binghamton	1	1	79	i395 00
		1	79	i320 83
		1	79	i290 83
		1	79	263 33
		2	79	223 83
		20	79	197 50
		42	79	184 33
		20	79	158 00
Buffalo	1	12	79	329 17
		41	79	263 33
		39	79	237 00
		103	79	197 50
		109	79	158 00
Canandaigua	1	1	92	g184 00
		20	79	144 83
		1	52	104 00
Chatham	1	11	79	131 67
Cohoes	1	49	79	131 67
Cortland	1	18	79	158 00
		4	79	131 67
Dunkirk	1	10	79	158 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.
h Includes board reckoned at $4.50 per week.
i Includes board reckoned at $5 per week.
g Includes board reckoned at $4 per week.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
X. RESTAURANTS TRADE, ETC.— Continued.				
(a) Hotels and Restaurants — Continued.				
Bartenders—Concluded.				
Elmira	1	10	79	$197 50
		12	79	171 17
		40	79	158 00
		6	79	131 67
		4	42	84 00
Geneva	1	7	92	i197 14
		4	79	i197 50
		20	79	158 00
Herkimer	1	36	79	158 00
		1	66	132 00
Hornell	1	2	79	185 83
		23	79	i158 00
Ithaca	1	4	92	210 29
		35	79	210 67
		1	50	133 33
Jamestown	1	4	92	i302 29
		10	92	i262 86
		39	79	184 33
		6	77	i253 00
New Rochelle	1	20	92	197 14
		3	31	66 43
New York, Bronx	1	136	79	197 50
		14	13	32 50
New York, Brooklyn	1	65	79	289 67
		100	79	237 00
		275	79	197 50
		100	25	66 66
New York, Manhattan	2	300	92	210 68
		75	89	190 71
		50	80	320 00
		4	78	390 00
		10	78	325 00
		16	78	260 00
		460	78	227 50
		60	40	116 66
		38	25	100 00
		12	20	80 00
		15	10	40 00
New York, Queens	1	48	79	177 75
Newark	1	10	92	157 71
		3	79	158 00
Newburgh	1	10	79	237 00
		10	79	197 50
		26	79	158 00
Norwich	1	37	90	225 00
Ogdensburg	1	6	79	197 50
		7	79	158 00
		15	79	131 67
Olean	1	10	92	161 00
		20	79	197 50
		10	79	158 00
Oneida	1	1	79	171 17
		13	79	158 00
		1	79	138 24
Oneonta	1	12	79	i185 83
		29	79	158 00
		2	79	i155 83
Plattsburg	1	2	79	g$223 83
		2	79	g210 67
		8	79	g184 33
		10	79	g158 00
Port Chester	1	21	79	197 50
Port Jervis	1	2	79	197 50
		4	79	158 00
		11	79	131 67
Poughkeepsie	1	36	79	158 00
Rochester	1	18	92	n240 00
		157	79	184 33
		30	60	n140 00
Salamanca	1	6	92	157 71
		12	79	158 00
Schenectady	1	8	79	237 00
		20	79	210 67
		30	79	197 50
		10	79	184 33
		10	79	171 17
		10	79	158 00
		10	60	150 00
Seneca Falls	1	6	92	197 14
		1	79	225 72
		20	79	197 50
Syracuse	1	6	92	228 86
		15	92	197 14
		6	79	263 33
		21	79	237 00
		65	79	197 50
		150	79	158 00
		10	60	150 00
		2	12	30 00
Troy	1	8	79	210 67
		16	79	184 33
		50	79	158 00
		30	79	144 83
		30	79	131 67
Utica	1	4	79	263 33
		8	79	237 00
		50	79	e197 50
		40	79	197 50
		12	24	60 00
White Plains	1	1	79	j333 50
		5	79	263 33
		36	79	c256 75
		5	79	237 00
Yonkers	1	64	92	197 14
		6	39	195 00
Cooks.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	55	79	237 00
New York, Manhattan	1	357	92	225 00
		30	60	150 00
Hotel Porters.				
New York, Manhattan	1	45	92	75 00
		20	30	25 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. i Includes board reckoned at $5 per week. g Includes board reckoned at $4 per week. n Includes board reckoned at $20 per month. e Includes board reckoned at $3 per week. j Includes board reckoned at $6 per week. c Includes meals at 75 cents per day.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC. — Continued.				
(a) Hotels and Restaurants — Concluded.				
Waiters and Waitresses.				
Binghamton	1	3	92	g$249 14
		2	92	g209 71
		2	92	g183 43
		1	92	g170 29
		4	92	g157 14
		3	92	g144 00
Buffalo	1	1	92	b262 86
		12	92	i182 00
		17	92	b151 00
		1	79	b219 50
		2	79	b189 50
		3	79	b159 50
		30	79	i143 00
		40	79	i124 25
New York, Brooklyn	1	100	79	237 00
		200	52	156 00
New York, Manhattan	3	1	90	270 00
		100	78	91 00
		1	72	144 00
		2	60	120 00
		100	48	56 00
		1	42	84 00
		1	33	49 50
		1	30	111 75
		463	26	65 00
		1	25	50 00
		6	23	46 00
		4	20	50 00
		2	20	40 00
Rochester	1	106	92	m168 00
		20	79	m168 00
		25	13	52 00
Syracuse	1	27	92	e118 29
Yonkers	1	35	92	i209 32
		5	30	i 71 30
(b) Barbering.				
Barbers.				
Albany	1	10	79	184 33
		30	79	171 17
		116	79	158 00
Amsterdam	1	5	79	171 17
		16	79	158 00
		3	79	144 83
		3	79	118 50
Auburn	1	42	79	158 00
Ballston Spa	1	4	79	158 00
Batavia	1	18	79	181 70
Binghamton	1	70	79	171 17
		4	79	158 00
Buffalo	1	300	79	158 00
		150	70	140 00
		50	60	120 00
		14	20	40 00
Cohoes	1	25	79	158 00
Corning	1	24	79	184 33
Dunkirk	1	4	79	$197 50
		5	79	158 00
Elmira	1	56	79	184 33
Fulton	1	2	79	171 17
		11	79	158 00
Geneva	1	18	79	171 17
		1	25	50 00
Glens Falls	1	1	79	210 67
		8	79	197 50
		7	79	184 33
		19	79	171 17
		17	79	158 00
Gloversville	1	13	79	158 00
Gouverneur	1	1	79	158 00
Hornell	1	18	79	197 50
Ithaca	1	15	79	158 00
		4	65	162 50
		11	65	151 67
Jamestown	1	25	79	171 17
		25	79	158 00
		5	79	131 67
Johnstown	1	9	79	158 00
Kingston	1	24	79	158 00
Little Falls	1	4	79	197 50
		7	79	177 25
		8	79	158 00
Lockport	1	28	79	158 00
Malone	1	2	79	184 33
		2	79	158 00
		5	79	131 67
Mechanicville	1	1	79	184 33
		2	79	158 00
Middletown	1	17	79	158 00
New York, Manhattan	2	98	92	158 00
		180	92	144 83
		20	60	110 00
New York, Richmond	1	8	92	144 57
Newburgh	1	50	79	131 67
Niagara Falls	1	24	79	171 17
Norwich	1	1	79	197 50
		2	79	171 17
		10	79	158 00
Ogdensburg	1	1	79	131 67
		1	79	92 17
		1	13	26 00
Olean	1	20	79	190 91
Oneida	1	4	79	158 00
Oneonta	1	25	79	197 50
Oswego	1	3	79	197 50
		5	79	184 33
		7	79	171 17
		4	79	158 00
		1	30	70 00
		1	27	58 50
Plattsburg	1	3	79	184 33
		8	79	158 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members. g Includes board reckoned at $4 per week. b Includes board reckoned at 50 cents per day. i Includes board reckoned at $5 per week. m Includes board reckoned at $16 per month. e Includes board reckoned at $3 per week.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC. — Continued.				
(b) Barbering — Conc'd.				
Barbers—Concluded.				
Plattsburg		2	79	$131 67
		1	60	100 00
Port Chester	1	16	79	158 00
Port Jervis	1	10	79	158 00
Poughkeepsie	1	34	79	158 00
Rochester	1	76	79	204 08
		76	61	157 58
		3	48	124 00
Rome	1	14	79	184 33
Saratoga Springs	1	14	90	171 17
Schenectady	1	90	79	158 00
Seneca Falls	1	10	79	131 67
Syracuse	1	12	79	237 00
		156	79	184 33
		3	66	154 00
Troy	1	3	79	171 17
		77	79	158 00
		10	26	52 00
Utica	1	5	79	197 50
		10	79	171 17
		10	79	158 00
		5	79	131 67
		2	48	96 00
Watervliet	1	2	79	158 00
Waverly	1	6	79	184 33
		2	79	158 00
Yonkers	1	28	79	144 83
(c) Retail Trade.				
Bakery and Ice Cream Salesmen.				
Buffalo	1	1	79	395 00
		2	79	329 17
		4	79	289 67
		6	79	263 33
		6	79	237 00
		4	79	197 50
New York, Manhattan..	1	134	78	234 00
		6	60	180 00
Bookkeepers and Accountants.				
New York, Brooklyn...	1	1	79	1,375 00
		1	79	875 00
		4	79	750 00
		1	79	658 31
		2	79	525 00
		2	79	513 50
		1	79	375 00
		17	79	275 00
		*15	79	158 00
Clothing Salesmen.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	80	60	180 00
Furniture and Carpet Store Employees.				
Buffalo	1	45	79	263 33
New York, Brooklyn...	1	25	79	329 17
		25	79	263 33
		25	79	$237 00
		25	79	158 00
		25	79	131 67
New York, Manhattan..	1	1	78	364 00
		5	78	325 00
		16	78	286 00
Grocery Clerks.				
New York, Manhattan..	1	295	77	154 00
Syracuse	1	1	79	263 33
		6	79	237 00
		9	79	184 33
		8	79	158 00
		20	79	131 67
Retail Clerks.				
Albany	1	20	79	329 17
		5	79	263 33
		5	79	237 00
		30	79	197 50
		12	79	158 00
Amsterdam	1	18	79	197 50
Batavia	1	1	79	184 33
		8	79	158 00
		2	79	144 83
		5	79	131 67
		3	79	118 50
Buffalo	1	3	79	395 00
		15	79	263 33
		10	79	197 50
		6	79	158 00
		3	79	92 17
Canandaigua	1	22	79	158 00
Cohoes	1	1	79	368 67
		5	79	329 17
		3	79	263 33
		2	79	237 00
		4	79	197 50
		*1	79	197 50
		*2	79	158 00
		14	79	131 67
		*3	79	131 67
		*4	79	118 50
		*6	79	92 17
		1	40	60 00
Corning	1	8	79	197 50
Geneva	1	32	79	158 00
Hornell	1	5	79	237 00
		3	79	197 50
		10	79	158 00
Little Falls	1	3	77	192 50
		25	77	154 00
		8	77	134 75
Mount Vernon	1	20	79	158 00
New York, Brooklyn...	1	8	79	237 00
		3	79	197 50
		6	79	184 33
		2	79	131 67
Newburgh	1	7	79	237 00
		4	79	197 50
		58	79	158 00
		30	79	131 67

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC. — Concluded.				
(c) Retail Trade — Concluded.				
Retail Clerks—Concluded.				
Newburgh		*2	79	$131 67
		5	79	118 50
		*5	79	118 50
		*8	79	105 33
		*4	79	92 17
		*13	79	79 00
		*6	79	65 83
Oneida	1	9	79	158 00
		6	79	131 67
		2	79	118 50
Salamanca	1	25	79	158 00
		*25	79	52 67
Saratoga Springs	1	24	79	$184 33
		*19	79	79 00
Syracuse	1	6	79	237 00
		60	79	184 33
		*8	79	144 83
		25	79	131 67
Troy	1	3	79	395 00
		4	79	329 17
		12	79	263 33
		15	79	237 00
		10	79	197 50
		4	79	158 00
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.				
Bath Attendants.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	20	92	$225 00
		32	92	187 50
Bridge Tenders.				
New York, Manhattan	1	75	92	225 00
Dock Builders.				
New York, Manhattan	1	250	77	269 50
Drivers and Hostlers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	1,056	82	206 00
		444	39	78 00
Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	97	92	276 00
New York, Manhattan	1	48	92	285 00
		317	92	276 00
Highway Foremen.				
New York, Bronx	1	42	77	308 00
New York, Manhattan	1	70	77	231 00
Highway Laborers.				
New York, Bronx	1	77	72	162 00
		29	72	144 00
		20	71	159 75
		4	71	142 00
		20	70	157 50
		4	70	140 00
		31	69	155 25
		13	69	138 00
		31	68	153 00
		3	68	136 00
		40	67	150 75
		4	67	134 00
		42	66	148 50
		5	66	132 00
		47	65	146 25
		10	65	130 00
		20	64	144 00
		1	64	128 00
Hospital Employees.				
Buffalo	1	2	92	234 00
		6	92	189 00
		3	92	183 00
		6	92	$165 00
		*2	92	165 00
		*12	92	159 00
		*7	92	144 00
		12	92	138 00
		*14	92	138 00
		12	92	135 00
		*6	92	135 00
		*6	92	123 00
		*14	92	120 00
Inspectors of Construction.				
New York, Bronx	1	71	79	355 50
		9	79	316 00
		10	73	328 50
New York, Brooklyn	2	3	79	525 00
		10	79	450 00
		2	79	411 00
		15	79	375 00
		6	77½	503 75
		72	77½	310 00
		14	77	308 00
Letter Carriers.				
Albany	1	46	92	300 00
		10	92	275 00
		2	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
Amsterdam	1	6	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Auburn	1	18	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
Ballston Spa	1	3	92	250 00
Batavia	1	7	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Binghamton	1	42	92	250 00
Brockport	1	2	92	250 00
Buffalo	1	185	92	300 00
		47	92	275 00
		19	92	250 00
		21	92	200 00
		23	92	150 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — Continued.				
Letter Carriers — Continued.				
Canandaigua	1	6	92	$250 00
Canastota	1	3	92	150 00
Catskill	1	4	92	250 00
Cohoes	1	10	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
Cooperstown	1	2	92	250 00
		1	92	150 00
Corning	1	9	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00
Cortland	1	8	92	250 00
		2	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
Dansville	1	3	92	250 00
Dunkirk	1	8	92	250 00
East Aurora	1	1	92	250 00
		1	92	150 00
Elmira	1	19	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
Fort Plain	1	3	92	250 00
Fredonia	1	4	92	250 00
Freeport	1	4	92	150 00
Fulton	1	7	92	250 00
Geneva	1	5	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Glens Falls	1	8	92	250 00
Gloversville	1	13	92	250 00
Gouverneur	1	2	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Herkimer	1	2	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		1	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00
Hornell	1	6	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Hudson	1	3	92	250 00
		3	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00
Irvington	1	4	92	250 00
Ithaca	1	13	92	250 00
		2	92	200 00
Jamestown	1	18	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		2	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
Johnstown	1	7	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Kingston	1	13	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		1	92	200 00
Liberty	1	2	92	200 00
Little Falls	1	6	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00
Lockport	1	12	92	250 00
		2	92	200 00
Malone	1	4	92	250 00
Mamaroneck	1	3	92	250 00
Mechanicville	1	3	92	200 00
Medina	1	3	92	250 00
		1	92	150 00
Middletown	1	8	92	$250 00
		1	92	200 00
Mount Vernon	1	12	92	250 00
		4	92	225 00
		2	92	200 00
New Rochelle	1	1	92	275 00
		14	92	250 00
		4	92	225 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	532	92	300 00
		81	92	275 00
		32	92	250 00
		46	92	225 00
		98	92	200 00
		61	92	150 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1,022	92	300 00
		271	92	275 00
		78	92	250 00
		78	92	225 00
		147	92	200 00
		219	92	150 00
New York, Queens	4	8	92	275 00
		74	92	250 00
		9	92	225 00
		21	92	200 00
		22	92	150 00
New York, Richmond	6	38	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		2	92	200 00
		3	92	150 00
Newark	1	2	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Newburgh	1	15	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
Niagara Falls	1	14	92	250 00
		3	92	225 00
		4	92	200 00
North Tonawanda	1	8	92	250 00
Northport	1	2	92	250 00
Nyack	1	4	92	250 00
		1	92	150 00
Ogdensburg	1	9	92	250 00
Olean	1	8	92	250 00
Oneida	1	4	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Oneonta	1	6	92	250 00
		1	92	150 00
Ossining	1	2	92	250 00
Oswego	1	12	92	250 00
		3	92	150 00
Palmyra	1	2	92	250 00
Patchogue	1	4	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Peekskill	1	6	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		1	92	200 00
Penn Yan	1	4	92	250 00
Port Chester	1	10	92	250 00
Port Jervis	1	6	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Potsdam	1	3	92	250 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — Continued.				
Letter Carriers — Concluded.				
Poughkeepsie	1	14	92	$250 00
		3	92	225 00
Rochester	1	98	92	300 00
		17	92	275 00
		8	92	250 00
		8	92	225 00
		8	92	200 00
		8	92	150 00
Rockville Centre	1	2	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00
Salamanca	1	4	92	250 00
Sandy Hill	1	2	92	250 00
		2	92	200 00
Saranac Lake	1	3	92	250 00
		1	92	150 00
Schenectady	1	30	92	250 00
		14	92	200 00
Syracuse	1	60	92	300 00
		16	92	275 00
		20	92	250 00
Troy	1	30	92	300 00
		1	92	275 00
		2	92	250 00
		5	92	200 00
		3	92	150 00
Utica	1	43	92	250 00
Watertown	1	13	92	250 00
		3	92	225 00
Watervliet	1	6	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Waverly	1	3	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
White Plains	1	6	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		2	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
Yonkers	1	40	92	300 00
		13	92	200 00
		6	92	150 00
Park Gardeners and Laborers.				
New York, Brooklyn	1	15	77	192 50
		14	77	154 00
New York, Manhattan	2	2	92	300 00
		6	92	253 00
		11	92	240 00
		4	92	230 00
		75	92	225 00
Post-Office Clerks.				
Albany	1	12	92	300 00
		10	92	275 00
		12	92	250 00
		2	92	225 00
		4	92	200 00
		5	92	175 00
		6	92	150 00
Buffalo	1	75	92	300 00
		34	92	275 00
		*1	92	275 00
		44	92	$250 00
		*1	92	250 00
		30	92	225 00
		17	92	200 00
Cooperstown	1	1	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		1	92	200 00
Gouverneur	1	2	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
Irvington	1	2	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
Jamestown	1	1	92	375 00
		1	92	300 00
		3	92	275 00
		*1	92	275 00
		1	92	250 00
		*1	92	250 00
		2	92	225 00
		*1	92	225 00
		2	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
New Rochelle	1	1	92	300 00
		2	92	250 00
		3	92	225 00
		4	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	139	92	300 00
		50	92	275 00
		60	92	250 00
		47	92	225 00
		56	92	200 00
New York, Manhattan	1	1	92	375 00
		7	92	350 00
		25	92	325 00
		300	92	300 00
		275	92	275 00
		*2	92	275 00
		324	92	250 00
		*3	92	250 00
		346	92	225 00
		375	92	200 00
		275	92	150 00
New York, Queens	2	3	92	300 00
		3	92	275 00
		4	92	250 00
		5	92	225 00
		6	92	200 00
		*5	92	200 00
		4	92	150 00
New York, Richmond	2	2	92	275 00
		1	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		1	92	200 00
		2	92	150 00
Newburgh	1	1	92	375 00
		1	92	300 00
		3	92	275 00
		2	92	250 00
		*1	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		2	92	300 00
		2	92	150 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — Concluded.				
Post-Office Clerks — Concluded.				
Oneonta	1	2	92	$275 00
		1	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
Ossining	1	2	92	250 00
		1	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00
Peekskill	1	1	92	275 00
		3	92	250 00
Port Chester	1	5	92	250 00
		1	92	225 00
		1	92	200 00
		*1	92	200 00
Rochester	1	1	92	350 00
		1	92	325 00
		12	92	300 00
		7	92	275 00
		*1	92	275 00
		11	92	250 00
		*1	92	250 00
		10	92	225 00
		6	92	200 00
		4	92	150 00
Schenectady	1	5	92	300 00
		2	92	275 00
		9	92	250 00
		14	92	225 00
		7	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00
Troy	1	1	92	375 00
		1	92	350 00
		8	92	300 00
		6	92	275 00
		*1	92	275 00
		8	92	250 00
		8	92	200 00
Yonkers	1	4	92	300 00
		1	92	275 00
		3	92	250 00
		3	92	225 00
		4	92	200 00
		4	92	150 00
Post-Office Laborers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	190	92	175 00
		80	92	150 00
Public School Janitors.				
Albany	1	2	92	375 00
		1	92	315 00
		1	92	300 00
		1	92	285 00
		1	92	255 00
		1	92	225 00
		1	92	210 00
		4	92	$195 00
		5	92	180 00
		*3	92	180 00
		3	92	165 00
		*1	92	165 00
		1	92	150 00
Buffalo	1	4	92	250 00
		28	92	200 00
Syracuse	1	1	92	285 50
		1	92	252 00
		4	92	227 00
		3	92	207 50
		7	92	203 50
		2	92	188 00
		9	92	175 00
		1	92	174 00
		1	92	150 00
		*1	92	150 00
Railway Mail Clerks.				
Albany	1	1	92	350 00
		9	92	300 00
		32	92	275 00
		13	92	250 00
		4	92	225 00
Street Sweepers.				
New York, Bronx	1	100	82½	201 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	48	79	195 00
New York, Manhattan	5	15	92	203 00
		32	82	206 00
		519	82	203 50
		174	82	201 00
		600	81	201 00
		1	45	130 00
Water Works Employees.				
Buffalo	1	4	92	184 00
		1	77	338 80
		3	77	300 00
		2	77	277 20
		2	77	270 00
		2	77	269 50
		17	77	231 00
		4	77	225 00
		32	77	211 75
		16	77	210 00
		8	77	195 00
		7	77	192 50
		11	77	180 00
		1	77	162 00
		14	77	154 00
		1	77	150 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	100	92	230 00
		2	92	184 00
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN.				
Engineers (Stationary).				
Albany	2	4	92	$450 00
		6	92	315 43
		55	92	236 57
		20	92	157 71
		9	92	138 00
		8	92	118 29
		6	77	$308 00
		8	77	231 00
		1	75	225 00
		5	62	186 00
		1	60	180 00
		1	35	70 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

Trade and Locality.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN — Continued.				
Engineers (Stationary)— Continued.				
Auburn	2	6	92	$276 00
		2	92	223 43
		6	92	197 14
		20	92	184 00
		1	77	256 67
		1	77	192 50
		4	77	154 00
Binghamton	1	1	92	360 00
		1	92	300 00
		2	92	225 00
		2	92	195 00
		2	79	240 00
		2	79	225 00
		2	79	195 00
		2	79	180 00
		2	79	150 00
Buffalo	5	3	92	450 00
		5	92	375 00
		2	92	328 57
		6	92	276 00
		2	92	255 00
		3	92	240 00
		226	92	225 00
		40	84	273 00
		60	84	252 00
		22	84	231 00
		7	77	315 00
		8	77	270 00
		208	77	269 50
		230	77	231 00
		170	77	192 50
Cortland	1	6	77	254 10
		10	77	211 75
		10	77	192 50
		5	77	154 00
Fort Edward	1	3	77	192 50
		3	77	180 95
		9	47	98 70
Geneva	1	22	92	230 00
		22	79	197 50
Glens Falls	1	1	77	295 17
		1	75	168 75
		3	52	112 67
		1	48	104 00
		1	48	96 00
		3	40	96 00
		1	30	72 00
		1	30	65 00
		1	30	60 00
		1	25	54 17
Gouverneur	1	2	79	189 60
		7	79	177 75
		1	79	158 00
		1	60	120 00
Kingston	1	3	92	299 00
		4	92	276 00
		20	79	197 50
		10	79	177 75
		8	79	156 00
Le Roy	1	2	92	276 00
		1	92	270 00
		3	92	$236 57
		1	88	238 48
		2	86	196 94
		6	77	192 50
		3	77	179 67
Little Falls	1	1	79	225 00
		7	79	158 00
		8	79	138 25
Mount Vernon	1	50	92	322 00
		2	50	115 00
New York, Bronx	1	20	77	308 00
		10	77	231 00
		12	77	192 50
New York, Brooklyn	7	1	92	657 14
		2	92	591 56
		1	92	591 43
		1	92	550 00
		1	92	540 00
		1	92	525 71
		13	92	500 00
		8	92	460 00
		4	92	450 00
		4	92	425 00
		232	92	414 00
		20	92	394 28
		15	92	315 43
		134	92	299 00
		311	92	276 00
		1	79	454 25
		32	79	395 00
		10	79	355 50
		9	79	329 17
		40	79	316 00
		80	79	256 75
		118	79	237 00
		10	79	197 50
		5	62	186 00
		4	32	104 00
New York, Manhattan	16	1	92	920 00
		1	92	852 29
		1	92	750 00
		1	92	720 00
		1	92	657 14
		1	92	644 00
		3	92	625 00
		1	92	600 00
		12	92	591 43
		40	92	525 71
		1	92	525 00
		3	92	500 00
		30	92	460 00
		3	92	450 00
		3	92	420 00
		5	92	416 00
		81	92	414 00
		35	92	394 28
		14	92	375 00
		142	92	368 00
		9	92	348 00
		5	92	345 00
		48	92	328 57

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN — Continued.				
Engineers (Stationary)— Concluded.				
New York, Manhattan..		92	92	$322 00
		30	92	315 43
		50	92	303 00
		80	92	300 00
		25	92	289 14
		156	92	276 00
		5	92	262 85
		80	92	258 00
		47	92	253 00
		12	92	236 57
		30	92	210 00
		1	91	364 00
		5	84	420 00
		1	84	364 00
		5	84	336 00
		264	84	294 00
		218	84	252 00
		1	80	205 60
		1	79	658 33
		18	79	600 00
		1	79	460 83
		18	79	450 00
		36	79	395 00
		1	79	375 00
		1	79	355 50
		89	79	329 17
		95	79	276 50
		62	79	237 00
		30	79	217 25
		50	77	317 24
		300	77	269 50
		681	77	231 00
		165	72	216 00
		199	70½	387 75
		175	70½	323 12
		132	65	357 50
		6	60	180 00
		40	54	135 00
		2	45	135 00
		3	42	147 00
		233	40	220 00
		50	40	120 00
		175	38	156 56
		14	30	120 00
		11	30	105 00
		21	30	90 00
		29	12	42 00
		2	4	12 00
New York, Queens.....	1	1	92	341 71
		1	92	315 43
		1	92	299 00
		2	92	289 14
		2	92	276 00
		12	79	276 50
New York, Richmond..	1	1	92	552 00
		3	92	460 00
		5	92	414 00
		10	92	322 00
		18	92	276 00
		44	77	211 75
		11	70½	211 50
		10	30	90 00
Newburgh.....	2	6	92	$276 00
		61	78	195 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	44	77	269 50
		6	33	99 00
Poughkeepsie.....	2	2	92	525 00
		1	92	405 00
		3	92	331 20
		4	92	240 00
		10	92	230 00
		3	79	284 40
		6	79	225 00
		1	79	197 50
		9	79	150 00
Rochester.....	1	80	91	221 00
		360	78	221 00
Syracuse.....	1	4	92	315 43
		12	92	236 57
		4	92	197 14
		47	79	237 00
		55	79	210 67
		20	79	184 33
		6	79	158 00
Tonawanda.....	1	1	92	375 00
		1	92	300 00
		36	77	192 50
Troy.....	1	5	92	223 42
		4	77	352 92
		4	77	269 50
		15	77	192 50
		2	77	154 00
Utica.....	1	10	79	237 00
		6	79	197 50
		6	79	158 00
Warsaw.....	1	21	77	173 25
		1	48	108 00
Firemen (Stationary).				
Albany.....	1	8	92	211 60
		8	92	210 00
		12	92	181 37
		2	77	177 10
Ballston Spa.....	1	19	92	207 00
		15	92	165 60
		6	79	171 17
		5	79	142 20
Buffalo.....	1	111	92	184 00
		10	80	260 80
		109	78	188 76
		51	77	173 25
		21	77	167 86
		61	77	134 75
		75	77	123 20
		18	77	121 66
		96	77	115 50
		39	64	96 00
		18	58	132 2
		29	50	96 0
		10	36	57 6
Corinth-Palmer.....	1	3	92	220 8
		3	30	72 0
		40	30	60 0
		12	30	53 7

The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.	TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE MEN — Concluded.									
Firemen (Stationary) — Concluded.									
Glens Falls	1	15	92	$180 40			4	92	$150 00
		13	31	62 00			7	77	154 00
New York, Manhattan	2	2,640	92	236 57	Ticonderoga	1	6	92	230 00
		160	92	197 14			6	92	216 20
Piercefield	1	3	92	206 08			3	92	203 10
Rochester	1	148	75	200 00			9	92	180 40
		1	60	160 00			20	92	179 40
		1	25	66 67	Yonkers	1	16	92	242 88
Syracuse	1	30	92	210 29			5	92	236 57
		6	92	157 71			19	78	234 00
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.									
(a) Paper and Paper Goods.									
Paper and Pulp Makers									
Ballston Spa	1	9	77	231 00			6	28	105 28
		9	77	143 22			6	28	63 00
		14	77	127 05			40	28	50 03
Brownville	1	3	77	250 25	Fulton	1	4	77	288 75
		2	77	231 00			1	77	250 25
		1	77	173 25			5	77	192 50
		3	77	154 00			1	77	154 00
		2	77	142 45			14	77	134 75
		7	77	127 05			25	77	115 50
Chateaugay	1	2	45	180 00	Glens Falls	2	6	47	117 50
		5	45	112 50			18	44	78 32
		6	45	90 00			56	40	66 00
		3	45	78 75			2	28	140 00
		10	45	67 50			6	28	112 00
Corinth-Palmer	2	9	26	104 00			15	28	98 56
		9	26	97 50			6	28	73 92
		9	26	91 00			2	28	70 00
		9	26	68 64			15	28	63 00
		2	26	65 00			6	28	56 00
		3	26	62 40			42	28	50 96
		9	26	58 50			4	28	46 20
		9	26	55 12			6	28	42 00
		9	26	52 00			*1	24	20 00
		18	26	49 40	Gouverneur	1	3	77	271 04
		109	26	46 80			3	77	184 80
		36	26	46 28			3	77	173 25
		50	26	43 68			3	77	147 84
		125	26	42 90			3	77	134 75
Deferiet	1	3	71	284 00			10	77	115 50
		3	71	266 25	Lockport	1	4	82	287 00
		6	71	248 50			4	82	205 00
		3	71	213 00			4	82	176 30
		16	71	177 50			4	82	164 00
		3	71	142 00			9	82	154 98
		12	71	117 15			4	82	135 30
Felts Mills	1	4	77	269 50			12	82	123 00
		2	77	192 50			12	56	100 80
		9	77	154 00			4	20	65 00
		4	77	134 75			4	17	51 00
		12	77	127 05			8	16	24 00
		9	77	115 50	Luzerne-Hadley	2	1	92	198 72
Fort Edward	2	3	50	137 00			2	92	151 80
		12	50	84 00			2	88	154 00
		50	50	78 50			9	60	180 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — Continued.				
(a) Paper and Paper Goods — Concl'd.				
Paper and Pulp Makers —Continued.				
Luzerne-Hadley		2	60	$127 20
		9	60	126 00
		21	60	99 00
		23	50	82 50
		12	18	29 70
Lyons Falls	1	6	77	250 25
		1	77	192 50
		2	77	173 25
		6	77	154 00
		1	77	134 75
		10	77	115 50
		1	60	120 20
Malone	1	2	77	269 50
		1	77	192 50
		3	77	173 25
		3	77	154 00
		3	77	134 75
		3	77	124 74
		6	77	103 95
		2	77	96 25
Niagara Falls	1	1	92	207 00
		17	83	149 40
		4	77	154 00
		12	75	251 25
		12	75	179 25
		6	75	168 75
		32	75	134 25
		5	75	123 75
		1	26	130 00
		9	26	97 76
		4	26	78 00
		9	26	58 50
		4	26	52 00
		29	26	46 54
		9	26	44 46
Piercefield	1	13	30	47 10
Plattsburg	1	4	77	231 00
		2	77	173 25
		8	77	154 00
		6	77	115 50
Pyrites	1	2	89	178 00
		2	77	288 75
		6	77	192 50
		1	77	173 25
		5	77	154 00
		5	77	134 75
		5	77	127 05
		5	77	123 20
		2	77	115 50
Sandy Hill	3	3	77	273 35
		3	77	250 25
		4	77	231 00
		3	77	192 50
		6	77	173 25
		7	77	154 00
		10	77	146 30
		3	77	141 68
		50	77	$137 83
		3	77	134 75
		83	77	127 05
		4	77	115 50
		3	75	269 25
		6	75	168 75
		3	75	135 00
		6	52	117 00
		12	26	81 90
		12	26	78 00
		6	26	71 50
		12	26	54 60
		18	26	48 10
		27	26	42 90
		3	26	35 10
Ticonderoga	3	2	90	202 50
		2	90	189 00
		2	77	289 52
		10	77	251 02
		4	77	192 50
		2	77	173 25
		20	77	154 00
		1	77	150 15
		32	77	139 37
		15	77	130 90
		3	77	127 05
		1	57	171 00
		1	57	123 50
		2	57	119 70
		4	57	105 45
		12	57	97 47
		4	50	105 00
		38	50	80 00
		5	45	135 00
		2	45	97 50
		8	45	90 00
		10	45	85 50
		25	45	81 45
		9	28	91 28
		4	28	70 00
		9	28	56 00
		26	28	50 68
		1	28	46 20
Troy	1	4	77	211 75
		10	77	128 33
		22	77	115 50
		2	26	91 00
		2	26	71 50
		6	26	39 00
		7	14	21 00
Watertown	1	20	28	98 00
		9	28	70 00
		20	28	60 20
		20	28	53 20
		12	28	50 4·
		98	28	48 16
		21	28	46 20

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — Continued.				
(b) Leather and Leather Goods				
Belting Makers.				
Glen Cove	1	12	70½	$220 54
		10	70½	217 84
		16	70½	205 08
		61	70½	192 27
		31	70½	179 62
		30	70½	153 82
New York, Manhattan	1	15	90	240 00
		55	90	225 00
		30	90	210 00
		2	90	135 00
		3	90	120 00
		10	90	90 00
		10	77	205 33
		50	77	192 50
		25	52	138 67
		20	52	130 00
		25	52	121 33
		25	52	104 00
		5	52	78 00
		5	52	69 33
		25	50	125 00
		20	50	116 67
		25	48	112 00
Harness Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	40	77	308 00
		6	77	231 00
		3	77	192 50
		10	60	240 00
		30	60	180 00
		4	52	156 00
		3	52	130 00
		2	52	104 00
		10	40	100 00
		10	38	76 00
Tanners and Curriers.				
Sparrowbush	1	12	77	154 00
		6	77	128 33
		3	77	115 50
		19	65	195 00
Trunk and Bag Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	2	7	77	205 59
		2	77	180 18
		6	74	197 58
		3	74	148 00
		250	65	162 50
		5	18	31 50
(c) Glass and Glassware.				
Decorative Glass Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	10	77	320 83
		30	77	295 17
		150	77	269 50
		10	77	231 00
Rochester	1	9	77	243 83
		5	77	211 75
Flint Glass Cutters and Workers.				
Lockport	1	36	14	$63 00
New York, Brooklyn	2	4	77	250 25
		8	77	231 00
		4	77	192 50
		190	24	120 00
New York, Queens	1	1	18	144 00
		3	18	117 00
		1	18	108 00
		3	18	72 00
		5	18	54 00
		5	18	43 20
Port Jervis	1	8	22	72 00
		2	22	70 00
Glass Bevelers, Polishers, Etc.				
Buffalo	1	14	77	231 00
		59	76	190 00
Glass Bottle Blowers.				
Alden	1	21	10	70 00
Binghamton	1	2	9	69 88
		3	9	58 73
		3	9	52 13
		3	9	51 52
		3	9	48 06
		3	9	43 49
		3	9	42 70
		2	9	34 82
		1	9	32 73
		1	9	27 00
Depew-Lancaster	1	21	7	35 00
New York, Queens	1	36	3	16 00
(d) Cement and Clay Products.				
Brick Makers.				
Kingston	1	10	58	92 80
		20	58	81 20
Cement Workers.				
Whiteport	1	4	52	104 00
		4	52	80 60
		2	52	78 00
Modelers and Sculptors.				
New York, Manhattan	1	1	70½	833 31
		8	70½	638 73
		15	47	384 46
		31	35	254 45
		15	35	222 60
		15	35	210 00
		15	35	190 91
Potters.				
Buffalo	1	57	30	120 00
		5	30	105 00
		20	30	90 00
		13	30	52 50
Solvay	1	3	40	140 00
		28	40	100 00

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

Table X.— Employment and Earnings: (b) July, August, September — Concluded.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.*	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each received.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — Concluded.				
(d) Cement and Clay Products — Concl'd.				
Terra Cotta Workers.				
New York, Queens	1	6	70½	$241 11
		27	70½	215 73
		50	70½	164 97
		6	70½	158 63
(e) Other Distinct Trades.				
Awning Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	20	77	231 00
Button Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	120	77	192 50
		40	77	179 67
Warsaw	1	3	36	120 00
		7	36	84 00
Dentists, Mechanical.				
New York, Manhattan	1	30	77	192 50
Fishermen and Oystermen.				
Buffalo	1	42	75	225 00
Dunkirk	2	40	60	180 00
		10	23	51 75
Westfield	1	14	65	325 00
Florists and Gardeners.				
Buffalo	1	1	77	320 83
		2	77	231 00
		17	77	154 00
Human Hair Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	90	66	99 00
		*60	66	71 50
Janitors, Porters and Elevatormen.				
Buffalo	1	5	83	127 50
		20	83	120 00
		5	81	165 00
		4	81	135 00
		2	80	150 00
New York, Manhattan	1	71	92	75 00
Jewelry and Silverware Case Makers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	23	61	172 83
		22	58	164 33
Lamp Lighters.				
New York, all boroughs	1	500	92	$102 00
Miners (Iron and Cement.)				
Mineville	1	12	82	205 00
		20	77	169 40
		28	77	107 80
		50	75	123 75
		10	74	203 50
Rosendale	1	10	76	228 00
		40	70	140 00
Pearl Workers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	30	54	162 00
		50	54	153 00
		16	54	144 00
		10	54	135 00
Well Drivers.				
Valley Stream	1	5	77	192 50
		32	77	154 00
		1	73	146 00
Wool Pullers.				
New York, Manhattan	1	10	85	255 00
		170	85	233 75
		45	85	212 50
		105	85	191 25
(f) Mixed Employment.				
Bath	1	1	91	91 00
		4	77	115 50
		1	74½	159 00
		1	67	100 50
		1	56	151 00
Buffalo	1	70	64	128 00
		28	64	102 40
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	92	208 00
		2	92	156 00
		1	77	180 18
		1	77	138 60
		7	77	134 75
		6	77	124 74
		7	77	121 27
		1	77	115 50
Utica	1	1	77	211 75
		20	77	173 25
		45	77	154 00
		10	77	123 20

* The asterisk distinguishes women members.

APPENDIX III.

FORMS USED IN 1908 FOR COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

(1) QUARTERLY REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.
(2) MONTHLY REPORT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

(1) QUARTERLY REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

City or Village.....*Office No*.....*Industry No*.....

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN THE THIRD QUARTER. 1908.

NEW YORK STATE — DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

ALBANY, *September* 15. 1908.

TO UNION SECRETARIES :

For the purpose of obtaining for public information statistics of the wages of organized working people on the line of the quarterly reports in use since 1896, the Bureau of Labor Statistics requests you to fill out this schedule. If you are unable to state the earnings of the members of your union, on the basis of your personal knowledge, the Bureau will furnish upon your request blank forms like sample* enclosed for distribution among the individual members to be by them filled out and returned to you for your assistance in making the report. If all the members are employed in the same factory or shop, ask the manager, if possible, to furnish the necessary statistics of earnings in the form required on page 3. The Bureau desires to have the schedule returned as soon as possible after the end of September, for which stamped return envelope is enclosed.

* * * * * * * * *

SPACES LEFT BLANK ARE TO BE FILLED IN BY SECRETARY

Name in full of your national organization.....

.....Local No.....

If independent local, name in full.....

Place and time (date and hour) of meeting.....

Name and address of president.....

Name and address af recording secretary.....

Name and address of financial secretary.....

Name and address of business agent.....

Do you wish the Bureau to send you in future blank forms for the use of individual members?.....

.....

[Signature of Secretary or other union official who gives this information.]

Received.....*Acknowledged*.....*Credited*.....

---

* Please fill out this blank for the STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS and return it to the secretary of your union on or before October 4.

1. How many days were you idle in the third quarter (July, August and September)?.....
2. Rate of wages (per day or week)?.....
3. Overtime in above three months: Days?.....Earnings?.....
4. Total earnings in the three months?.....
5. Were you idle on the last working day in September?.....
6. If so, underline the cause: Lack of work? Lack of material? Bad weather? Strike or lockout? Sickness, accident, or old age? Other cause (specify).....

REPORT FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Number of members at the end of September: Men..... Women.....

How many members were idle on the last working day in September for each of the following causes?

Number idle on account of lack of work	Men.....	Women...
Number idle on account of lack of material	"	" .....
Number idle on account of the weather	"	" .....
Number idle on account of strike or lockout	"	" .....
Number idle on account of sickness, accident or old age	"	" .....
Number idle on account of other reasons (*Specify reasons*)	"	" .....
.....	"	" .....
.....	"	" .....
Total number idle at the end of September	"	" .....

HOURS OF WORK: Give regular hours of work for each branch of trade or occupation pursued by members of your organization; also any changes in hours *since October* 1, 1907.

BRANCH OF TRADE.	Sex.	REGULAR HOURS OF WORK ON—				CHANGES IN HOURS SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1907.		
		Saturday.	Sunday.	Other days.	Total per week.	Date.	Change.	Number of members affected.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

If hours have been reduced, was such reduction permanent, or only temporary for the summer season or because of slack trade?.....

RATES OF WAGES: Give rates in force in each branch of trade or occupation pursued by members of your organization; also any changes in rates since *October* 1, 1907.

BRANCH OF TRADE.	Sex.	Present rates.	CHANGES IN RATES SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1907.				
			Date.	Change.	Members affected.	WEEKLY EARNINGS (without overtime)	
						Before change.	After change.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Were above changes in wages brought about without strike or after strike?.....

Has your union secured a new contract or agreement with employers since March, 1908?

.....

DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND AMOUNT EARNED BY EACH MEMBER.

[See directions and illustration on following page.]

MEN.				WOMEN.			
Number of members.	Days worked.	Rate.	Quarterly earnings of each.	Number of members.	Days worked.	Rate.	Quarterly earnings of each.
		At *Per*				*At* *Per*	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HOW TO FILL OUT THE THIRD PAGE.

WHOM TO INCLUDE.—On the third page number of "days worked" and "quarterly earnings" are to be reported only for those who have worked as employees at the trade represented by your union. All others need only be enumerated on the proper lines at the bottom of the page for those "temporarily at other work," "permanently at other work," "in business, shop proprietors, team owners, masters, etc." or "retired." Members out of town should be included in report of days worked and earnings if the secretary knows about their time and earnings; otherwise simply state the number of such on the line provided at bottom of page. In the case of the musical and theatrical trades report days worked and earnings only for those who worked solely at those trades, enumerating the remainder under those "at other work."

DAYS WORKED.—The quarter contains 92 days, including Sundays and holidays. Excluding Fourth of July, Labor Day and 13 Sundays there were 77 working days in the quarter. But where members work on Sundays or holidays and receive pay therefor, such time should be included in number of days worked. No deduction from days worked should be made for the Saturday half-holiday except where half pay is given for that day. Overtime should be added to the regular time made. If overtime is paid for at extra rates such overtime should be reduced to time at regular rates. For example, 10 days overtime at double time rates should be reckoned as 20 days at regular rates. In case of the railroad trades where wages are paid on the mileage or trip basis, days worked should be counted by reckoning as one day whatever number of miles (most often 100), or trips, is usually regarded as a day's work.

RATE OF WAGES.—The "rate" of pay in the third column should be reported as so much per "hour," "day," "week," "month," or "year," according to the actual method of payment in the trade. Where board or lodging is received in addition to cash wages (as, for example, in the case of seamen, waiters, cooks) an allowance for the board or lodging, at whatever the latter is usually regarded to be worth in cash, should be made in addition to the regular cash wages. Where members are paid by the piece, simply write the words "piece work" in the "rate" column, but enter quarterly earnings in the next column.

QUARTERLY EARNINGS.—With "days worked" and "rates" properly entered quarterly earnings may readily be computed by multiplying number of days worked by the rate per day, it being necessary, of course, in case of pay by hour, week, month or year, to compute the equivalent rate per day. When pay is by the month or year, when full time has been worked during the quarter, quarterly earnings may be reckoned at three times the monthly rate or one-fourth of the yearly rate; but in all other cases quarterly earnings should be figured to the exact day.

The following example shows the proper form in which to enter the figures on the third page.

MEN.					WOMEN.			
Number members.	Days worked.	Rate.		Quarterly earnings of each.	Number of members.	Days worked.	Rate.	Quarterly earnings of each.
		At	*Per*				*At* *Per*	
7	77	$2 50	day...	$192 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	77	2 35	day...	180 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	103*	2 25	day...	231 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	36	3 10	day...	111 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	77	75 00	month.	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	78	15 00	week..	195 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	77	14 00†	week..	179 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	48	12 00	week..	96 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	77	Piece work....		308 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	54	Piece work....		216 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Temporarily at other work.....				.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Permanently at other work.....				.....	.....	.....	.....
5	In business, shop proprietors, team owners, masters, etc.....				.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Retired.....				.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Out of town, earnings not known..				.....	.....	.....	.....
0	Idle throughout the quarter.....				.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Total membership (males).....				.....	.....	.....	.....

* Overtime. † $10 cash and $4 allowed for board, etc.

PROVISIONS OF THE LABOR LAW RELATIVE TO THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[Here are reprinted sections 41 and 42 of the Labor Law.]

(2) MONTHLY REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF 1908

Number of members in the union at the end of the month? Men ..... Women .....

How many members were *at work* at the end of the month? Men ..... Women .....

How many members were *idle* at the end of the month on account of:

	[Men]	[Women]
Lack of work	.....	.....
Lack of material	.....	.....
Unfavorable weather	.....	.....
Strike or lockout	.....	.....
Sickness, accident, old age	.....	.....
Other reasons (*Specify*)	.....	.....
Total number idle at the end of the month	.....	.....

Occupation of members .....

Name of organization .....

.....

Signature of secretary .....

Address .....

.....

INDEX.

The table of contents in the front of this volume contains a general index. In addition, the following index to the statistics of organized labor has been prepared. Page references are given for each industry or group of trades, following which is an alphabetical list of all trades, with the number of the industry or group in which each is classified. The statistics for cities, towns and villages begin on page 94 (March), with recapitulations on pages 188 (March) and 202 (September).

INDUSTRY GROUPS.	I. Number and membership of unions.	IV. Amount and Causes of Idleness.		V, VI. Employment, Earnings and Idleness.		VII. Rates of wages and hours of labor.
		March.	Sept.	First quarter.	Third quarter.	
	Page.	*Page.*	*Page.*	*Page.*	*Page.*	*Page.*
I. Building, Stone Working, etc...	39	234	248	262, 686	280, 667	380
II. Transportation.....	52	235	249	264, 604	302, 684	416
III. Clothing and textiles.....	59	237	251	266, 617	318, 699	444
IV. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	65	240	254	268, 625	328, 705	456
V. Printing, Binding, etc.....	71	241	255	270, 636	340, 715	472
VI. Wood Working and Furniture..	74	242	256	272, 641	346, 721	486
VII. Food and Liquors.....	76	243	257	272, 646	350, 725	492
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	79	243	257	274, 650	354, 729	500
IX. Tobacco.....	80	244	258	274, 651	358, 730	506
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade..	81	244	258	274, 653	360, 732	510
XI. Public Employment.....	84	245	259	274, 656	366, 736	516
XII. Stationary Engine Men.....	87	245	259	276, 659	372, 739	524
XIII. Miscellaneous.....	89	245	260	276, 662	374, 742	528

Index to Classification of Trades.

Accountants, Bookkeepers and, X-c.
Actors and chorus singers, VIII.
Ale and porter workers. See Brewery employees (ale and porter), VII-b.
Architectural iron workers, IV-a.
Artificial stone masons. See Cement masons, I-b.
Asbestos workers (insulators), I-b.
Asphalt laborers. See Cement and asphalt laborers, I-c.
Awning makers, XIII-c.

B.

Badge, banner and regalia makers, III-a.
Bag makers, Paper, XIII-a.
Bag workers (leather), Trunk and, XIII-b.
Baggagemen. Freight and, II-d.
Bakers, VII-a.
Bakery and ice cream salesmen, X-c.
Banner makers, Badge and, III-a.
Bar and store fixture workers, VI.
Barbers, X-b.
Bartenders, X-a.
Bed spring makers, Wire workers and, IV-a.
Bedding and mattress makers, VI.
Beer bottlers and drivers. See Brewery employees (beer drivers, etc.), VII-b.
Beer pump makers, IV-b.
Belting makers, XIII-b.
Bevelers, Glass, XIII-c.
Beverages, VII-b.
Bill posters, VIII.
Binding (book). See under V.
Blacksmiths, IV-a. See also Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (Amal.), IV-a.
Blacksmiths' helpers, IV-a.
Blasting foreman, I-b.
Blockers, Cloth hat and cap, III-c.
Bluestone cutters, I-a.
Bluestone cutter's helpers, I-a.
Boarders, Knit goods, III-c.
Boatmen, II-b.
Boiler makers, IV-a.
Boiler makers' helpers, IV-a.

Bookbinders, V. Note various divisions of the trade.
Bookkeepers and accountants, X-c.
Boot and shoe workers, III-d.
Bottle blowers, Glass, XIII-c.
Bottlers (beer). See Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers), VII-b.
Bottlers, Mineral water, VII-b.
Box makers and sawyers, VI.
Box makers, Paper bag and, XIII-a.
Brass molders, IV-b.
Brass workers, IV-b.
Brewery employees, VII-b. Note divisions of the trade.
Brick makers, XIII-d.
Bricklayers and masons, I-d.
Bricklayers' laborers, I-c.
Bridge tenders, XI.
Bridgemen, Housesmiths and, I-b.
Britannia workers, Silver and, IV-b.
Broom makers, VI.
Brush makers, VI.
Buffers, Metal Polishers and, IV-b.
Building laborers, I-c.
Building material drivers, II-c.
Building material handlers, I-c.
Building trades, I-a and I-b.
Butchers, VII-a.
Button makers, XIII-e.
Buttonhole makers, III-a.

C.

Cab driving. See under II-c.
Cabinet workers, VI.
Cable splicers. See Electrical workers (cable splicers), I-b.
Cabmen, II-c.
Caisson and foundation workers, I-b.
Calcium light operators, VIII.
Calico engravers and printers, III-e.
Calkers, Pipe, I-b.
Calkers, Shipwrights and, IV-c.
Cap blockers, cutters, finishers and trimmers, lining makers, makers, packers, Cloth hat and, III-c.
Cap sweat band cutters, Hat and, III-c.
Car and locomotive painters, II-a.
Car workers, II-a.
Carders, III-e.
Carpenters and joiners, I-b.
Carpenters (ship). See Shipwrights, IV-c.
Carpet fitters and layers, VI.
Carpet store employees, Furniture and, X-c.
Carpet workers, III-e.
Carriage workers, VI.
Carvers, Marble cutters and, I-a.
Carvers (stone), Sculptors and, I-a.
Carvers, Wood, VI.
Case makers, Jewelry and silverware, XIII-c.
Cement and asphalt laborers, I-c.
Cement masons, I-b.
Cement workers, XIII-d.
Cereal workers, Flour and, VII-a.
Chair makers, VI.
Chandelier filers and makers, IV-b.
Chasers, IV-b.
Check book makers, V.
Chorus singers, Actors and, VIII.
Cigar makers, IX.
Cigar packers, IX.
Cigarette makers, IX.
Clay products, XIII-d.
Cleaners and dyers, III-b.
Cleaners, Stone, I-a. See also Tuck pointers, I-b.
Clerks, Grocery, X-c.
Clerks, Navy Yard, XI.
Clerks, Post-office, XI.
Clerks, Railway, II-a.
Clerks, Railway mail, XI.
Clerks, Retail, X-c. See also other trades under X-c.
Cloak and suit cutters, III-a.
Cloak and suit makers, III-a.
Cloth examiners, III-a.
Cloth hat and cap blockers, cutters, finishers and trimmers, lining makers, makers, packers, III-c.
Cloth spongers. See Cloth examiners, etc., III-a.
Clothing cutters and trimmers, III-a.
Clothing finishers, III-a.
Clothing pressers, III-a.
Clothing salesmen, X-c.
Clothing trades, III.
Clothing trimmers. See Clothing cutters and trimmers, III-a.
Coach drivers, Cabmen and, II-c.
Coal heavers, II-d.
Coal wagon drivers, II-c.
Coat makers, III-a.
Collar and cuff makers, III-b.
Collators. See Bookbinders (collators), V.
Color mixers, Wall paper machine printers and, V.
Commission drivers, II-c.
Compositors, V.
Conductors (railway), II-a.
Conductors (street railway). See Street railway employees, II-a.
Confectioners, Bakers and, VII-a.
Cooks (hotel and restaurant), X-a.
Cooks and stewards (marine), II-b.
Coopers, VI.
Copper plate engravers, Steel and, V.
Coppersmiths, IV-b.
Core makers (brass). See Brass molders and core makers, IV-b.
Core makers (iron), IV-a. See also Iron molders, IV-a.

Core makers' apprentices, Iron molders' and, IV-a.
Cork workers, VI.
Costumers, Theatrical, III-a.
Cranemen and motormen, IV-a.
Cuff makers, Collar and, III-b.
Curriers, Tanners and, XIII-b.
Curtain makers, Lace, III-c.
Cutters, Bluestone, I-a.
Cutters, Cloak and suit, III-a.
Cutters, Cloth hat and cap, III-c.
Cutters, Clothing, III-a.
Cutters, Flint glass, XIII-c.
Cutters, Granite, I-a.
Cutters, Knit goods, III-c.
Cutters, Marble, I-a.
Cutters (meat), Butchers and, VII-a.
Cutters, Neckwear, III-a.
Cutters (paper). See Bookbinders (paper cutters), V.
Cutters, Paving Block, I-a.
Cutters, Shirt, III-b.
Cutters, Stone, I-a.
Cutters (sweatband), Hat and cap, III-c.
Cutters (suit). See Cloak and suit cutters, III-a.
Cutters, Wall paper print, V.
Cutters' helpers, Bluestone, I-a.
Cutters' helpers, Marble, I-a.
Cutting die and cutter makers, IV-a.

D.

Deliverers, Newspaper and mail, V.
Delivery wagon drivers, II-c.
Dentists, mechanical, XIII-e.
Derrick makers, Spar and, IV-c.
Derrickmen and riggers, I-b.
Diamond workers, XIII-e.
Die makers. See Cutting die and cutter makers, IV-a.
Distillery workers, Yeast and, VII-a.
Dock builders, Pile drivers and, I-b.
Dock builders (municipal), XI.
Double drum hoister runners, I-b.
Draughtsmen, Navy yard clerks and, XI.
Dredgemen, steam shovel men, etc., I-b.
Drillers, Rock, I-b.
Drivers (beer). See Brewery employees (beer drivers), VII-b.
Drivers, Building material, II-c.
Drivers, Cabmen and coach, II-c.
Drivers, Coal wagon, II-c.
Drivers, Commission, II-c.
Drivers, Delivery wagon, II-c.
Drivers, Express and mail wagon, II-c.
Drivers, Funeral coach, II-c.
Drivers, Milk wagon, II-c.
Drivers, Mineral water bottlers and, VII-b.
Drivers (municipal employees), XI.
Drivers (team). See Team owners and drivers, II-c.
Drivers, Truck, II-c.
Drop forgers, IV-a.
Dyers, Cleaners and, III-b.

E.

Eccentric engineers. See Engineers (eccentric), XII.
Eccentric firemen. See Firemen (eccentric), XII.
Edge gilders (book). See Bookbinders (edge gilders), V.
Egg inspectors, VII-a.
Electrical apparatus makers, IV-a.
Electrical workers, I-b. See also Electrical workers (cable splicers), I-b, and Electrical workers (lineman), I-b.
Electrotypers, V.
Elevator constructors, I-b.
Elevatormen, Janitors, porters and, XIII-e.
Engine makers, Steam, IV-a.
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinests, etc., (Amalgamated), IV-a.
Engineers (brewery). See Brewery employees (engineers), VII-b.
Engineers (eccentric), XII.
Engineers (hod-hoisting), XII.
Engineers (locomotive), II-a.
Engineers (marine), II-b.
Engineers (stationary), XII.
Engravers, Calico, III-e.
Engravers, Music, V.
Engravers, Steel and Copper-plate, V.
Excavators, I-c.
Express and mail wagon drivers, II-c.

F.

Felt workers, Tar and, I-b.
Ferrymen, II-b.
Finishers, Cloth hat and cap, III-c.
Finishers, Clothing, III-a.
Finishers, Hat, III-c.
Firemen (brewery). See Brewery employees (engineers and firemen), VII-b.
Firemen (eccentric), XII.
Firemen (locomotive), II-a.
Firemen (marine), II-b.
Firemen (railroad), II-a.
Firemen (stationary), XII.
Fishermen, XIII-e.
Flint glass cutters and workers, XIII-c.
Florists, XIII-e.
Flour and cereal workers, VII-a.
Folders. See Bookbinders (collators and folders), V.
Food products, VII-a.
Forgers, Drop, IV-a.
Foundation workers, Caisson and, I-b.

Foundry laborers, IV-a.
Frame makers, Picture, VI.
Framers, I-b.
Freight and baggagemen, II-d.
Freight handling trades, II-d.
Funeral coach drivers, II-c.
Fur workers, III-c.
Furniture and carpet store employees. X-c.
Furniture packers, VI.

G.

Gardeners, Florists and, XIII-e.
Gardeners, Park, XI.
Garment workers, III-a.
Gas fitters. See Plumbers, etc., I-b.
Gas meter makers, IV-a.
Gilders (book). See Bookbinders (edge gilders), V.
Gilders (building), I-b.
Glass bevelers, polishers, etc., XIII-c.
Glass bottle blowers, XIII-c.
Glass cutters and workers, Flint, XIII-c.
Glass workers, Decorative, XIII-c.
Glass workers, Flint, XIII-c.
Glass workers, Window, XIII-c.
Gold beaters, IV-b.
Gold layers (book cover). See Bookbinders (book cover stampers, etc.), V.
Gold pen makers, IV-b.
Grain handlers, II-d.
Grains workers, VII-b.
Granite cutters, I-a.
Grocery clerks, X-b.
Gypsum miners. See Miners (iron and gypsum), XIII-e.

H.

Hair workers, Human, XIII-e.
Harness makers, XIII-b.
Hat and cap sweat band cutters, III-c.
Hat and cap blockers, cutters, finishers and trimmers, lining makers, makers, packers, Cloth, III-c.
Hat and cap sweat band cutters, III-c.
Hat finishers, III-c.
Hat makers, III-c.
Hat tip printers, V.
Hat trimmers, III-c.
Highway foreman, XI.
Highway laborers, XI. See also General building and street laborers, I-c.
Hod-hoisting engineers. See Engineers (eccentric), XII.
Hoister runners, Double drum, I-b.
Horse nail makers, IV-a.
Horseshoers, IV-a.
Hospital employees, XI.
Hostlers (muncipal employees). See Drivers and hostlers, XI.
Hot water fitters, Steam and, I-b. See also Plumbers, I-b.
Hotels and restaurants X-a.
House shorers and movers, I-b.
Housesmiths and bridgemen, I-b.
Human hair workers, XIII-c.

I.

Ice cream salesmen, Bakery and, X-c.
Ice handlers, II-c.
Inspectors, Egg, VII-a.
Inspectors of construction, XI.
Insulators. See Asbestos workers, I-b.
Interlockers, Railroad, II-a.
Iron miners, XIII-e.
Iron molders, IV-a.
Iron molders' apprentices, IV-a.
Iron molders' helpers. See Foundry laborers, IV-a.
Iron ship builders, Boilermakers and, IV-a.
Iron trades, IV-a.
Iron workers, Architectural, IV-a.
Iron workers (railway equipment), IV-a.

J.

Jacker spinners. See Spinners (jack), III-e.
Jacket makers, III-a.
Janitors (office building), XIII-e.
Janitors, Public school, XI.
Jewelers, IV-b.
Jewelry case makers, XIII-e.
Joiners, Carpenters and, I-b.
Joiners, Shipwrights and, IV-c.

K.

Knee pants makers, III-a.
Knife makers (pocket), IV-a.
Knit goods boarders, III-e.
Knit goods cutters, III-e.
Knitters, III-e.

L.

Laborers (asphalt). See Cement and asphalt laborers, I-c.
Laborers, Bricklayers', I-c.
Laborers (building). See laborers in the different trades under, I-c.
Laborers, Cement and asphalt, I-c.
Laborers, Foundry, IV-a.
Laborers (general). See General building and street laborers, I-c, and also Mixed employment, XIII-f.
Laborers, Highway, XI. See also General building and street laborers, I-c.
Laborers (masons'). See Bricklayers and masons' laborers, I-c.
Laborers, Park gardeners and, XI.
Laborers (plasterers'). See Bricklayers' laborers, I-c.

Laborers, Plumbers, I-c.
Laborers (street). See General building and street laborers, I-c, and also Highway laborers, XI.
Lace curtain makers, III-e.
Lager beer workers. See Brewery employees (lager), VII-b.
Lamp lighters, XIII-e.
Lathers, I-b. See also Lathers (metal), I-b, and Lathers (wood), I-b.
Laundry workers, III-b.
Leather workers, XIII-b.
Letter carriers, XI.
Linemen. See Electrical workers, I-b, and also Electrical workers (linemen), I-b.
Lining makers, Cloth hat and cap, III-c.
Liquors, VII-b.
Lithographers, V.
Locomotive engineers. See Engineers (locomotive), II-a.
Locomotive firemen. See Firemen (locomotive), II-a.
Locomtive painters, Car and, II-a.
Longshoremen, II-d. See also other longshoremen trades under II-d.
Loom fixers, III-e.
Lumber handlers, II-d.

M.

Machine stone workers and rubbers, I-a.
Machine wood workers, VI.
Machinery riggers, Ship and, IV-c.
Machinery trades, IV-a.
Machinists, IV-a. See also Engineers, blacksmiths, etc. (Amalgamated), IV-a.
Machinists' apprentices, IV-a.
Mail deliverers, Newspaper and, V.
Mail wagon drivers, Express and, II-c.
Mailers, V.
Malt liquors, VII-b.
Maltsters, VII-b.
Marble cutters, carvers and setters, I-a.
Marble cutters' helpers, I-a.
Marble mosaic workers, Tile layers and, I-b.
Marble mosaic workers' helpers, Tile layers and, I-b.
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers, I-a.
Marblers (book). See Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers), V.
Marine cooks and stewards. See Cooks and stewards (marine), II-b.
Marine engineers. See Engineers (marine), II-b.
Marine firemen. See Firemen (marine), II-b.
Masons, Bricklayers and, I-b.
Masons, Cement, I-b.
Masons, Stone, I-b.
Masons' laborers, Bricklayers' and, I-c.
Masters and pilots, II-b.
Mattress makers, Bedding and, VI.
Meat cutters, Butchers and, VII-a.
Mechanical dentists, XIII-c.
Messengers, Transfer, II-e.
Metal lathers. See Lathers (metal), I-b.
Metal painters. See Painters (metal), IV-a.
Metal polishers, buffers and platers, IV-b.
Metal spinners, IV-b.
Metal trades (building). See under I-b.
Metal trades (shop). See under IV-a.
Metal workers, Sheet (building). See Roofers and sheet metal workers, I-b.
Metal workers, Sheet (shop), IV-a.
Meter makers, Gas, IV-a.
Milk wagon drivers, II-c.
Millinery workers, III-c.
Millwrights, I-b.
Mineral water bottlers and drivers, VII-b.
Miners, Iron and gypsum, XIII-e.
Mixed employment, XIII-f.
Modelers and sculptors (clay), XIII-d.
Molders, Brass, IV-b.
Molders, Iron, IV-a.
Molders' apprentices, Iron, IV-a.
Molders' helpers, Foundry laborers and, IV-a.
Mosaic workers, Tile layers and marble, I-b.
Mosaic workers' helpers, Tile layers and marble, I-b.
Motormen, guards, etc., (Electric trains), II-a.
Motormen (iron works). See Cranemen and motormen, IV-a.
Motormen (street railway). See Street railway employees, II-a.
Mule spinners. See Spinners (mule), III-e.
Music engravers, V.
Musicians, VIII.

N.

Nail makers, Horse, IV-a.
Navigation trades, II-b.
Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen, XI.
Neckwear cutters, III-a.
Neckwear makers, III-a.
Newspaper deliverers, V.

O.

Office building workers. See Janitors, etc., XIII-e.
Ore handlers, II-d.
Organ workers, Piano and, VI.
Overall workers, III-a.
Oystermen, Fishermen and, XIII-e.

P.

Packers, Cigar, IX.
Packers, Cloth hat and cap, III-c.
Packers, Furniture, VI.
Painters and decorators, I-b.
Painters, Car and locomotive, II-a.
Painters (metal), IV-a.
Painters, Ship, IV-c.
Pants makers, III-a. See also Pants and vest makers, III-a.
Pants makers, Knee, III-a.
Paper bag and box makers, XIII-a.
Paper cutters. See Bookbinders (paper cutters), V.
Paper handlers, V.
Paper hangers, I-b.
Paper makers, XIII-a.
Paper rulers. See Bookbinders (paper rulers), V.
Park gardeners and laborers, XI.
Passementerie workers, III-e.
Pattern makers (iron trades), IV-a.
Pavers and rammermen, I-b.
Paving block cutters, I-a.
Paving trades, I-b.
Pearl workers, XIII-e.
Pen makers, Gold, IV-b.
Photo-engravers, V.
Piano and organ workers (action makers, bellymen, fly finishers, finishers, regulators, varnishers, rubbers, etc.), VI.
Piano movers, II-c.
Picture frame makers, VI.
Pile drivers and dock builders, I-b.
Pilots, Masters and, II-b.
Pipe calkers and tappers, I-b.
Pipe felters. See Asbestos workers, I-b.
Pipe fitters. See Plumbers, etc., I-b., and also Steam and hot water fitters, I-b.
Plasterers, I-b.
Plasterers' laborers, Bricklayers, masons and, I-c.
Plate printers, V.
Platers, Metal polishers, buffers and, IV-b.
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, I-b.
Plumbers, Ship, IV-c.
Plumbers' helpers, I-b.
Plumbers' laborers, I-c.
Pocket knife makers. See Knife makers (pocket), IV-a.
Pointers. See Stone cleaners and pointers, I-a, and also Tuck pointers, I-b.
Polishers, Glass bevelers and, XIII-c.
Polishers, Marble, I-a.
Polishers, Metal, IV-b.
Porter workers. See Brewery employees (ale and porter), VII-b.
Porters, Janitors and, XIII-e.
Post office clerks, XI.
Potters, [illegible] II-d.
Press feeders, Pressmen's assistants and, V.
Pressers, Clothing, III-a.
Pressmen, V.
Pressmen's assistants, V.
Print cutters, Wall paper, V.
Printers, Calico engravers and, III-e.
Printers, Hat tip, V.
Printers, Plate, V.
Printers, Wall paper machine, V.
Printing trades. See under V.
Public employment, XI.
Public school janitors, XI.
Pulp workers, XIII-a.
Pump makers, Beer, IV-b.

Q.

Quarry men, I-a.

R.

Railway clerks, II-a.
Railway employees, Street, II-a.
Railway equipment. See Iron workers (railway equipment), IV-a.
Railway interlockers, II-a.
Railway mail clerks, XI.
Railway telegraphers, II-e.
Railway trackmen. See Trackmen (railway), II-a.
Railway trades. See under II-a.
Rammermen, Pavers and, I-b.
Rectifiers and bottlers, wine and liquors, VII-b.
Refining sugar, II-a.
Regalia makers, Badge, banner and, III-a.
Restaurant employees, X-a.
Retail trade. See various trades under X-c.
Riggers (building), Derrickmen and, I-b.
Riggers, Ship and machinery, IV-c.
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc., I-b.
Rockmen, I-c.
Rolling mill employees, IV-a.
Roofers and sheet metal workers, I-b.
Rubbers, Machine stone workers and, I-a.
Rubbers, Marble polishers and, I-a.

S.

Sail makers, IV-c.
Salesmen. See various trades under X-b.
Saw makers, IV-a.
Sawyers, Box makers and, VI.
Sawyers, Marble polishers and, I-a.
School janitors, Public, XI.
Scow trimmers, II-d.
Sculptors and carvers (stone), I-a.
Sculptors (clay), Modelers and, XIII-d.

Seamen, II-b.
Setters, Marble cutters, carvers and, I-a.
Setters, Stone, I-b.
Sewing machine salesmen, X-c.
Sheet metal workers, Buffers and, I-b.
Sheet metal workers (shop), IV-a.
Ship builders, Boiler makers and iron, IV-a.
Ship calkers. See Shipwrights and calkers, IV-c.
Ship carpenters. See Shipwrights and calkers, IV-c.
Ship painters, IV-c.
Ship plumbers and steam fitters, IV-c.
Ship riggers, IV-c.
Shipbuilding trades, IV-c.
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers, IV-c.
Shirt cutters, III-b.
Shirt makers, III-b.
Shirts, collars and laundry, III-b.
Shoddy workers, III-e.
Shoe workers, Boot and, III-d.
Shorers and movers, House, I-b.
Silk workers, III-e.
Silver workers, IV-b.
Silverware case makers, Jewelry and, XIII-e.
Singers, Actors and chorus, VIII.
Skirt makers, III-a.
Spar makers, IV-c.
Spinners (jack), III-e.
Spinners, Metal, IV-b.
Spinners (mule), III-e.
Spongers, Cloth examiners and, III-a.
Spring makers, Wire workers and, IV-a.
Stage mechanics, VIII.
Stair builders, I-b.
Stampers (book cover). See Bookbinders (book cover stampers), V.
Stationary engineers. See Engineers (eccentric and stationary), XII.
Stationary firemen. See Firemen (eccentric and stationary), XII.
Steam engine makers, IV-a.
Steam fitters (building, etc.), I-b. See also Plumbers, etc., I-b.
Steam fitters, Ship plumbers and, IV-c.
Steam fitters' helpers, I-b.
Steam shovel men, Dredgemen and, I-b.
Steel and copper plate engravers, V.
Steel works employees, Rolling mill and, IV-a.
Stereotypers, V. See aso Electrotypers and stereotypers, V.
Stewards (marine), Cooks and, II-b.
Stone cleaners, I-a. See also Tuck pointers, I-b.
Stone cutters, I-a.
Stone masons, I-b.
Stone pointers. See Stone cleaners and pointers, I-a, and also Tuck pointers, I-b.
Stone setters, I-b.
Stone workers, Machine, I-a.
Stone working trades, I-a.
Store fixture workers, Bar and, VI.
Stove mounters, IV-a.
Street laborers, General building and, I-c. See also Highway laborers, XI.
Street railway employees, II-a.
Street sweepers, XI.
Structural iron workers. See Housesmiths and bridgemen, I-b.
Sugar refining, VII-a.
Suit cutters, Cloak and, III-a.
Suit makers, Cloak and, III-a.
Surgical instrument makers, IV-b.
Suspender makers, III-d.
Sweat band cutters, Cloth hat and cap, III-c.
Switchmen, II-a. See also Trainmen.

T.

Tailors, III-a.
Tanners and curriers, XIII-b.
Tappers, Pipe calkers and, I-b.
Tar, felt and waterproof workers (building), I-b.
Team owners and drivers, II-c.
Teaming. See under II-c.
Telegraphers (commercial), II-e.
Telegraphers (railroad), II-e.
Terra-cotta workers, XIII-d.
Textile trades, III-e.
Textile workers, III-e.
Theatrical costumers, III-a.
Theatrical employees, VIII.
Tile layers and marble mosiac workers, I-b.
Tile layers and marble mosiac workers' helpers, I-b.
Timbermen (excavation work), I-b.
Tip printers, Hat, V.
Tobacco workers, IX.
Tool makers, Saw and, IV-a.
Tool sharpeners, Rock drillers and, I-b.
Track men (railway), II-a.
Trainmen, II-a.
Transfer messengers, II-e.
Transportation, II.
Trimmers, Cloth hat and cap finishers and, III-c.
Trimmers, Clothing cutters and, III-a.
Trimmers, Hat, III-c.
Truck drivers, II-c.
Trucking. See under II-c.
Trunk and bag workers, XIII-b.
Tuck pointers, I-b. See also Stone cleaners and pointers, I-a.

U.

Upholsterers, VI.

V.

Valve makers, IV-b.
Varnishers and polishers (building), I-b.
Varnishers and polishers (wood working), VI.
Vest makers, III-a. See also Pants and vests makers, III-a.

W.

Wagon workers, Carriage and, VI.
Waist makers, III-a.
Waiters and waitresses, X-a.
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers, V.
Wall paper print cutters, V.
Water employees (municipal), XI.
Waterproof workers, Tar, felt and, I-b.
Well drivers, XIII-e.
Window glass workers, XIII-c.
Wine and liquor rectifiers and bottlers, VII-b.
Wire workers, IV-a.
Wood carvers, VI.
Wood lathers. See Lathers (wood), I-b.
Wood workers, Machine, VI.
Wool pullers, XIII-e.
Wrapper makers, III-a.

Y.

Yeast and distillery workers, VII-a.

INDEX TO ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS 1909.

A.

Doc. No.

Adjutant-General, annual report..... 75
Advisory Board of Consulting Engineers, annual report with minutes..... 67
Agricultural and Industrial School of Industry, annual report..... 24
Agriculture, Commissioner of, annual report..... 29
Albion House of Refuge for Women, annual report..... 20
American Life Saving Society, report of..... 71
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, annual report..... 73
Architect, State, annual report..... 17
Armory Commissioners, State Board, report of..... 6
Assembly Bills, supplemental index..... 76

B.

Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan, annual report..... 66
Board of Statutory Consolidation, Historical Record and Schedule of Repeals, report of..... 65
Bronx Parkway Commission, report of..... 36
Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, annual report.. 21

C.

Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rome, annual report.... 60
Civil Service Commission, annual report..... 35
Commissioner of Agriculture, annual report..... 29
Commissioner of Labor, annual report..... 30
Commissioners of the Interstate Park, annual report..... 59
Commissioners of the Land Office, relative to Escheated Lands, annual report..... 22
Commission in Lunacy, State, annual report..... 41
Commission to Inquire into Condition of Inferior Courts Criminal Jurisdiction, preliminary report..... 34
Committee on Soldiers' Home, report of..... 57
Committee to Investigate Finances of New York City, report of..... 50
Comptroller, annual report..... 3
Comptroller, annual report on expenditures on canals..... 5
Comptroller, report on Municipal Accounts..... 7
Consolidated Laws, chapter numbers..... 40
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art, annual report..... 39
Craig Colony for Epileptics, report of the managers..... 23
Custodial Asylum at Newark, annual report..... 11
Custodial Asylum at Rome, annual report..... 45

E.

Education Department, annual report..... 26
Elections, State Superintendent, annual report..... 9
Excise Commissioner, annual report..... 43

F.

Finances of New York City, Joint Committee to Investigate, report of.. 50
Fire Island State Park Commissioners, report of..... 16
Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, annual report..... 42
Forest, Fish and Game Commission, preliminary report..... 13

G. Doc. No.

Gettysburg Monuments Commission on Monument to General George S. Greene, report of 70
Governor's Message 2
Governor's Statement of Pardons and Commutations 68

H.

Hawthorne School of the Jewish Aid Society, annual report 61
Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, annual report 32

I.

Inferior Courts Criminal Jurisdiction, First-class Cities, report of commission 34
Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York City, annual report 56
Insurance, Superintendent of, annual report 28
Interstate Park Commissioners, annual report 59

L.

Labor Commissioner, annual report 30
Land Office Commissioners, relative to Escheated Lands, annual report .. 22
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, annual report 74
Library, State, annual report 69
List of Members 1
List of Standing Committees 4
Lunacy Commission, annual report 41

M.

Members, list of 1
Message of the Governor 2
Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, annual report 72

N.

Newark, State Custodial Asylum, annual report 11
New York Catholic Protectory, annual report 63
New York Institution for Blind, annual report 18
New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, annual report .. 10
New York Juvenile Asylum, Officers of, annual report 31
New York State Library, annual report 69
New York State Museum, annual report 64
New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, annual report 19
New York State Veterinary College, annual report 33
Niagara State Reservation, Commissioners of, annual report 37
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, annual report 54

O.

Officers of the New York Juvenile Asylum, annual report 31
Onondaga Salt Springs, Superintendent of, annual report 8

P.

Palisades Interstate Park, report of Commissioners 59
Pardons and Commutations granted by the Governor 68
Pharmacy, State Board, annual report 47
Probation Commission, annual report 49
Public Service Commission, First District, replying to resolution of Assembly 46
Public Service Commission, First District, report on Eleventh Avenue Franchise 51
Public Service Commission, Second District, annual report 15

R.

Report of:	Doc. No.
Adjutant-General	75
Advisory Board of Consulting Engineers, with minutes	67
Agricultural and Industrial School of Industry	24
American Life Saving Society	71
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society	73
Armory Commissioners, State Board	6
Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan	66
Board of Statutory Consolidation, Historical Record and Schedule of Repeals	65
Bronx Parkway Commission	36
Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	21
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rome	60
Civil Service Commission	35
Commissioner of Agriculture	29
Commissioner of Labor	30
Commissioners of State Reservation at Niagara	37
Commissioners of the Interstate Park	59
Commissioners of the Land Office, relative to Escheated Lands	22
Commission to Inquire into Condition of Inferior Courts Criminal Jurisdition, Cities of First-class	34
Comptroller	3
Comptroller on Expenditures on Canals	5
Comptroller on Municipal Accounts	7
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art	39
Education Department	26
Excise Commissioner	43
Fire Island State Park Commissioners	16
Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities	42
Forest, Fish and Game Commission	13
Gettysburg Monuments Commission on Monument to General George S. Greene	70
Hawthorne School of the Jewish Aid Society	61
Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32
Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York City	56
Joint Committee to Investigate Finances of New York City	50
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	74
Lunacy Commission	41
Managers of Craig Colony for Epileptics	23
Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society	72
New York Catholic Protectory	63
New York Institution for Blind	18
New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	10
New York State Library	69
New York State Museum	64
New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson	19
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes	54
Officers of the New York Juvenile Asylum	31
Public Service Commission, First District, Complying with Resolution of Assembly	46
Public Service Commission, First District, on Eleventh Avenue Franchise	51
Public Service Commission, Second District	15
Rome State Custodial Asylum	45
St. Joseph's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes at Buffalo	55
Secretary of State on Statistics of Crime	44
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, New York	38
Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath	14
Soldiers' Home Committee	57

Report of — Continued. Doc. No.
State Architect 17
State Board of Pharmacy..... 47
State Board of Tax Commissioners..... 48
State Custodial Asylum at Newark..... 11
State Engineer and Surveyor..... 27
State Probation Commission..... 49
State Racing Commission 62
State School for Blind..... 12
Superintendent of Banks on Building and Loan and Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations..... 52
Superintendent of Banks on Savings Banks, Trust and Safe Deposit Companies 53
Superintendent of Elections..... 9
Superintendent of Insurance..... 28
Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs..... 8
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children..... 58
Veterinary College 33
Water Supply Commission..... 25
Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion..... 20

S.

St. Joseph's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes at Buffalo, annual report..... 55
Secretary of State on Statistics of Crime, annual report..... 44
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, New York, annual report. 38
Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, annual report..... 14
Soldiers' Home Committee, report of..... 57
Standing Committees, list of..... 4
State Architect, annual report..... 17
State Board of Armory Commissioners, report of..... 6
State Board of Pharmacy, annual report..... 47
State Board of Tax Commissioners, annual report..... 48
State Civil Service Commission, annual report..... 35
State Commissioner of Agriculture, annual report..... 29
State Engineer and Surveyor, annual report..... 27
State Probation Commission, annual report..... 49
State Racing Commission, annual report..... 62
State Reservation at Niagara, Commissioners of, annual report..... 37
State School for Blind, annual report..... 12
Superintendent of Banks on Building and Loan and Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations, annual report..... 52
Superintendent of Banks on Savings Banks, Trust and Safe Deposit Companies, annual report..... 53
Superintendent of Elections, annual report..... 9
Superintendent of Insurance, annual report..... 28
Supplemental Index, Assembly Bills..... 76
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, annual report.... 58

T.

Tax Commissioners, State Board, annual report..... 48

V.

Veterinary College, State, annual report..... 33

W.

Water Supply Commission, annual report..... 25
Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, annual report..... 20

02-17 STD

8 032919 991409

www.colibrisystem.com

3 0112 105557794